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VOLUME II.

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TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
HENRY RICHARD VASSALL FOX,
BARON OF HOLLAND, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN;
LORD HOLLAND,
BARON OF FOXLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS,

AND
OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL;

F. S. A. &c. &c. &c. •

THIS SECOND VOLUME
OF
The Antiquarian Repertory
IS,

WITH THE MOST EARNEST GRATITUDE,

BY PERMISSION,
RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,
BY HIS
LORDSHIP'S MOST OBLIGED AND DEVOTED
HUMBLE SERVANT,

EDWARD JEFFERY.

No. 11, Pall-Mall,
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TO

THE SECOND VOLUME.



THE uncommon degree of favour which the First Volume of this Collection has experienced, and the addition of so many truly respectable names to the List of Subscribers since its appearance, have relieved the Editor and Publisher from the doubt and anxiety which oppressed him during the formation of the Plan, the arrangement of the Materials, and the publication of the Work. He is by no means inclined, nor would it become him, to deny that those painful emotions were excited, in some degree, by his reflections on the importance of his Undertaking, considered merely in a pecuniary point of view ; for he had spared no expense in the mechanical and decorative parts of the composition of his Book, and its unfavourable reception would have been attended by a serious loss ; but they arose, in a far greater measure, from his apprehension that he might probably fail in his humble attempt to furnish matter worthy of the attention of such Readers as those who had patronized him ; that he was, perhaps, preparing a repast from which the hungry might rise unsatisfied, and the delicate disgusted—and that he might possibly be doomed to suffer that most severe of all disappointments which we, too often, unhappily experience from the displeasure of those whom, of all others, we wish to please.

He has the happiness, however, to present this Second Volume to the Public, under impressions wholly different. The daily increase of Subscribers, the unexpected and unasked Contributions of highly curious Matter which he has received from persons of distinguished Taste and Science, to many of whom he had not previously the honour to be personally known, and the favourable opinions which have been

expressed of the Work by those respectable and highly honoured Friends, who originally assisted him merely from motives of private kindness and good-will, while they leave him no room to doubt of the success of his enterprize, inspire him with the most sanguine hope that he may, in some degree, have deserved that success.

Thus patronized and encouraged, the Publisher now devotes to gratitude those endeavours by which he at first attempted only to conciliate favour; and, actuated by a higher principle than that of policy, enlarges the projected scope of his Book, and offers to his Subscribers, in this Volume, nearly ninety pages of Letter-press, and five Plates, more than in the former, without any increase in the price.

As this simple testimony, in the way of his own vocation, of earnest and respectful acknowledgment, is all that he himself can boast of, he hopes to be forgiven for mentioning it; but when he contemplates the stores of very curious ancient intelligence with which his Friends and Patrons have furnished him, and from which the matter of the present Volume has been carefully selected, he feels a sentiment of satisfaction with which no powers, no endeavours, of his own, could possibly have inspired him.—He becomes conscious that he has been the means of bringing to light a multiplicity of valuable matter, which, but for the accident of his having been the humble instrument of its disclosure, might have remained always buried in the sources from which it has been obtained—that he has, in some measure, served the cause of Literature, and of that individual branch of Literature of which he begs to be allowed to say he has always been an ardent admirer.

If it be necessary to direct the attention of the Reader to any particular pieces in this Volume, as of comparatively greater curiosity than the rest, we would refer to the following :

1. The Short Account of the astonishingly splendid Establishment and Wardrobe of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, prepared for his Journey to Paris, in 1625.

2. The

2. The Publication of the Bills of Mortality, for the Year of the Great Plague, 1665, and of the exact relations of the Great Fire in the following year; with all the rumours, jealousies, and judicial proceedings, which accompanied and followed it. These, as relating to the two greatest Calamities which our Metropolis ever suffered, and which occurred, as it were, together, seem to constitute a sort of whole; and to illustrate one grand epoch in the history of our national misfortunes.

3. The Act of Attainder of George Duke of Clarence.

4. The Directions for the Officers of the Household of Henry VIII.

5. The Account of the Coronation of Anne Boleyn; which three Articles are embellished with curious Portraits of the Royal Persons to whom they relate.

6. The History, as it may perhaps not improperly be called, of Arthur Prince of Wales, and Catherine of Arragon, from the arrival of that Princess in England till the death of her husband. A piece of singular curiosity, whether we consider the matters of which it treats, the semi-barbarous age in which it was written, or the remarkable fact, the evidence of which it carries on the face of it, that it was intended for publication.

7. The short Treatise on the Discovery of the Mariner's Needle, or application of the Magnet to Navigation.

8. The very learned and elaborate Disquisition on the Invention of Gunpowder; in the composition of which Essay all former authorities have been sifted, and many facts and conjectures, equally new and ingenious, are included.

Other very curious articles, too numerous to be more than barely mentioned in this place, will be found in the present Volume: Such are the Orders, &c. relative to the Coronation of Henry VI.; and the Treaty,
as

as it may be called, of the Earl of Warwick, Preceptor to that Prince, with the Privy Council, relative to his Education, Society, &c.; the Anecdotes of Ellis, Forman, Evans, and other pretended Magicians; several pieces of Biography, Topography, &c.

The Publisher cannot close this short Address without expressing his warmest gratitude to his numerous Patrons and Friends, and to his Subscribers in general. He hopes to be pardoned for the boldness of mentioning by name some Noblemen and Gentlemen to whom he owes such obligations, that he cannot repress his desire particularly to acknowledge them. To the Noble Lord, to whom this Volume is inscribed, he is indebted for an early and continued encouragement, as well in private life as in the exercise of his profession, and for a multiplicity of benefits, conferred with that peculiar grace and condescension by which his Lordship is so remarkably distinguished:—To the Earl of Essex also, his most profound and respectful thanks are due, for some very valuable additions to this Collection, and for many other instances of beneficence and liberality. He begs leave to offer to Thomas Lloyd, Esq. his earnest acknowledgments, for two most curious papers in the first Volume; “The Ceremonies and Services at Court in the time of Henry the VIIIth,” and “The Account of the Expences of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester.” To Edmund Lodge, Esq. Lancaster Herald, for the very valuable Original Manuscript lately mentioned, relative to Prince Arthur and Catherine of Arragon; and to J. H. Markland, of Ardwick, in Lancashire, Esq. for a communication of great curiosity.

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THE
ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

R E P O R T
OF THE
SUB-COMMITTEE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
ON THE
Revenue, State of the Army, and Navy,
ANNO 1654.

Copied from a very curious Manuscript in the Collection of
THE LATE LORD FOLEY.

WHEREAS the Grand Committee of the whole Howse, who pleased to referr to a Sub-Committee the consideration of the 30th Article of the Government, and to report to them their opinions concerning the things conteyned therein that are appointed to the Protector; the perticulers and full value thereof; and of any other profit or revenue belonging to the Common-wealth, that remains vndisposed of:—The said Committee, in pursuance of your order, hath sent out severall orders, to the severall officer and officers of the revenue of the Common-wealth; whose returnes have been, for the most of them, very darke, confused, and vnsatisfactorie: The Committee, resting not thereypon

VOL. II. B only,

onely, hath vsed all other meanes they possibly could, for gaineing a fuller knowledge thereof for your satisfaction: Upon w^{ch} inquisition, they fynd, that the Revenue consists of 4 parts.

1. For the maintenance of the Lord Protector, and towards the defraying other necessary expences of the Common-wealth, both by sea and land.
2. Towards the maintenance of the Ministry, and other pious uses.
3. For the paying and discharging of the publike just debts of the Common-wealth.
4. Arises from greinances and burthens to the good people of the Common-wealth, and therefore fitt to bee taken off.

1. First, for those that are proper for the Lord Protector's revenue, yo^r Committee offerr it as their humble opinion, that noe value bee sett vpon Whitehall, The Cock-pitt, The Tennis-Court, Scotland Yard, The Slaughter-house, The Tilt-yard, Spring Garden, with their and every of their appertenaunce; St. James' House and Parke, with their appertenaunce; but that they bee, from tyme to tyme, for the vse of the Lord Protector.

They fynd to bee vsold, and excepted from sale, by the late Acts of Parliament for sale of the houses and lands of the late King, and Queen, and Prince, the houses and parke of East Greenwich, with the appertenaunce thereunto belonging; the house and parke at Hampton Court, with severall grounds belonging thereto; also Somersett-House, with th'appertenaunce therevnto belonging; which were surveyed, and the buildings were valued to bee worth 25,969*li.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Their opinion is, that they are fitt places for the accommodacion of the Lord Protector; therefore not to bee valued at any grosse summe; yet they may bee allowed towards the revenue, as they are returned in the..... att the rent of 1254*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

They fynd the Post-Office to bee farmed at the yearly rent of 10,000*li.*

The Committee offer it as their opinion, that the wyne lycences, without exacting vpon the Common-wealth, may make an annuall revenue of 10,000*li.* This Committee fynd, that the late King did farme and grant to Sir Tho. Reynolds, knt., a lease to grant wyne-lycences in the county of Devon and Cornwall, and cittie of Exeter, reserving the yearly rent of 130*li.*; that there is yet to come in the said lease, 4 yeares; which said office, at th'end of the said 4 yeares, this Committee conceive to be worth 500*li.* per ann.—The whole is 21,754*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Reuersions after estates taken, this Committee can give noe perticuler account of; but are informed, that they are very considerable.

It's the opinion of this Committee, that the profitts that may arise by the Iron-

Iron-workes and Tynnes, with the vnderwoods in the Forrest of Deane (the tymber excepted), will amount vnto, per annum, 4000*l*.

It's the opinion of this Committee, that there should bee for tryeing and allowing of all the tynne that shall bee made in England; and that the benefitt thereof, at 4*l*. per tunne, may arise to a revenue to the Protector, of at least 2000*l*. per annum.

Although this Committee cannot gett an exact accompt of papists' and delinquents' estates; yet, as it's returned from the Committee of Haberdashers-hall, that now they are, cleare of all charges, per annum, 60,000*l*.—The excise they fynd to bee *de claro* 400,000*l*.: That the returnes of customes last yeare ending the 24 June, 54, did amount vnto but 353,354*l*.: Yet it's the opinion of this Committee, that they will not bee lesse worth per annum, then 400,000*l*.: That the customes in Scotland amount vnto, per annum, 9,000*l*.; and there is no excise paid in that nation: wherefore the Committee offerr it as their opinion, that the excise should be settled forth-with in that nation; which they conceive may amount vnto 9,000*l*. per annum.—The office for probate of wills is worth, per annum, 10,000*l*. The revenue payable into the exchequer is, per annum, 20,000*l*. The revenue formerly belonging vnto the Crowne out of Garnsay and Jarsey, per annum, is 2,000*l*. The Fine Office is, per annum, 20,000*l*. The revenue issuing out of Scotland, belonging to the late King, is, per annum, 9,000*l*. Papists' and delinquents' estates in Scotland and Ireland, the Committee can give noe account of.

The Committee offer it as their opinion, that, for the augmentacion of the revenue, yf French wyne bee permitted to bee brought into this nation, they conceave the custome and excise thereof will amount vnto at least the yearly summe of 150,000*l*.

2. This Committee offerr it as their opinion, that all impropriacions, tythes, glebes, purchased from delinquents and papists, vpon their compositions at Goldsmiths-hall, by order of the Parliament, shall bee disposed of for the maintenance of the Ministers, and other pious vses, and not otherwise: And that all impropriacions of tythes, or gleabs, of papists and delinquents, whose estates were vested in the trustees for sale, by vertue of any act or ordinance of Parliament, shall bee disposed of for the maintenance of Ministers, and for pious vses, and not otherwise: And that impropriacions, tythes, or gleabes, of any papists or delinquents within the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who have not compounded, or whose estates are not exposed to sale, shall bee disposed of for the maintenance of Ministers, and for pious vses, and not otherwise. That impropriacions and tythes within this Common-wealth, lately belonging to the King, Queen, and Prince, Buishopp, or Deane and Chapter, bee disposed for the maintenance of Ministers, and not otherwise. That all gleabes belonging to the late King, Queen, Prince, Buishopp, or Deane, or Chapter, that shall bee over and above satisfaction for the moneys secured vpon them, shall bee disposed of for the maintenance of
Ministers,

Ministers, for pious vses, and not otherwise. That tenthes payable out of all spirituall livings, bee disposed for the maintenance of Ministers, and pious vses, and not otherwise.

This Committee offerr it as their opinion, that all cathedrall and collegiate churches in England, that were excepted from sale, are fitt to bee allowed vpon the severall citties and countyes wherein they stand, to bee by them mainteyned and kept vpp for the publike vse: Provided, that this shall not extend to the giving any power for the removing or displacing of any publike Minister, that hath been there settled by any lawfull authoritie for the preaching of the Gospell, nor to the giving power to any such citties or countyes, to place any such Minister or preacher of the Gospell, to bee hereafter in any cathedrall or collegiate church, who have or shall not bee approved of, as the Parliament hath or shall direct.

3. This Committee offerr it as their opinion, that one fourth part of the revenue of the excise bee annually sett aside for the payment of the summe of 277,260*li.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, which is charged vpon it by seuerall ordinances of Parliament, vntil the said summe bee discharged.

4. The Committee offerr it as their opinion, that although the pre-emption of tynne hath formerly been accompted a part of the revenue belonging to the late King, they conceiue it to bee a greivance to the people, and therefore fitt to bee taken off: Also, that first fruyts bee henceforth taken off from the Ministers in right, and noe more payd, by reason they cannot fynd the income thereof into your Treasurie to bee aboute 2,000*li.*, and at the most not aboute 2,500*li.*; and the charge of bringing it in hath been double (if not treble soe much), besides the burthen vpon and vexation vnto the Ministers.

This Committee offerr it as their opinion, that all remayning forrests in England, besides those excepted in the act for sale of them, viz. the 4 for the soldiers and Deane and New-forrest, with the forrest in the Isle of Wight, be sold in fee-farme, for and towards the raysing of a publike revenue for the Lord Protector, and payment of publike debts and soldiers yet vnsatisfied, by charging three-pence vpon every acre that shall bee sold.

That the lands in Ireland formerly belonging to the late Bishoppes, Deanes, and Chapters, shall bee sold in fee-farme, for the payment of the publike debts of the nation, and the soldiery vnsatisfied, reserving threepence vpon every acre, for and towards a revenue for the Lord Protector.

That all the lands in the countyes of Kildare, Dublin, Corke, and Catherlagh, bee sold likewise in fee-farme, towards the payment of the just publike debts of the nation, and souldiery vnsatisfied, reserving threepence vpon every acre, for and towards a revenue for the Lord Protector.

THE CHARGE OF THE HORSE,

4TH DECEMBER, 1654.

OF A TROOPE.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>Per Mensem.</i>			
		<i>li. s. d.</i>			
1 Capitaine, at.....	10s. per diem —	14 00 00	}	<i>li. s. d.</i>	336 00 00
1 Lieutenant	6s. per diem —	08 08 00			
1 Cornett	5s. per diem —	07 00 00			
1 Quarter-master	4s. per diem —	05 12 00			
3 Corporals	9s. per diem, and }	21 00 00			
2 Trumpeters	6s. per diem . . }				
80 Private Troops	2s. 6d. per diem	280 00 00			
Noe led Horses.					

OF A REGIMENT.

	<i>li. s. d.</i>				
Seaven Troopes in one Regiment will cost, per mensem	2352 00 00	}	<i>li. s. d.</i>	2377	13 4
Colonells' pay, besides Captaines', at 10s. per diem	0014 00 00				
Majors' pay, besides Captaines', 5s. per diem	0007 00 00				
Marshall's pay, per diem, 3s. 4d.	0004 13 04				

OF THE HORSE BODY.

Fifteen such Regiments amount vnto 10,000 Horse, which cost } monethly	<i>li.</i> 35,665 00 00		
Horse, per annum....	<i>li. s. d.</i> 463,645 00 00		

THE CHARGE OF THE FOOTE.

OF A COMPANY, AS NOW ALLOWED.

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>Per Mensem.</i>			
	<i>li. s. d.</i>	<i>li. s. d.</i>			
1 Capitaine	0 8 0 —	11 04 0	}	<i>li. s. d.</i>	148 17 4
1 Lieutenant	0 4 0 —	05 12 0			
1 Ensigne	0 3 0 —	04 04 0			
2 Serjeants	0 3 4 —	04 13 04			
3 Corporalls	} 0 1 4 —	06 10 0			
2 Drummers, each					
100 Foot-men, to each of them..	0 0 10 —	116 13 4			

OF A REGIMENT.

10 such Companies, with the addition of 20 men } for the Collonell's Company, makes a Regiment, } which will cost, per mensem	<i>li. s. d.</i> 1512 0 0	}	<i>li. s. d.</i>	1538	2 6
Collonells' pay, besides a Capitaine's, 8s. per diem..	0011 04 0				
Majors' pay, besides Captaines, is 4s. per diem; per mensem	0005 12 0				
Quarter-masters' and Provost marshalls' pay, to each, } 3s. 4d. per diem	0009 06 06				

OF THE BODY OF FOOTE.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The charge of 18 such Regiments is, per mensem,	27,686	5	0
	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Foote, per annum,	359,921	05	0
See 20,000 Foote, and 10,000 Horse, is, per annum,	823,566	05	0

ABOUT LESSENING PAY TO THE SOULDIER.

The private Troopes formerly received, as also Corporalls and Drummers, 6 pence per diem lesse than now they have; which being reduced in every Troope to the same, there would be in every Troope abated, 2 <i>li.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> : the which is, per mensem, 59 <i>li.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>				_____
One Regiment, having 7 such Troopes, abates monethly, at the former rate, 416 <i>li.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>				_____
And 15 such Regiments would abate, after this proportion, 6247 <i>li.</i> 00 <i>s.</i> 00 <i>d.</i> monethly				_____
Abatement in Horse, per Annum				<i>li.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
In a Regiment of Foote there is rayssed in all y ^t are not Commission-Officers, 2 <i>d.</i> per diem; w ^{ch} in every Foote Companie being 106, is, per diem, 17 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; per mensem, 24 <i>li.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>				_____
In every Regiment, monethly				245 <i>li.</i> 0
In 18 Regiments, monethly,				4410 <i>li.</i> 0
Abatement in Foot, per Annum				57,330 00 00
The abatement in both				138,547 00 00

More, the Nation may bee eased soe much as the chardge differs between Horse and Dragoons, for 2 Regiments of Dragoons, the same number appointed for 2 Regiments of Horse, being Troopes of 80 a-piece, besides Officers; which makes 1140 Soldiers in the 2 Regiments; which, at 12 <i>d.</i> per diem, is 57 <i>li.</i> , besides, in Officers.—It is, per mensem, 1596 <i>li.</i> ; per annum				_____
				19,746 00 00

THE CHARGE OF THE NAVY.

4000 Seamen, Gunners, &c. will sufficiently man thirty-five Shippes of 30 Guns: There being as many Shippes at Sea usually below that strength as above; which number (as affaires now are) are a large winter guard. These, at 3 <i>li.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per head per mensem a piece, amount in charge for the whole, to 14,000 <i>li.</i> per mensem;—for 6 moneths				<i>li.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
				84,000 00 00
The summer guard 6000 men for 52 Shippes, will cost, per mensem, 21,000 <i>li.</i> ;—for 6 moneths				126,000 00 00
Necessary charge to supply the stores of Gunns, Shott, Powder, Match, and other necessaries relating to the Navy, per mensem, 500 <i>li.</i> ; per annum, 6,000 <i>li.</i>				006,000 00 00
Necessary charges to bee cast in yearly, that the Navy may not decay for want of buylding and repaying				020,000 00 00
				236,000 00 00
				Brought

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward.....	236,000	00	00
At the rate of 05s. per head more, counting at 3 <i>li.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> being the Parliament's charge in anno 1645, when Shippes were hyred and victuals deare: I say, for 4000 in the winter, for 6000 in the summer guards, the summe raysed is, per annum, 15,000 <i>li.</i>	015,000	00	00
Add vnto this one moneth's charges for the Seamen's pay, according to the summer and winter number, there being 13 moneths in every year. Supposing that one Fleet goes out the day that the other Fleet comes in: I say, then, there must bee added one moneth's pay for 5,000 Seamen; which is 18,750 <i>li.</i>	018,750	00	00
The Totall Charge, at the greatest rate, amounteth to..	269,750	00	00

The moneys Rec^d yearly by the Customes in England, are 400,000*li.* The Forrest of Deane by Shott, Guns, and Iron, payes the Navy yearly 4000*li.*, and reserves the Timber to the State. See the Customes, and Forrest of Dean, will over-pay the Navy and contingencies; besides what the men of warr may rayse of forrainers, 134,250*li.*

THE CHARGE OF THE COMMON-WEALTH IN GENERALL.

The charge of the Protector, to pay Messengers, Counsellors, Judges, and Ambassadors' entertainment, and his owne Court, as may bee with the Nation's honor; per annum.....	<i>li.</i>		
(Officers included) 15 Regiments of Horse, containing 630 in every Regiment, which, at the pay now allowed, amount vnto monethly, 35,665 <i>li.</i> , excepting lead-horses, and allowing 20 <i>s.</i> per diem to the Coll. and 15 <i>s.</i> per diem to the Major. Soe per ann.....	200,000	00	00
(Officers included in) 18 Regiments of Foote, consisting of 1110 men in every Regiment, in all 20,000 men, at the vsuall pay now allowed, will cost monethly 27,686 <i>li.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> Soe	463,645	00	00
Gunnors' Stores for all Land-forces within the Common-wealth for Powder, Match, Armes of all sorts, and other contingencies, may bee per mensem 1000 <i>li.</i> ; per annum 12,000 <i>li.</i>	359,921	00	00
To maintaine and keepe a standing Traine in good order, to march on all occasions with a Master Wagoner, and 2 Master Gunnors continually in pay, to looke therevnto, may cost, per mensem, 50 <i>li.</i> ; per annum, 600 <i>li.</i>	012,000	00	00
Repaire of Garrisons needfull to bee kept in England, Scotland, &c. may bee per annum	000,600	00	00
Generall Officers are now in charge of pay neere 1200 <i>li.</i> per mensem; but, as it stands, may bee carryed on with 300 <i>li.</i> ; which is, per ann.	012,000	00	00
For contingent Charges at Land and Sea, and for Treasurers within this Common-wealth	003,600	00	00
The annuall Charge at Sea, as before expressed	011,000	00	00
	269,750	00	00
Soe the annuall Charge is	1,331,516	00	00
Out of this (if the abatement before propounded bee allowed) take out	0,138,547	00	00
Soe the remaining Charge is	1,192,969	00	00
	1,331,516	00	00

{Memorandum.

[Memorandum, this Page is not in the Report; but is my summing of the Particulars in the body of the Report, as before; and some Notes.]

[The Committee's Opinion of Revenue is,

	<i>li.</i>		
Excise and Customes in England, per annum	800,000	00	00
Excise and Customes in Ireland	020,000	00	00
Customes in Scotland	010,000	00	00
Assessments in England, at 60,000 <i>li.</i> per mensem	720,000	00	00
----- in Ireland, at 08,000 -----	096,000	00	00
----- in Scotland, at 08,000 -----	096,000	00	00
Revenue of the Crowne, Jarsey and Garnsey, per annum	002,000	00	00
The late K.'s Revenue in Scotland	009,000	00	00
Papists' and Delinq ^t Estates in Scotland	030,000	00	00
Greenw ^{ch} , Somersett-house, Hampton Court	001,250	00	00
Post Office	010,000	00	00
Probate of Wills	010,000	00	00
Excheq. Revenues that now come in	020,000	00	00
Papists' and Delinq ^t Estates	060,000	00	00
Coynage of Tynne	002,000	00	00
Wyre Lychenses	010,000	00	00
Forrest of Deane will pay in Iron, Guns, &c.	004,000	00	00
	1,880,250	00	00

(Mem. Omitted, by my mistake, the Fine Office, 20,000*li.* per annum.)

The Tenths are;

	<i>li.</i>		
The first Fruits, if contynued	2,000		
Excise and Custome may bee layd on French wine	150,000		
Excise may bee layd in Scotland	009,000		
These 3 perticulars	161,000		
	161,000	00	00
If these bee all contynued and layd, the whole amount would bee	2,041,250	00	00

It is offered, that all but 6 of the Forrests, the Bishopp's, Deane's and Chapter's lands in Ireland, the 4 Countyes of Dublin, Corke, Kildare, and Katerlagh, should bee sold in fee-farme, and 3*l.* reserved out of every acre for a revenue. Suppose them in all (80 myles square) if they were together, 4,096,000 acres, soe many 3-pence amount vnto 62,000*li.*

The whole then may bee

Of this there is supposed in Taxes monthly on the 3 Nations, 912,000*li.*—Take that away, and there may rest still 1,191,250*li.*]

li.
0,062,000 00 00
2,103,250*li.*

Mem. Here follow some Papers which seeme not to bee the Committee's, but some private Papers offered to them, which are copied with their Report.

The Revenue of this Common-wealth as it now stands, 3 October, 1654.
Delivered in by Major-generall Desborough.

	<i>li.</i>
Excise and Customes	0,800,000
Assessment of England, at 90,000 <i>li.</i> per mensem	1,080,000
	1,880,000

Assess-

	<i>li.</i>
Brought forward..	1,880,000
Assessment of Scotland, at 10,000 <i>li.</i> per mensem	0,120,000
— Ireland, at 10,000 do.	0,010,000
Post-Office	0,008,000
Probate of Wills	0,090,000
Excheq'	0,070,000
Papists' and Delinquents' Estates	0,020,000
Fines vpon Alienacions	0,002,000
Garnsey and Jarsey	
The Totall per ann. is.....	2,250,000 <i>li.</i>

The Prize Office is wholly disposed of for paying Sick and Wounded Souldiers.

	<i>li.</i>
15 Regiments of Horse, with all their Officers.....	463,645
18 Regiments of Foote, with all their Officers.....	359,921
Gunners' Stores at Land	012,000
Reparations of the Traine	000,600
Generall Officers over the Horse and Foote.....	005,000
Repaire of Garrisons	012,000
Contingencyes and Treasurers	010,000
Navy Affaires.....	269,750
Defalke for Dragoones, per annum, 19,746 <i>li.</i> ; in Foote and Horse } 128,547 <i>li.</i>	148,293
The Charge remayning neat will be	

THE NAVY, 1654.

GENERALL BLAKE'S SQUADRON.

	Men.	Guns.		Men.	Guns.
George	350	60	Princes Mary	150	34
Andrew	300	54	Elias	140	32
Unicorne.....	300	54	Pearle	100	22
Langport	260	50	Marmaduke, or }	100	22
Plymouth	260	50	Meremaide		
Bridgwater	260	50	Successe	060	24
Protector, alias Worcester.....	240	46	Hector	035	16
Newcastle	180	40	Dolphin	045	16
Kentish	170	40	Sophia	045	16
Ruby	160	36	Hope	040	14
Diamond	160	36	Nonesuch, Ketch	030	10
Maidstone	160	36	Merlin	060	12
Taunton	160	36	Warwick, Pinnace	6	03
Foresight	160	36	Advice, Pinke	030	08
Hamsheere	160	36			
Amethyst	120	30			
			29.	424	925

GENERALL PEN'S SQUADRON.

	Men.	Guns.		Men.	Guns.
Swiftsure	350	60	Gillyflower	050	24
Paragon	300	54	Rose-bush	050	28
Marston Moore	280	54	Falcon, Flyboate	050	24
Torrington	280	54	Adam & Eve	050	20
Glocester	280	54	Wester-Gate	040	20
Lion	240	44	Sampson	040	20
Juhan	220	44	Golden Cock	050	24
Mathias	200	44	Tulipp	040	18
Portland	160	40	Cardiff	040	18
Lawrell	160	40	Pelican, Prize	040	18
Doner	160	40	Little Charity	60	20
Great Charity	150	36	Falmouth	50	12
Heart's-Ease	060	30	Hound	60	12
Discovery	050	30	Martin	60	20
Convertine	060	30	Marygold	60	20
Catherine	060	30	Crow	60	20
Beare	160	30			
Grantham	100	24	Soe Gen: Pen's Squadron con- }	4280	1134
Selby	100	24	taines in the whole 36 Shipp's }		
Halfe-Moone	060	28			

The Names of the Shipp's appointed for the Guard, and to bee Conveys.

	Men.	Guns.		Men.	Guns.
<i>At Bristol.</i>			<i>Betweene the Isles of Basse and</i>		
Nampw ^{ch}	240	36	<i>Ushant.</i>		
<i>To Morlaix.</i>			Pelican	140	36
Welcome	200	40	Dragon	130	34
<i>At y^e Collicry.</i>			Eliza	130	34
Sparrow	060	14	Adventure	150	32
<i>In the Dotenes.</i>			<i>Lying of Cape de Hage and</i>		
Speaker	240	48	<i>Cape Harlew.</i>		
Entrance	200	44	Tredagh	240	48
Weimouth	060	14	Newberry	240	48
<i>Betweene Ramshoad and Cane.</i>			<i>Gone Convey to Hamburgh.</i>		
.....	140	36	Colchester	100	22
Tiger	130	34	Newfoundland
Yarmouth	140	36	Reserve	140	36
			Nightingale	160	22
			Guift	120	32

	Men.	Guns.		Men.	Guns.
Paul	100	28	<i>Seaverne.</i>		
<i>In the Mouth of the Chanell</i>			Little President	080	26
<i>and the Coast of Brittany.</i>			Drake	030	12
Portsmouth	130	34	<i>Harwich.</i>		
Saphire	130	32	Jarsey	140	36
<i>Ireland.</i>			<i>Portsmouth.</i>		
Noncsach	130	32	Fairfax	250	50
Lizard	070	18	Lane	240	50
Fox	090	22	Centurion	140	36
Greyhound	080	20	Preston	140	36
Catfryze	030	08	Middleburgh	110	30
May-flower	070	20	Old Warwick	080	22
Nicodemus	040	10	<i>In Scillyes.</i>		
Tucloue	040	12	Deptford Shallopp	050	06
<i>Scotland.</i>			Hopewell Pinke	015	10
Providence	100	28	<i>In the Hope.</i>		
Primrose	100	22	Bristol	150	38
Islipp	100	22	Phoenix	140	36
Briar	080	22	<i>At Chatham.</i>		
Bazing	100	22	Souereigne	600	100
Union	070	...	Resolution	500	080
Satisfaction	100	29	Tryumph	300	050
Wren	050	12	James	300	050
Hare, Ketch	050	10	Rainbow	280	052
<i>New-England.</i>			Vauntguard	280	052
Augustine	100	...	Advice	140	036
Church	100	50	Gainsborough	140	036
Hope	100	...	Great President	180	034
<i>At Weymouth.</i>			Expedition	110	028
Essex	220	46	Constant Warwick	110	028
<i>Herring Fishing.</i>			Mary, Prize	120	027
.....	100	22	Henrietta, Pinnace	025	007
<i>Jarsey.</i>			<i>At Wooltch.</i>		
Convertine	120	32	Nazby	450	70
<i>Coming into the River.</i>			Marmaduke	160	42
Assistance	140	36	Wildman	030	12
Advantage	100	26	<i>At Deptford.</i>		
<i>At Newcastle.</i>			Assurance	140	30
Plover	100	26	Paradox	050	14
Recovery	090	24	Horsey-downe Shallypp	050	05
Gunny	110	30	Mary, Flyboat	050	16

Mem. This following seemes to bee some private note of the Committee's, about the tyme that Generall Desborough gave in his perticular:

Noe abate for Lead Horses, Dragoones, Soldiers' Pay, Maymed Soldiers,

Building of Shippes, 60,000*li*. Officers, abone 52,000*li*. The Traine, 25,000*li*. Lead Horses for the 60,000*li*. Maymed Soldiers, 40,000*li*.

The Number of the Forces in England, according to the old former Establishment.

ENGLAND.	Officers.	Men.
4 Regiments and one Company of Foote, at 700, besides Officers....	0393	2870
7 Regiments of Horse, at 300, besides Officers, and a Troope of 40 in Jarsey.....	0418	2140
The Garrisons, Leith and Edinburgh included.....	0947	4373
The Life-Guard in England	0008	0045
In all, in Officers and Soldiers.....	11194	

IRELAND.		
12 Regiments of Foote, and 36 loose Companies. Suppose 15 } Regiments in all.....	1680	15600
8 Regiments of Horse.....	0576	03840
2 Regiments of Dragoones	0160	01200
Life Guard.....	0009	00050
Irish Officers and Souldiers	23115	

SCOTLAND.		
14 Regiments, except 2 Companies of Foot, Fenwick's Regiment } included	1545	14200
7 Regiments of Horse	0511	02100
5 Troopes of Dragoones	0060	00340
Scotch Officers and Souldiers.....	18756	

Soe there is in all of Officers and Soldiers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 52965.

ACCOUNT OF THE VASTLY RICH CLOATHS OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, THE NUMBER OF HIS SERVANTS AND OF THE NOBLE PERSONAGES IN HIS TRAIN, WHEN HE WENT TO PARIS, A.D. 1625, TO BRING OVER QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.

(From the Harleian Collection.)

[This is a singular specimen of the luxurious magnificence of that great favourite.]

My Lord Duke is intended to take his journey towards Paris, on Wednesday the 31st of March.

HIS Grace hath for his body, twenty-seven rich suits embroidered, and laced with silk and silver plushes; besides one rich white satin uncut velvet suit, set all over, both suit and cloak, with diamonds, the value whereof is thought to be worth fourscore thousand pounds, besides a feather made with great diamonds; with sword, girdle, hatband and spurs with diamonds, which suit His Grace intends to enter into Paris with. Another rich suit is of purple satin, embroidered all over with rich orient pearls; the cloak made after the Spanish fashion, with all things suitable, the value whereof will be 20,000*l.* and this is thought shall be for the wedding-day in Paris. His other suits are all rich as invention can frame, or art fashion. His colours for the entrance are white pwatchett, and for the wedding crimson and gold.

Three rich suits a-piece,

Twenty Privy Gentlemen; seven Grooms of his chamber; thirty Chief Yeomen; two Master Cooks.

Of his own servants for the Household,

Twenty-five second Cooks; fourteen Yeomen of the second rank, seventeen Grooms to them; forty-five Labourers Selters belonging to the kitchen.

Twelve Pages, three rich suits a-piece; twenty-four Footmen, three rich suits, and two rich coats a-piece; six Huntsmen, two rich suits a-piece; twelve Grooms, one suit a-piece; six Riders, one suit a-piece; besides eight others to attend the stable business.

Three rich velvet coaches inside; without with gold lace all over; eight horses in each coach, and six coachmen richly suited; eight-score musicians richly suited; twenty-two watermen, suited in sky-coloured taffety, all gilded with anchors, and my Lord's arms; all these to row in one barge of my Lord's. All these servants have every thing suitable, all being at his Grace's charge.

Lords

Lords already known to go,

Marquis Hamilton,
 Earl Dorset,
 Earl Denbigh,
 Earl Montgomery,
 Earl Warwick,
 Earl Anglesea,
 Earl Salisbury,
 Lord Walden,

Mr. Villars,
 Mr. Edward Howard,
 Lord President's* two sons,
 Mr. William Legar,
 Mr. Francis Anslowe,
 Mr. Edward Goring,
 Mr. Walter Steward.

Besides twenty-four Knights of great worth, all which will carry six or seven Pages a-piece, and as many Footmen. This whole train will be six or seven hundred persons at least. When this list is perfect, there will appear many more than I have named.

* Lord Manchester.

MEMENTO MORI

LONDON'S Dreadful Visitation:

Or, A COLLECTION of All the

Bills of Mortality

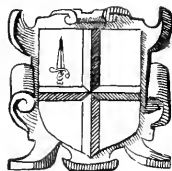
For this Present Year:

Beginning the 27th of December 1664. and
ending the 19th. of December following:

As also, The GENERAL or Whole years BILL:

According to the Report made to the
KING'S Most Excellent Majesty,

By the Company of Parish-Clerks of London. &c



LONDON:

Printed and are to be sold by E. Cotes living in Aldersgate-street.
Printer to the said Company 1665.

THE PRINTER TO THE READER.

COURTEOUS READER,

I PRESUME that the *Candor* of thy *Ingenuity* is such, that thou wilt not *rashly condemn* me of *Imprudence* in the Reprinting these *sad sheets*. First understand the Reasons moving me thereunto, and then I am somewhat confident that thou wilt Approve of my Design. I know that Romances and Play-books too much gratifie the Humours of the *Populace*; but humble and sincere Christians, with Delight recall to minde Gods Mercies, and with Awfulness tremble at His Judgments: Behold, the ensuing Papers will assist thy Meditation in both: Consider His *Mercy* to *Thee* and *Mee*, that we are yet in the Land of the Living, *to work out our Salvation with Fear and Trembling*: His *Judgments* on *many Thousands* in or near this City, whom He hath in *One year swept away with the Beesome of a Temporal Destruction*: O let us not imagine, that they were greater Sinners than we the Survivors! for, *Except we speedily and seriously Repent, we shall all likewise perish*, either *Similitudine*, or *Certitudine Pœnæ*: But I am a *Printer* no *Preacher*; I shall therefore wave such Discourses, and briefly, yet perspicuously, render a faithfull Account, why I undertook this Publication.

In the year 1625, the stroke of the Lords hand was heavy upon this City and Suburbs, which year was ever since called *The Great Plague*: Now though thou hast seen probably several Printed General Reports, given in by the *Parish Clerks* in that year; yet I am not able to recover all the particular Weekly Bills thereof; the sight of them hath been much desired these times; but it is beyond my power, as yet, to answer mens expectations. That Posterity may not any more be at such a loss, I resolved to communicate unto the Nation, these subsequent leaves: In all humility beseeching the Omnipotent, to conferr upon us, such an *uniforme* and *cordial Repentance*, that every one of us may search out the *Plague* of his own *Heart* and *Brain*, and *Purge our selves*, by His gracious assistance, *from all filthiness of Flesh and Spirit*; that so He may in the riches of His tender Compassion, return in favour to this sinful City, and restore Health to our Habitations: That neither the Physitians of our Souls or Bodies, may hereafter in such great numbers forsake us; and that neither my self, or any other of my Profession, may have occasion, for the future, to Print such *Dreadful lines*.

London 1

From the 20 of December to the 27.

1661

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
<i>S^t ALBAN</i> Woodstreet			<i>S^t George</i> Botolphlane			<i>S^t Martin</i> Ludgate		
<i>Alhallowes</i> Barking	2		<i>S^t Gregory</i> by <i>S^t Pauls</i>	2		<i>S^t Martin</i> Orgars	2	
<i>Alhallowes</i> Breadstreet	1		<i>S^t Hellen</i>			<i>S^t Martin</i> Outwich		
<i>Alhallowes</i> Great			<i>S^t James</i> Dukes place	1		<i>S^t Martin</i> Vintrey	2	
<i>Alhallowes</i> Honylane			<i>S^t James</i> Garlickhithe			<i>S^t Matthew</i> Fridaystreet		
<i>Alhallowes</i> Lesse	2		<i>S^t John</i> Baptist	1		<i>S^t Mandlin</i> Milkstreet		
<i>Alhallowes</i> Lombardstreet	2		<i>S^t John</i> Evangelist			<i>S^t Mandlin</i> Oldishstreet	1	
<i>Alhallowes</i> Stayning			<i>S^t John</i> Zachary			<i>S^t Michael</i> Bassishaw	1	
<i>Alhallowes</i> the Wall			<i>S^t Katharine</i> Coleman			<i>S^t Michael</i> Cornhill	2	
<i>S^t Alphage</i>			<i>S^t Katharine</i> Creechchurch			<i>S^t Michael</i> Crookedlane	1	
<i>S^t Andrew</i> Hubbard	1		<i>S^t Lawrence</i> Jewry	1		<i>S^t Michael</i> Queenhithe		
<i>S^t Andrew</i> Undershaft	1		<i>S^t Lawrence</i> Pountney			<i>S^t Michael</i> Quern	1	
<i>S^t Andrew</i> Wardrobe	3		<i>S^t Leonard</i> Eastcheap			<i>S^t Michael</i> Royal	1	
<i>S^t Ann</i> Aldersgate	1		<i>S^t Leonard</i> Fosterlane			<i>S^t Michael</i> Woolstreet	2	
<i>S^t Ann</i> Blackfriers			<i>S^t Magnus</i> Parish	1		<i>S^t Mildred</i> Breadstreet		
<i>S^t Antholins</i> Parish			<i>S^t Margaret</i> Lothbury			<i>S^t Mildred</i> Poultry	1	
<i>S^t Austins</i> Parish			<i>S^t Margaret</i> Moses			<i>S^t Nicholas</i> Acons		
<i>S^t Bartholomew</i> Exchange			<i>S^t Margaret</i> Newfishstr.	1		<i>S^t Nicholas</i> Coleabby	3	
<i>S^t Bennet</i> Fynck			<i>S^t Margaret</i> Pattons			<i>S^t Nicholas</i> Olaves	1	
<i>S^t Bennet</i> Gracechurch			<i>S^t Mary</i> Abchurch			<i>S^t Olave</i> Hartstreet		
<i>S^t Bennet</i> Paulswharf	3		<i>S^t Mary</i> Aldernaubury			<i>S^t Olave</i> Jewry		
<i>S^t Bennet</i> Sherehog			<i>S^t Mary</i> Aldermay	1		<i>S^t Olave</i> Silverstreet	2	
<i>S^t Botolph</i> Billingsgate			<i>S^t Mary</i> le Bow	1		<i>S^t Pancras</i> Foperlane		
<i>Christ</i> Church	2		<i>S^t Mary</i> Bothaw			<i>S^t Peter</i> Cheap		
<i>S^t Christophers</i>			<i>S^t Mary</i> Colechurch			<i>S^t Peter</i> Cornhill		
<i>S^t Clement</i> Eastcheap			<i>S^t Mary</i> Hill			<i>S^t Peter</i> Paulswharf		
<i>S^t Dionis</i> Backchurch	1		<i>S^t Mary</i> Mounthaw			<i>S^t Peter</i> Poor	2	
<i>S^t Dunstan</i> East	1		<i>S^t Mary</i> Sommerset			<i>S^t Steven</i> Colemanstreet	3	
<i>S^t Edmund</i> Lombardstr.	1		<i>S^t Mary</i> Stayning			<i>S^t Steven</i> Wallbrook	1	
<i>S^t Ethelborough</i>	1		<i>S^t Mary</i> Woolchurch	1		<i>S^t Swithin</i>		
<i>S^t Faith</i>			<i>S^t Mary</i> Woolmoth			<i>S^t Thomas</i> Apostles		
<i>S^t Foster</i>	3		<i>S^t Martin</i> Tremongerlane			<i>Trinity</i> Parish		
<i>S^t Gabriel</i> Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls . . . 60

Plague . . . 0

<i>S^t Andrew</i> Holborn	19		<i>S^t Botolph</i> Aldgate	12		<i>Saviours</i> Southwark	8	
<i>S^t Bartholomew</i> Great	5		<i>S^t Botolph</i> Bishopsgate	9		<i>S^t Sepulchres</i> Parish	21	
<i>S^t Bartholomew</i> Lesse	2		<i>S^t Dunstan</i> West	3		<i>S^t Thomas</i> Southwark		
<i>S^t Bridget</i>			<i>S^t George</i> Southwark	2		<i>Trinity</i> Minorities		
<i>Bridewel</i> Precinct	1		<i>S^t Giles</i> Cripplegate	27		<i>At the</i> Pesthouse		
<i>S^t Botolph</i> Aldersgate	2		<i>S^t Olave</i> Southwark	14				

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse . . 125

Plague . . 0

<i>S^t Giles</i> in the Fields	14	1	<i>Lambeth</i> Parish	2		<i>S^t Mary</i> Islington		
<i>Hackney</i> Parish			<i>S^t Leonard</i> Shoreditch	9		<i>S^t Mary</i> Whitechappel	8	
<i>S^t James</i> Clerkenwell	8		<i>S^t Magdalen</i> Bermondsey	4		<i>Rotherhit</i> Parish		
<i>S^t Kath.</i> near the Tower	4		<i>S^t Mary</i> Newington			<i>Stepney</i> Parish	18	

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey . . . 67

Plague . . 1

<i>S^t Clement</i> Danes	8		<i>S^t Martin</i> in the Fields	17		<i>S^t Margaret</i> Westminster	14	
<i>S^t Paul</i> Covent Garden			<i>S^t Mary</i> Savoy			<i>Whereof</i> at the Pesthouse		

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster . . . 39

Plague . . 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

ABORTIVE.....	2	Kingsevil	1
Aged.....	23	Overlaid	1
Apoplexie	2	Palsie	1
Canker	1	Plague	1
Childbed.....	5	Rickets	7
Chrisomes	6	Rising of the Lights	5
Consumption	64	Scurvy	1
Convulsion	22	Sore Brest	1
Dropsie	15	Spotted Feaver.....	1
Executed	1	Stillborn	8
Feaver	29	Stone	1
Flox and Small-pox	23	Stopping of the Stomach	3
French-pox.....	1	Suddenly.....	3
Griping in the Guts.....	21	Surfeit	4
Headache	1	Teeth	17
Head-mould-shot	1	Thrush.....	1
Jaundies	1	Tissick.....	3
Infants.....	10	Winde	1
Killed in a Crane at Alhallows		Wormes	2
Barking	1		

Christned	{ Males.....	116	Buried	{ Males.....	144	Plague..	1
	{ Females ...	113		{ Females ...	147		
	{ In all	229		{ In all.....	291		

Decreased in the Burials this Week 24

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 129 Parishes infected..... 1

The Assize of Breadset forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Eleven Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 2 From the 27 of December to the 3 of January.

1664

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^r ALBAN Woodstreet	2		S ^r George Botolphlane			S ^r Martin Ludgate	2	
Alhallow's Barking	1		S ^r Gregory by S ^r Pauls	4		S ^r Martin Orgars		
Alhallow's Breadstreet			S ^r Hellen			S ^r Martin Outwitch		
Alhallow's Great	1		S ^r James Dukes place	1		S ^r Martin Vintrey		
Alhallow's Honeylane			S ^r James Garlickhithe	1		S ^r Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallow's Lesse			S ^r John Baptist	1		S ^r Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallow's Lombardstreet	1		S ^r John Evangelist			S ^r Maudlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallow's Stayning			S ^r John Zachary	1		S ^r Michael Bassishaw		
Alhallow's the Wall			S ^r Katharine Coleman			S ^r Michael Cornhill		
S ^r Alpage			S ^r Katharine Crechurch			S ^r Michael Crookedlane		
S ^r Andrew Hubbard	1		S ^r Lawrence Jewry			S ^r Michael Queenhithe		
S ^r Andrew Undershaft	2		S ^r Lawrence Pountney			S ^r Michael Quern	1	
S ^r Andrew Wardrobe	4		S ^r Leonard Eastcheap	1		S ^r Michael Royal		
S ^r Ann Aldersgate			S ^r Leonard Fosterlane	1		S ^r Michael Woodstreet	2	
S ^r Ann Blackfryers	4		S ^r Magnus Parish	3		S ^r Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^r Antholins Parish			S ^r Margaret Lothbury	1		S ^r Mildred Poultry		
S ^r Austius Parish			S ^r Margaret Moses	1		S ^r Nicholas Acons		
S ^r Bartholomew Exchange			S ^r Margaret Newfishstr.			S ^r Nicholas Coleabhy		
S ^r Bennet Fynck	2		S ^r Margaret Pattons			S ^r Nicholas Olaves		
S ^r Bennet Gracechurch			S ^r Mary Abchurch	1		S ^r Olave Hartstreet	2	
S ^r Bennet Paulswharf	2		S ^r Mary Aldermanbury			S ^r Olave Jewry		
S ^r Bennet Sherehog	1		S ^r Mary Aldermury	2		S ^r Olave Silverstreet	2	
S ^r Botolph Billingsgate	2		S ^r Mary le Bow			S ^r Pancras Superlane		
Christ Church	1		S ^r Mary Bothaw			S ^r Peter Cheap		
S ^r Christophers			S ^r Mary Colechurch			S ^r Peter Cornhill		
S ^r Clement Eastcheap			S ^r Mary Hill			S ^r Peter Paulswharf		
S ^r Dionis Backchurch	1		S ^r Mary Mounthaw	1		S ^r Peter Poor	3	
S ^r Dunstan East	3		S ^r Mary Sommerset	1		S ^r Steven Colemanstreet	2	
S ^r Edmund Lombardstr.			S ^r Mary Stayning			S ^r Steven Walbrook		
S ^r Ethelborough			S ^r Mary Woolchurch			S ^r Swithin		
S ^r Faith			S ^r Mary Woolnoth			S ^r Thomas Apostles		
S ^r Foster			S ^r Martin Iremongerlane	1		Trinity Parish	3	
S ^r Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 66

Plague 0

S ^r Andrew Holborn	17	S ^r Botolph Aldgate	17	Saviours Southwark	10
S ^r Bartholomew Great		S ^r Botolph Bishopsgate	10	S ^r Sepulchres Parish	17
S ^r Bartholomew Lesse	2	S ^r Dunstan West	7	S ^r Thomas Southwark	3
S ^r Bridget	6	S ^r George Southwark	3	Trinity Minorities	
Bridewel Precinct		S ^r Giles Cripplegate	23	At the Pesthouse	
S ^r Botolph Aldersgate	6	S ^r Olave Southwark	15		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 136

Plague .. 0

S ^r Giles in the fields	16	Lambeth Parish	4	S ^r Mary Islington	
Hackney Parish	6	S ^r Leonard Shoreditch	5	S ^r Mary Whitechappel	17
S ^r James Clerkenwel	9	S ^r Magdalen Bermondsey	4	Rothorith Parish	
S ^r Kath. near the Tower	1	S ^r Mary Newington	7	Stepney Parish	33

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 102

Plague 0

S ^r Clement Danes	12	S ^r Martin in the fields	17	S ^r Margaret Westminster	14
S ^r Paul Covent Garden		S ^r Mary Savoy	2	Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 45

Plague .. 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	4	Kings-evil	1
Aged	21	Measles	1
Childbed	7	Overlaid	1
Chrisomes	12	Palsie	1
Consumption	57	Riekets	9
Convulsion	26	Rising of the Lights	7
Dropsie	24	Rupture	1
Drowned, 2; one at St. Magda-		Scowring	2
len Bermondsey, and one at St.		Spotted Feaver	5
Clement Danes	2	Stillborn	8
Feaver	33	Stone	3
Flox and Small-pox	38	Stopping of the Stomach.....	5
Flux	1	Suddenly	3
French-pox	3	Surfeit	5
Gangrene	1	Teeth	22
Gripping in the Guts.....	17	Thrush.....	1
Imposthume	1	Timpany	2
Infants	13	Tissick	5
Kild, two; one at St. Giles in the		Uleer	1
Fields, and one by a fall from		Winde	3
a Mast at St. Mary White-			
chappel	2		

Christned	{ Males..... 131 }	Buried	{ Males..... 183 }	Plague.. 0
	{ Females ... 108 }		{ Females ... 166 }	
	{ In all 239 }		{ In all 349 }	

Increased in the Burials this Week 58

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 150 Parishes infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Eleven Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like Weight.

London 3

From the 3 of January to the 10.

1664

	Bur.	Pla.		Bur.	Pla.		Bur.	Pla.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet			S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martin Ludgate	4	
Alhallowes Barking	4		S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	2		S ^t Martin Orgars	1	
Alhallowes Breadstreet			S ^t Helen	1		S ^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallowes Great	1		S ^t James Dukes place	1		S ^t Martin Vintrey	2	
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	1		S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet	1	
Alhallowes Lesse	3		S ^t John Faptist	1		S ^t Mandlin Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstreet			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Mandlin Oldfishstreet	1	
Alhallowes Staining	1		S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw	2	
Alhallowes the Wall	7		S ^t Katharine Coleman	1		S ^t Michael Cornhil	1	
S ^t Alphage	3		S ^t Katharine Creechurch	1		S ^t Michael Crookedlane		
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S ^t Lawrence Jewry	1		S ^t Michael Quernhithe	3	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	2		S ^t Lawrence Pouitney	1		S ^t Michael Royal		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	3		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Woodstreet	1	
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	1		S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	3		S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	2		S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Poultreys	1	
S ^t Antholius Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Lothbury			S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Austins Parish	2		S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange			S ^t Margaret New fishstreet			S ^t Nicholas Olaves	1	
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Olave Hartstreet	4	
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch	1		S ^t Olave Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf	4		S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	2		S ^t Olave Silverstreet	3	
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay	1		S ^t Pancras Soperlane	1	
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Peter Cheap		
Christs Church	5		S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peter Cornhil		
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Paulswharf		
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peter Poor	1	
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	2	
S ^t Dunstan East	3		S ^t Mary Sommerset			S ^t Steven Walbrook		
S ^t Edmund Lombardstr.	3		S ^t Mary Stayning			S ^t Swithin	1	
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Thomas Apostle	1	
S ^t Faith			S ^t Mary Woolnoth			Trinity Parish		
S ^t Foster			S ^t Martin Iremongerlane					
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch	1							

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 95

Plague 0

S ^t Andrew Holborn	25	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	13	Saviours Southwark	12
S ^t Bartholomew Great		S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	10	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	21
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse		S ^t Dunstan West	5	S ^t Thomas Southwark	
S ^t Bridget	11	S ^t George Southwark	3	Triality Minories	
Bridewel Precinct		S ^t Giles Cripplelegate	23	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	1	S ^t Olave Southwark	13		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 142

Plague .. 0

S ^t Giles in the fields	12	Lambeth Parish	5	S ^t Mary Islington	
Hackney Parish		S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	3	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	13
S ^t James Clerkenwel	7	S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	6	Rothorith Parish	
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	6	S ^t Mary Newington	3	Stepney Parish	40

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 100

Plague 0

S ^t Clement Danes	8	S ^t Martin in the fields	24	S ^t Margaret Westminster	19
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	3	S ^t Mary Savoy	3	IF hereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Libertias of Westminster 57

Plague .. 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	1	Killed with a Cart at St. Giles	
Aged	27	Cripplegate.....	1
Ague	1	Kings-evil	1
Bloody flux.....	1	Overlaid	1
Childbed.....	7	Quinsie	1
Chrisomes	7	Rickets	7
Consumption	82	Rising of the Lights	5
Convulsion	24	Sciatica	1
Cough	4	Scowring	1
Dropsie	31	Scurvy	1
Drowned at St. Mary White-		Spotted Feaver	4
chappel	1	Stilborn.....	13
Feaver	46	Stopping of the Stomach.....	4
Flox and Small-pox	28	Strangury.....	1
Flux	4	Suddenly.....	1
French-pox.....	2	Surfeit	6
Grief.....	1	Teeth	27
Griping in the Guts.....	22	Tissick	12
Imposthume	1	Ulcer	2
Infants	13	Winde.....	2

Christned	{ Males.....	124	Buried	{ Males.....	203	Plague..	0
	{ Females ...	111		{ Females ...	191		
	{ In all	235		{ In all	394		

Increased in the Burials this Week 45

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 130 Parishes infected 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Eleven Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like Weight.

London 4

From the 10 of January to the 17.

1664

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet			S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martin Ludgate	2	
Alhallowes Barking	4		S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	2		S ^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet	1		S ^t Helen			S ^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallowes Great	4		S ^t James Dukes place	2		S ^t Martin Vintrey		
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe			S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse			S ^t John Baptist			S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstreet	2		S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	1	
Alhallowes Staining	2		S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw	1	
Alhallowes the Wall	3		S ^t Katharine Coleman	2		S ^t Michael Coruill	2	
S ^t Alphage			S ^t Katharine Creechurch	2		S ^t Michael Crookedlane	1	
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S ^t Lawrence Jewry	1		S ^t Michael Queenhithe		
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	3		S ^t Lawrence Pountney			S ^t Michael Quera	1	
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	4		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royal		
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	1		S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	2		S ^t Michael Woodstreet	1	
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	1		S ^t Magnus Parish	1		S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Antholins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Lotbbury	1		S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange			S ^t Margaret Newfishstreet			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bennet Fynck	3		S ^t Margaret Pattons	1		S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olave Hartstreet		
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf	1		S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	2		S ^t Olave Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherebrog			S ^t Mary Aldermay	1		S ^t Olave Silverstreet		
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow	1		S ^t Pancras Superlane	2	
Christ Church	10		S ^t Mary Bothaw	1		S ^t Peter Cheap	1	
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhill	2	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap	1		S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peter Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw	1		S ^t Peter Poor	1	
S ^t Dunstan East			S ^t Mary Sommerset	3		S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	3	
S ^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S ^t Mary Stayning			S ^t Steven Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithin	1	
S ^t Faith			S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostle	1	
S ^t Foster	1		S ^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish	3	
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch	1							

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.... 90

Plague..... 0

S ^t Andrew Holborn	18	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	17	S ^t Savours Southwark	15
S ^t Bartholomew Great	1	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	7	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	16
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	1	S ^t Dunstan West	3	S ^t Thomas Southwark	
S ^t Bridget Parish	12	S ^t George Southwark	2	Trinity Minorities	1
Bridewel Precinct	1	S ^t Giles Cripplegate	34	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	1	S ^t Olave Southwark	20		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse.. 154

Plague.. 0

S ^t Giles in the fields	15	Lambeth Parish	4	S ^t Mary Islington	2
Hackney Parish	3	S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	5	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	20
S ^t James Clerkenwel	9	S ^t Magdalen Bermond.	5	Rothorith Parish	
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	3	S ^t Mary Newington	6	Stepney Parish	38

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey..... 113

Plague.... 0

S ^t Clement Danes	9	S ^t Martin in the fields	24	S ^t Margaret Westminster	13
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	3	S ^t Mary Savoy	4	Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.... 53

Plague.. 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	6	Imposthume	2
Aged	39	Infants	19
Ague	2	Kild with a Cart at St. Bridgets .	1
Apoplexie	1	Kings-evil	1
Bruised.....	1	Meagrome	1
Cancer	1	Plurisie	1
Childbed.....	8	Rickets	11
Chrisomes	8	Rising of the Lights	9
Consumption.....	80	Scurvy	2
Convulsion.....	31	Sore legge.....	1
Cough	1	Spotted Feaver.....	1
Distracted	1	Stillborn	11
Dropsic	27	Stopping of the Stomach.....	14
Feaver	33	Suddenly	4
Flox and Small-pox	17	Surfeit	3
Flux	2	Teeth	27
French-pox	2	Thrush.....	3
Gowt	2	Tissick.....	15
Grief	1	Ulcer	2
Griping in the Guts.....	15	Winde	5
Jaundies	2	Wormes	2

Christned	{	Males.....	108	Buried	{	Males.....	221	Plague..	0
		Females ...	115			Females ...	194		
		In all	223			In all	415		

Increased in the Burials this Week 21

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 130 Parishes infected 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Eleven Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like Weight.

London 5

From the 17 of January to the 21.

1664

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBANS Woodstr.			S^t George Botolphlane			S^t Martins Ludgate	2	
Alhallowes Barking	2		S^t Gregories <i>by S^t Pauls</i>	5		S^t Martins Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet	1		S^t Hellins	1		S^t Martins Outwitch	2	
Alhallowes Great	3		S^t James Dukes place			S^t Martins Vintry	2	
Alhallowes Honylane			S^t James Garlickhithe			S^t Mathew Fridaystreet	1	
Alhallowes Lesse	1		S^t John Baptist	1		S^t Maudlins Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstr			S^t John Evangelist	1		S^t Maudlins Oldfishst.	1	
Alhallowes Staying			S^t John Zachary			S^t Michael Bassishaw	2	
Alhallowes the Wall	1		S^t Katharine Coleman	3		S^t Michael Cornhil		
S^t Alphage	2		S^t Katharine crechurch	4		S^t Michael Cokedla	1	
S^t Andrew Hubbard			S^t Lawrence Jewry			S^t Michael Queenhithe		
S^t Andrew Undershaft			S^t Lawrence Pountney	1		S^t Michael Quern		
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	1		S^t Leonard Eastcheap			S^t Michael Royall	1	
S^t Ann Aldersgate			S^t Leonard Fosterlane	1		S^t Michael Woodstreet		
S^t Ann Blackfryers	5		S^t Magnus Parish			S^t Mildred Breadstreet	3	
S^t Antholins Parish			S^t Margaret Lothbury	4		S^t Mildred Poultry	1	
S^t Austins Parish	1		S^t Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons	1	
S^t Bartholomew Exch.			S^t Margaret Newfishst.			S^t Nicholas Coleabby	1	
S^t Bennet Fynck			S^t Margaret Pattons			S^t Nicholas Olaves	2	
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	1		S^t Mary Abchurch			S^t Olaves Hartstreet	6	
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	2		S^t Mary Aldermanbury	2		S^t Olaves Jewry	2	
S^t Bennet Shoredog			S^t Mary Aldernary			S^t Olaves Silverstreet	1	
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	1		S^t Mary le Bow			S^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christs Church	2		S^t Mary Bothaw	1		S^t Peters Cheap	2	
S^t Christophers			S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peters Cornhil		
S^t Clement Eastcheap			S^t Mary Hill	1		S^t Peters Paulswharf	1	
S^t Dionis Backchurch	1		S^t Mary Mounthaw	1		S^t Peters Poor		
S^t Dunstons East	3		S^t Mary Sommerset	3		S^t Stevens Colemanstr.	6	
S^t Edm. Lombardstreet	2		S^t Mary Staynings	1		S^t Stevens Wallbrook	1	
S^t Ethelbough			S^t Mary Woolchurch	2		S^t Swithins		
S^t Faiths			S^t Mary Wolnoth	1		S^t Thomas Apostle		
S^t Fosters			S^t Martins Iremongerl.			Trinity Parish	1	
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 104

Plague 0

S^t Andrews Holborn	16	S^t Botolph Aldgate	19	S^t Saviours Southwark	20
S^t Bartholomew Great	1	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	14	S^t Sepulchres Parish	24
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	2	S^t Dunstons West	7	S^t Thomas Southwark	
S^t Brides Parish	9	S^t George Southwark	6	Trinity Minories	
Bridewell Precinct	1	S^t Giles Cripplegate	32	At the Pesthouse	
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	9	S^t Olaves Southwark	24		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 184

Plague .. 0

S^t Giles in the Fields	23	Lambeth Parish	4	S^t Mary Islington	
Blackney Parish	1	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	12	S^t Mary Whitechappel	7
S^t James Clerkenwel	15	S^t Magdalen Bermond.	5	Redriff Parish	
S^t Kath. near the Tower	2	S^t Mary Newington	7	Stepney Parish	42

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry 118

Plague 0

S^t Clement Danes	17	S^t Martins in the Fields	34	S^t Margaret Westminster	15
S^t Paul Covent Garden	2	S^t Mary Savoy		If hereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 68

Plague .. 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	5	Infants.....	16
Aged.....	44	Kingsevell	1
Apoplexie	1	Rickets	8
Bedridden	3	Rising of the Lights	5
Bleeding.....	1	Scowring	2
Childbed.....	9	Scurvy	1
Chrisoms	17	Spleen	1
Cold.....	2	Spotted Fever.....	1
Collick.....	1	Starved her self at St. Leonards	
Consumption	96	Fosterlane	1
Convulsion	36	Stillborn	15
Cough.....	4	Stopping of the Stomach	10
Dropsie	39	Strangury	1
Feaver	35	Suddenly.....	4
Fistula	2	Surfeit	13
Flox and Small-pox	29	Teeth	19
Flux	3	Timpany.....	1
French-pox.....	2	Tissick.....	21
Griping in the Guts.....	15	Winde	4
Jaundies	2	Wormes	2
Imposthume.....	2		

Christned	{ Males.....	121	Buried	{ Males.....	241	Plague..	0
	{ Females ...	116		{ Femalcs ...	233		
	{ In all	237		{ In all	474		

Increased in the Burials this Week 59

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 130 Parishes infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Eleven Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 6

From the 24 of January to the 31.

1664

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBANS Woodst.			S^t George Botolphclane			S^t Martins Ludgate		
Alhallowes Barking	6		S^t Gregories by S^t Pauls	8		S^t Martins Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet	1		S^t Hellins	3		S^t Martins Outwich	1	
Alhallowes Great	1		S^t James Dukes place	1		S^t Martins Vintrey		
Alhallowes Honylane			S^t James Garlickhithe	1		S^t Mathew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse	3		S^t John Baptist			S^t Maudlins Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstr	2		S^t John Evangelist	1		S^t Maudlins Oldfishst.	1	
Alhallowes Stayning			S^t John Zachary			S^t Michael Bassishaw		
Alhallowes the Wall	3		S^t Katharine Coleman	2		S^t Michael Cornhil	1	
S^t Alphage	1		S^t Katharine crechurch	2		S^t Michael Crookedla	1	
S^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S^t Lawrence Jewry	1		S^t Michael Queenhithe		
S^t Andrew Undershaft			S^t Lawrence Pountney	1		S^t Michael Quern		
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	2		S^t Leonard Eastcheap	1		S^t Michael Royall	1	
S^t Ann Aldersgate	3		S^t Leonard Fosterlane	2		S^t Michael Woodstreet	1	
S^t Ann Blackfryers	2		S^t Magnus Parish			S^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S^t Antholins Parish	1		S^t Margaret Lothbury	2		S^t Mildred Poultry		
S^t Austins Parish	1		S^t Margaret Moses	1		S^t Nicholas Acons		
S^t Bartholomew Exch.	1		S^t Margaret Newfishst.	1		S^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S^t Bennet Fynck			S^t Margaret Pattons			S^t Nicholas Olaves	1	
S^t Bennet Gracechurch			S^t Mary Ahchurch	1		S^t Olaves Hartstreet		
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	2		S^t Mary Aldermanbury			S^t Olaves Jewry		
S^t Bennet Sherehog	2		S^t Mary Aldermay			S^t Olaves Silverstreet	1	
S^t Botolph Billingsgate			S^t Mary le Bow	1		S^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christs Church	3		S^t Mary Bothaw	1		S^t Peters Cheap	1	
S^t Christophers			S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peters Cornhil		
S^t Clement Eastcheap			S^t Mary Hill			S^t Peters Paulswharf		
S^t Dionis Backchurch			S^t Mary Monnthaw	1		S^t Peters Poor	3	
S^t Dunstons East	1		S^t Mary Sommerset			S^t Stevens Colemanstr.	5	
S^t Edm. Lombardstreet			S^t Mary Staynings			S^t Stevens Walbrook	1	
S^t Ethelburgh	1		S^t Mary Woolchurch			S^t Swithins		
S^t Faiths			S^t Mary Wolnoth			S^t Thomas Apostle	1	
S^t Fosters	1		S^t Martins Iremongerl.			Trinity Parish		
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.... 88

Plague..... 0

S^t Andrews Holborn	15	S^t Botolph Aldgate	12	S^t Saviours Southwark	18
S^t Bartholomew Great	3	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	10	S^t Sepulchres Parish	25
S^t Bartholomew Lesse		S^t Dunstons West	6	S^t Thomas Southwark	
S^t Brides Parish	8	S^t George Southwark	6	Trinity Minorities	
Bridewel Precinct	2	S^t Giles Cripplegate	23	At the Pesthouse	
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	3	S^t Olaves Southwark	12		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse.. 143

Plague... 0

S^t Giles in the fields	24	Lambeth Parish	7	S^t Mary Islington	
Hackney Parish	2	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	12	S^t Mary Whitechappel	11
S^t James Clerkenwel	12	S^t Magdalen Bermond	7	Redriff Parish	
S^t Kath. near the Tower	1	S^t Mary Newington	4	Stepney Parish	35

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry..... 115

Plague.... 0

S^t Clement Danes	8	S^t Martins in the fields	24	S^t Margaret Westminster	30
S^t Paul Covent Garden	1	S^t Mary Savoy		Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.... 63

Plague.. 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	2	Kild with a Fall at St. Giles	
Aged.....	36	Cripplegate.....	1
Bedridden.....	1	Kingsevell.....	2
Bloody flux.....	1	Murthered at St. Martins in the	
Bruised.....	1	Fields.....	1
Cancer.....	1	Overlaid.....	2
Childbed.....	3	Quinsie.....	1
Chrisoms.....	19	Rickets.....	8
Consumption.....	77	Rising of the Lights.....	8
Convulsion.....	44	Scowring.....	1
Cough.....	2	Scurvy.....	2
Dropsie.....	29	Stilborn.....	9
Executed.....	1	Stone.....	1
Feaver.....	33	Stopping of the Stomach.....	3
Flox and Small-pox.....	20	Suddenly.....	6
Flux.....	5	Surfeit.....	9
Found dead in the Street (an		Teeth.....	16
Infant at St. Bennet Pauls-		Thrush.....	2
wharf.....	1	Tissick.....	18
French-pox.....	1	Uleer.....	1
Griping in the Guts.....	13	Vomiting.....	1
Jaundies.....	2	Winde.....	3
Imposthume.....	3	Wornes.....	1
Infants.....	18		

Christned	{ Males.....	107 }	Buried	{ Males.....	213 }	Plague..	0
	{ Females ...	109 }		{ Females ...	196 }		
	{ In all	216 }		{ In all	409 }		

Decreased in the Burials this Week 65

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 150 Parishes infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Eleven Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 7 From the 31 of January to the 7 of February.

1664

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBANS Woodst.			S ^t George Botolphlane	1		S ^t Martins Ludgate		
Alhallowes Barking	4		S ^t Gregories by S ^t Pauls	3		S ^t Martins Orgars	1	
Alhallowes Bredstreet	1		S ^t Helens			S ^t Martins Outwich		
Alhallowes Great			S ^t James Dukes place	2		S ^t Martins Vintrey		
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	2		S ^t Mathew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse	3		S ^t John Baptist			S ^t Maudlins Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstr.			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlins Oldfishstr		
Alhallowes Stayning			S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Cassishaw	1	
Alhallowes the Wall	3		S ^t Katharine Coleman	1		S ^t Michael Cornhill		
S ^t Alphage	3		S ^t Katharine crechurch			S ^t Michael Crookedla	2	
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S ^t Lawrence Jewry			S ^t Michael Queenhithe	1	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft			S ^t Lawrence Pountney	1		S ^t Michael Quern	1	
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	2		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royall		
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	2		S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	4		S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	2		S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury	1		S ^t Mildred Pouldrey		
S ^t Austins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bartholomew Excha			S ^t Margaret Newfishst	1		S ^t Nicholas Coleabby	2	
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves	1	
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch	1		S ^t Olaves Hartstreet	3	
S ^t Bennet Paulswharfe	3		S ^t Mary Aldermanbury			S ^t Olaves Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olaves Silverstreet	4	
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate	2		S ^t Mary le Bow	1		S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christ Church	1		S ^t Mary Bothaw	1		S ^t Peters Cheap	1	
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peters Cornhill	3	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill	1		S ^t Peters Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch	2		S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peters Poor		
S ^t Dunstons East	3		S ^t Mary Sommerset	2		S ^t Stevens Colemanstr.	2	
S ^t Edm. Lombardstreet			S ^t Mary Staynings			S ^t Stevens Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithins		
S ^t Faiths	1		S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostles		
S ^t Iosters			S ^t Martins Iremongerl			Trinity Parish	1	
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls . . . 80

Plague . . . 0

S ^t Andrews Holborne	23	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	14	S ^t Saviours Southwark	10
S ^t Bartholomew Great	5	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	9	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	20
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	2	S ^t Dunstons West	6	S ^t Thomas Southwark	1
S ^t Brides Parish	13	S ^t George Southwark	9	Trinity Minories	
Bridewel Precinct		S ^t Giles Cripplegate	21	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	4	S ^t Olaves Southwark	13		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse . . 150

Plague . . 0

S ^t Giles in the fields	21	Lambeth Parish	1	S ^t Mary Islington	
Hackney Parish	1	S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	10	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	13
S ^t James Clerkenwel	5	S ^t Magdalen Bermond	4	Redriff Parish	
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	2	S ^t Mary Newington	5	Stepney Parish	37

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry . . . 99

Plague . . 0

S ^t Clement Danes	10	S ^t Martins in the fields	30	S ^t Margaret Westminster	13
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	3	S ^t Mary Savoy	3	Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster . . . 64

Plague . . 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	3	Imposthume	6
Aged	51	Infants	9
Canker	1	Kingsevill	1
Chilbed	3	Overlaid	2
Chrisoms	12	Palsie	1
Consumption	67	Poysoned her self at St. Anne	
Convulsion	35	Blackfryers	1
Cough	5	Rickets	12
Dropsie	32	Rising of the Lights	13
Feaver	39	Scurvy	1
Flox and Small-pox	18	Sore legge	1
Flux	2	Spotted Feaver	3
French-pox	3	Stillborn	8
Gangrene	1	Stopping of the Stomach	11
Gowt	1	Surfeit	7
Gripping in the Guts	17	Teeth	24
Jaundies	3	Thrush	1
Kild 2, one aboard a Ship, with		Timpany	3
a Capsten Barr, at St. Kathe-		Tissick	9
rins Tower, and one with a		Winde	2
fall of a House at St. Mary		Wormes	3
Whitechappel	2		

Christned	{ Males.....	103	Buried	{ Males.....	198	Plague..	0
	{ Females ...	118		{ Females ...	195		
	{ In all	221		{ In all	393		

Decreased in the Burials this Week..... 16

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 130 Parishes Infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Eleven Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 8

From the 7 of February to the 14.

1664

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBANS Woodst.			S^t George Botolphlane			S^t Martins Ludgate	1	
Alhallowes Barking	3		S ^t Gregories by S ^t Pauls	2		S ^t Martins Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet			S ^t Hellens			S ^t Martins Outwitch		
Alhallowes Great	2		S ^t James Dukes place	1		S ^t Martins Vintrey	2	
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	1		S ^t Mathew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse	1		S ^t John Baptist	2		S ^t Maudlinas Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstr.			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlinas Oldfishstr.	1	
Alhallowes Stayning	1		S ^t John Zachary	4		S ^t Michael Bassishaw	2	
Alhallowes the Wall	1		S ^t Katharine Coleman	1		S ^t Michael Cornhill	3	
S ^t Alphage	2		S ^t Katharine crechurch	1		S ^t Michael Crookedla	1	
S ^t Andrew Hubbard			S ^t Lawrence Jewry			S ^t Michael Queenhithe	2	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft			S ^t Lawrence Pountney	3		S ^t Michael Quern	1	
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	2		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royall	2	
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	1		S ^t Leonard Fosterlane			S ^t Michael Woodstreet	2	
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	2		S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S ^t Antholins Parish	2		S ^t Margaret Lothbury	1		S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons	1	
S ^t Bartholomew Excha			S ^t Margaret Newfishst.	1		S ^t Nicholas Coleabby	1	
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olaves Hartstreet	3	
S ^t Bennet Paulswharfe			S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	2		S ^t Olaves Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olaves Silverstreet	1	
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Low	1		S ^t Pancras Foperlane		
Christ Church	6		S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peters Cheap	1	
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peters Cornhill	1	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill	1		S ^t Peters Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peters Pour	1	
S ^t Dunstons East	3		S ^t Mary Sommerset	1		S ^t Stevens Colemanstr.	4	
S ^t Edm. Lombardstreet			S ^t Mary Staynings			S ^t Stevens Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch	2		S ^t Swithuns	2	
S ^t Faiths			S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostles		
S ^t Fosters	1		S ^t Martins Iremongerl.			Trinity Parish	1	
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 91 Parishes within the Walls....

85

Plague..... 0

S ^t Andrews Holborne	13		S ^t Botolph Aldgate	23		S ^t Savours Southwark	12	
S ^t Bartholomew Great	4		S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	15		S ^t Sepulchres Parish	23	
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	2		S ^t Dunstons West	10		S ^t Thomas Southwark	1	
S ^t Brides Parish	12		S ^t George Southwark	5		Trinity Minories	1	
Bridewel Precinct			S ^t Giles Cripplegate	31		At the Pesthouse		
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	5		S ^t Olaves Southwark	22				

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse..

150

Plague.. 0

S ^t Giles in the fields	24	1	Lambeth Parish	7		S ^t Mary Islington		
Hackney Parish			S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	14		S ^t Mary Whitechappel	11	
S ^t James Clerkenwel	6		S ^t Magdalen Bernond	5		Redriff Parish		
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	3		S ^t Mary Newington	7		Stepney Parish	11	

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Sarry

141

Plague.... 1

S ^t Clement Danes	9		S ^t Martins in the fields	33	†	S ^t Margaret Westminster	27	
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	6		S ^t Mary Savoy	1		Whereof at the Pesthouse		

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster....

76

Plague.. 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

ABORTIVE.....	2	Kild 3, one at St. Margaret	
Aged	38	Westminster, and one in a	
Apoplexie	1	Brewers Malt-mill, at St. Mar-	
Cancer	1	tin Vintery, and one by a fall	
Canker	1	from a Ladder at St. Giles in	
Chilbed	6	the Fields	3
Chrisoms	15	Plague	1
Consumption.....	89	Rickets	6
Convulsion.....	43	Rising of the Lights	6
Cough	1	Rupture	1
Dropsic	44	Scowring.....	3
Drowned at Lambeth.....	3	Spotted Fever.....	4
Fever	35	Stillborn	11
Flox and Small-pox	30	Stone	1
Flux	2	Stopping of the Stomach.....	15
French-pox	3	Suddenly	1
Gowt	3	Surfeit	6
Grief	1	Teeth	22
Gripping in the Guts.....	14	Thrush.....	3
Jaundies	1	Timpany	2
Imposthume	1	Tissick.....	16
Infants	15	Ulcer	3
Lethargy.....	1	Winde	3
Overlaid	1	Wormes	4

Christned	{ Males..... 113	Buried	{ Males..... 239	Plague.. 1
	{ Females ... 111		{ Females ... 223	
	{ In all 224		{ In all 462	

Increased in the Burials this Week 69

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 129 Parishes infected 1

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Eleven Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 9

From the 14 of February to the 21.

1664

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
St ALBANS Woodstreet	3		St George Botolphlane			St Martins Ludgate	1	
Alhallows Barking	4		St Gregorys by St Pauls			St Martins Orgars		
Alhallows Breadstreet	1		St Hellins	1		St Martins Outwich		
Alhallows Great	3		St James Dukes place			St Martins Vintry		
Alhallows Honylane			St James Garlickhithe	2		St Mathew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse	2		St John Baptist	1		St Maudlins Milkstreet	1	
Alhallows Lombardstr			St John Evangelist	1		St Maudlins Oldfishst		
Alhallows Stayning	1		St John Zachary			St Michael Bassishaw	1	
Alhallows the Wall	2		St Katharine Coleman			St Michael Cornhill	1	
St Alphage			St Katharine crechurch			St Michael Crookedla	2	
St Andrew Hubbard			St Lawrence Jewry			St Michael Queenhithe	2	
St Andrew Undershaft	4		St Lawrence Pountney			St Michael Quern	1	
St Andrew Wardrobe	1		St Leonard Eastcheap			St Michael Royall		
St Ann Aldersgate	1		St Leonard Fosterlane	3		St Michael Woodstreet	2	
St Ann Blackfryers	2		St Magnus Parish			St Mildred Breadstreet		
St Antholins Parish	1		St Margaret Lothbury			St Mildred Poultry	1	
St Austins Parish			St Margaret Moses			St Nicholas Acons	1	
St Bartholomew Exch.			St Margaret Newfishst.	2		St Nicholas Coleabby	3	
St Bennet Fynck			St Margaret Pattons			St Nicholas Olaves	1	
St Bennet Gracechurch			St Mary Abchurch	1		St Olaves Hartstreet		
St Bennet Paulswharf	2		St Mary Aldermanbury			St Olaves Jewry		
St Bennet Sherehog			St Mary Aldermary	1		St Olaves Silverstreet	2	
St Botolph Billingsgate			St Mary le Bow	1		St Pancras Soperlane		
St Christs Church	4		St Mary Bothaw	1		St Peters Cheap	1	
St Christophers			St Mary Colechurch			St Peters Cornhill	3	
St Clement Eastcheap			St Mary Hill	1		St Peters Paulswharf		
St Dionis Backchurch			St Mary Mounthaw			St Peters Poor		
St Dunstons East	2		St Mary Sommerset	1		St Stevens Colemansir.	5	
St Edm. Lombardstreet	2		St Mary Staynings	33		St Stevens Walbrook		
St Ethelborough	1		St Mary Woolchurch			St Swilins		
St Faiths			St Mary Wolnoth	1		St Thomas Apostle		
St Fosters			St Martius Iremongerl.			Trinity Parish		
St Gabriel Fenchurch	1							

Buried in the 91 Parishes within the Walls.... 82

Plague..... 0

St Andrews Holborn	24	St Botolph Aldgate	9	St Saviours Southwark	12
St Bartholomew Greal	2	St Botolph Bishopsgate	10	St Sepulchres Parish	27
St Bartholomew Lesse		St Dunstons West	6	St Thomas Southwark	3
St Brides Parish	13	St George Southwark	3	Trinity Minories	
Bridewel Precinct		St Giles Cripplegate	33	At the Pesthouse	
St Botolph Aldersgate	2	St Olaves Southwark	17		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse... 138

Plague... 0

St Giles in the fields	18	Lambeth Parish	3	St Mary Islington	
Hackney Parish	3	St Leonard Foreditch	10	St Mary Whitechappel	9
St James Clerkenwel	5	St Magdalen Bermond	2	Redriff Parish	
St Kath. near the Tower	6	St Mary Newington	3	Stepney Parish	30

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry..... 89

Plague..... 0

St Clement Danes	12	St Martins in the fields	23	St Margaret Westminster	24
St Paul Covent Garden	4	St Mary Savoy	1	Wherere at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.... 61

Plague... 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	2	Kild accidentally with a Car-	
Aged.....	32	bine, at St. Michael Wood-	
Bleeding.....	1	street	1
Childbed.....	5	Overlaid	1
Chrisoms	9	Rickets	9
Collick.....	1	Rising of the Lights	2
Consumption	65	Rupture	2
Convulsion	41	Scalded in a Brewers Mash, at	
Cough.....	5	St. Giles Cripplegate	1
Dropsic	43	Scurvy	4
Drowned at S Kathar. Tower	1	Spotted Feaver.....	2
Feaver	47	Stillborn	13
Flox and Small-pox	15	Stopping of the Stomach	11
Flux	3	Suddenly.....	1
Found dead in the Street at Step-		Surfeit	7
ney	1	Teeth	27
Griping in the Guts.....	15	Tissick.....	12
Imposthume.....	1	Ulcer	1
Infants.....	7	Vomiting	1
Kingsevell	1	Winde	1
Mouldfallen	1	Wormes	1
Christned	{ Males..... 121 } { Females ... 111 } { In all 232 }	Buried	{ Males..... 195 } { Females ... 198 } { In all 393 }
			Plague.. 0

Decreased in the Burials this Week 69

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 130 Parishes infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Eleven Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 10

From the 21 of February to the 28.

1664

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBANS Woodstreet	1		S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martins Ludgate	3	
Alhallows Barking	2		S ^t Gregorys by S ^t Pauls	3		S ^t Martins Orgars	1	
Alhallows Breadstreet			S ^t Hellins	1		S ^t Martins Outwich		
Alhallows Great	1		S ^t James Dukes place			S ^t Martins Vintrey		
Alhallows Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe			S ^t Mathew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse	1		S ^t John Baptist	2		S ^t Maudlins Milkstreet	1	
Alhallows Lombardstr.	2		S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlins Oldfishst.	3	
Alhallows Stayning	1		S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw		
Alhallows the Wall	1		S ^t Katharine Coleman	2		S ^t Michael Cornhil		
S ^t Alphage			S ^t Katharine crechurch	1		S ^t Michael Crookedla	2	
S ^t Andrew Hubbard			S ^t Lawrence Jewry	1		S ^t Michael Quenbithe	2	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft			S ^t Lawrence Pountney			S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	3		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royall		
S ^t Ann Aldersgate			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	1		S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	2		S ^t Magnus Parish	1		S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury	1		S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Moses	1		S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bartholomew Exch.	1		S ^t Margaret Newfishst.			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby	1	
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves	1	
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olaves Hartstreet		
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf	1		S ^t Mary Aldermanbury			S ^t Olaves Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olaves Silverstreet	2	
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow	2		S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christs Church	2		S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peters Cheap	1	
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peters Cornhil	2	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap	1		S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peters Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch	1		S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peters Poor	1	
S ^t Dunstons East	1		S ^t Mary Sommersel			S ^t Stevens Colemanstr.	2	
S ^t Edm. Lombardstreet			S ^t Mary Staynings			S ^t Stevens Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelburgh	1		S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithins		
S ^t Faiths	1		S ^t Mary Wolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostle		
S ^t Fosters	1		S ^t Martins Iremongerl.			Trinity Parish		
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.... 67

Plague..... 0

S ^t Andrews Holborn	17	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	16	S ^t Saviours Southwark	16
S ^t Bartholomew Great	6	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	18	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	6
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	1	S ^t Dunstons West	6	S ^t Thomas Southwark	3
S ^t Brides Parish	11	S ^t George Southwark	3	Trinity Minorities	
Bridewel Precinct		S ^t Giles Cripplegate	35	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	5	S ^t Olaves Southwark	13		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse... 156

Plague... 0

S ^t Giles in the fields	28	Lambeth Parish	5	S ^t Mary Islington	
Hackney Parish		S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	13	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	16
S ^t James Clerkenwel	10	S ^t Magdalen Bermond	6	Redriff Parish	
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	4	S ^t Mary Newington		Steneby Parish	24

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry..... 106

Plague..... 0

S ^t Clement Danes	10	S ^t Martins in the fields	28	S ^t Margaret Westminster	22
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	5	S ^t Mary Savoy	2	At hercof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.... 67

Plague... 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

ABORTIVE.....	2	Griping in the Guts.....	11
Aged	38	Hanged her self at St. Saviours	
Apoplexie	1	Southwark	1
Bedridden	1	Head-mould-shot	1
Burnt by a fall into the fire at		Infants	14
St. Giles in the Fields	1	Kild by the fall of a Scaffold at	
Childbed.....	2	St. Bartholomew the Great	1
Chrisoms	12	Lethargy.....	1
Consumption.....	95	Rickets	16
Convulsion.....	28	Rising of the Lights	4
Cough	1	Scurvy	2
Dropsie	36	Spotted Fever.....	3
Drowned in a Tub of water at		Stillborn	10
St. Martins in the Fields	1	Stone	1
Executed	2	Stopping of the Stomach.....	8
Feaver	29	Surfeit	9
Flox and Small-pox	15	Teeth	20
Flux	2	Thrush.....	4
French-pox	2	Tissick.....	15
Found dead (an Infant) at St.		Winde	3
Andrew Holborn	1	Wormes	2
Gowt	1		

Christned	{ Males..... 121	Buried	{ Males..... 199	Plague.. 0
	{ Females ... 112		{ Females ... 197	
	{ In all 233		{ In all 396	

Increased in the Burials this Week 3

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 130 Parishes Infected 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 11 From the 28 of February to the 7 of March.

1661

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ANSWoodstreet	1		S ^t George Botolphlane	1		S ^t Martins Ludgate		
AlhallowsBarking	2		S ^t Gregories by S ^t Pauls	5		S ^t Martins Orgars	1	
Alhallows Breadstreet			S ^t Hellens	2		S ^t Martins Outwitch		
Alhallows Great	1		S ^t James Dukes place			S ^t Martins Vintrey	1	
Alhallows Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	1		S ^t Mathew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse	2		S ^t John Baptist	2		S ^t Maudlins Milkstreet	1	
Alhallows Lumbarstr.			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlins Oldfishstr.	1	
Alhallows Stayning	1		S ^t John Zachary	1		S ^t Michael Bassishaw	2	
Alhallows the Wall	3		S ^t Katharine Coleman	3		S ^t Michael Cornhil	6	
S ^t Alphage			S ^t Katharine crechurch	3		S ^t Michael Crookedla.	1	
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S ^t Lawrence Jewry	1		S ^t Michael Queenhithe		
S ^t Andrew Undershaft			S ^t Lawrence Pountney			S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	1		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royall		
S ^t Ann Aldersgate			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	1		S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	2		S ^t Magnus Parish	6		S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S ^t Antholins Parish	3		S ^t Margaret Lothbury			S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons	1	
S ^t Bartholomew Excha			S ^t Margaret Newfishst			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons	1		S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olaves Hartstreet	2	
S ^t Bennet Paulswharfe	2		S ^t Mary Aldermanbury			S ^t Olaves Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olaves Silverstreet	1	
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Superlane		
Christ Church	1		S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peters Cheap	1	
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peters Cornhil	1	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill	1		S ^t Peters Paulswarf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peters Poor	2	
S ^t Dunstons East	1		S ^t Mary Sommerset			S ^t Stevens Colemanstr.	4	
S ^t Edm. Lumbarstreet			S ^t Mary Staynings	1		S ^t Stevens Walbrook	1	
S ^t Ethelborough	1		S ^t Mary Woolchurch	1		S ^t Swithins		
S ^t Faiths			S ^t Mary Woolnoth	1		S ^t Thomas Apostles	1	
S ^t Fosters			S ^t Martins Iremongerl	1		Trinity Parish	1	
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls . . . 83

Plague . . . 0

S ^t Andrews Holborne	19	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	20	S ^t Saviours Southwark	17
S ^t Bartholomew Great	2	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	11	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	26
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse		S ^t Dunstons West	4	S ^t Thomas Southwark	1
S ^t Brides Parish	11	S ^t George Southwark	3	Trinity Minories	
Bridewell Precinct	1	S ^t Giles Cripplegate	30	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	7	S ^t Olaves Southwark	24		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse . . 176

Plague . . 0

S ^t Giles in the fields	14	Lambeth Parish	2	S ^t Mary Islington	
Hackney Parish		S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	7	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	17
S ^t James Clerkenwel	8	S ^t Magdalen Bermond.	6	Redriff Parish	
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	5	S ^t Mary Newington	9	Stepney Parish	37

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry . . . 105

Plague . . . 0

S ^t Clement Danes	10	S ^t Martins in the fields	35	S ^t Margaret Westminster	30
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	1	S ^t Mary Savoy	1	Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster . . . 77

Plague . . 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	1	Imposthume	1
Aged	28	Infants	12
Ague	2	Kingsevell	3
Apoplexie	1	Livergrown.....	1
Bleeding	1	Overlaid	1
Burnt (accidentally) at St. Giles		Palsie	1
Cripplegate	1	Rickets	12
Chilbed	5	Rising of the Lights	7
Chrisoms	18	Scowring	4
Cold	1	Scurvy	4
Consumption	87	Spleen	1
Convulsion	38	Spotted Feaver	2
Cough	6	Stilborn.....	10
Dropsie	44	Stone	2
Executed	4	Stopping of the Stomach.....	9
Feaver	35	Suddenly.....	3
Fistula	1	Surfeit	10
Flox and Small-pox	15	Teeth	18
Found dead (a Woman) at St.		Thrush.....	1
Andrew Holborn ...	1	Timpany	2
French-pox.....	1	Tissick	18
Gowt.....	1	Ulcer	1
Griping in the Guts.....	15	Vomiting	1
Head-mould-shot	1	Winde.....	2
Jaundies	2	Wormes	5

Christned	{ Males..... 127 }	Buried	{ Males..... 219 }	Plague.. 0
	{ Females ... 109 }		{ Females ... 222 }	
	{ In all 236 }		{ In all 441 }	

Increased in the Burials this Week..... 45

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 130 Parishes Infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 12

From the 7 of March to the 14.

1664

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBANS Woodstreet	2		S ^t George Potolpllane			S ^t Martins Ludgate	1	
Alhallowes Breadstreet	3		S ^t Gregories by S ^t Pauls	1		S ^t Martins Organs	1	
Alhallowes Great	1		S ^t Hellens	1		S ^t Martins Outwitch		
Alhallowes Honylane	1		S ^t James Dukes place	1		S ^t Martins Vintry	5	
Alhallowes Lesse	1		S ^t James Garlickhithe			S ^t Mathew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstr.			S ^t John Baptist	1		S ^t Maundlins Milkstreet	2	
Alhallowes Stayning			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maundlins Oldfishstr.	1	
Alhallowes the Wall	2		S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw	1	
S ^t Alphage	1		S ^t Katharine Coleman	1		S ^t Michael Cornhil		
S ^t Andrew Hubbard			S ^t Katharine crechurch			S ^t Michael Crookedla	1	
S ^t Andrew Undershaf	2		Lawrence Jewry	2		S ^t Michael Quernhithe	1	
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	3		Lawrence Pountney	1		S ^t Michael Quern	1	
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	3		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royall		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	3		S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Magnus Parish	1		S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	2	
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury	2		S ^t Mildred Poultry	1	
S ^t Bartholomew Excha	1		S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bennet Fyneck			S ^t Margaret Newfishst.			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Margaret Pattons	1		S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Paulswharfe	2		S ^t Mary Abchurch	1		S ^t Olaves Hartstreet		
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermanbury			S ^t Olaves Jewry		
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olaves Silversstreet	1	
Christ Church	1		S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Soperlane	1	
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peters Cheap	1	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peters Cornhil	2	
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peters Paulswharf		
S ^t Dunstons East	1		S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peters Poor		
S ^t Edm. Lombardstreet	1		S ^t Mary Sommerset	1		S ^t Stevens Colemanstr.	1	
S ^t Ethelborough	1		S ^t Mary Staynings	1		S ^t Stevens Walbrook		
S ^t Faiths	2		S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithins		
S ^t Fosters			S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostles	1	
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch			S ^t Martins Iremongerl.	1		Trinity Parish		

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 72

Plague 0

S ^t Andrews Holborne	24	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	16	S ^t Saviours Southwark	17
S ^t Bartholomew Great	2	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	18	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	22
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse		S ^t Dunstons West	10	S ^t Thomas Southwark	2
S ^t Brides Parish	14	S ^t George Southwark	6	Trinity Minorities	
Bridewell Precinct	4	S ^t Giles Cripplegate	36	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	6	S ^t Olaves Southwark	20		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 197

Plague... 0

S ^t Giles in the fields	16	Lambeth Parish	2	S ^t Mary Islington	
Hackney Parish	3	S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	10	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	15
S ^t James Clerkenwel	5	S ^t Magdalen Bermond.	7	Redriff Parish	
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	2	S ^t Mary Newington	4	Stepney Parish	11

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry 105

Plague..... 0

S ^t Clement Danes	10	S ^t Martins in the fields	30	S ^t Margaret Westminster	13
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	3	S ^t Mary Savoy	3	Whereof at the Pesthouse	—

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 59

Plague... 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE	6	Kingsevell	2
Aged	31	Livergrown	2
Ague	1	Mother	1
Apoplexie	1	Mouldfallen	1
Cancer	1	Overlaid	2
Chilbed	6	Rickets	9
Chrisoms	15	Rising of the Lights	9
Collick	1	Rupture	1
Consumption	85	Scalded (a child) at St. Maud-	
Convulsion	34	lin Milkstreet	1
Cough	4	Scowring	6
Distracted	1	Scurvy	3
Dropsie	40	Spleen	2
Feaver	29	Spotted Feaver	1
Flox and Small-pox	16	Stillborn	11
Flux	2	Stopping of the Stomach	4
French-pox	4	Strangury	1
Gangrene	1	Suddenly	4
Gowt	2	Surfeit	11
Grief	1	Teeth	27
Griping in the Guts	12	Thrush	4
Jaundies	1	Timpany	1
Imposthume	1	Tissick	15
Infants	13	Ulcer	2
Kild two, one by a fall from a		Vomiting	1
Scaffold at St. Sepulchres, and		Winde	1
one by a Cart at St. Martin in		Wormes	1
the Fields	2		

Christned	{ Males.....	117	Buried	{ Males.....	222	Plague..	0
	{ Females...	119		{ Females...	211		
	{ In all	236		{ In all	433		

Decreased in the Burials this Week

8

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 130 Parishes Infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 13

From the 14 of March to the 21.

1664

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBANS Woodstreet			S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martins Ludgate	1	
Alhallows Barking	5		S ^t Gregories by S ^t Pauls			S ^t Martins Orgars	1	
Alhallows Breadstreet	2		S ^t Hellins	1		S ^t Martins Outwich	2	
Alhallows Great	3		S ^t James Dukes place			S ^t Martins Vintrey	1	
Alhallows Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe			S ^t Mathew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse	2		S ^t John Baptist	3		S ^t Maudlins Milkstreet		
Alhallows Lumbarstr			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlins Oldfishst.		
Alhallows Staying	1		S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw	2	
Alhallows the Wall	1		S ^t Katharine Coleman	2		S ^t Michael Cornhil		
S ^t Alphage			S ^t Katharine crechurch	1		S ^t Michael Crookedla		
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	2		S ^t Lawrence Jewry			S ^t Michael Queenhithe	1	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	1		S ^t Lawrence Pountney			S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	1		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royall	1	
S ^t Ann Aldersgate			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	1		S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	2		S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	2	
S ^t Antholins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Lothbury	1		S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses	1		S ^t Nicholas Acons	1	
S ^t Bartholomew Exch.			S ^t Margaret Newfishst.			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves	1	
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olaves Hartstreet		
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf			S ^t Mary Aldermanbury			S ^t Olaves Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherchob			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olaves Silverstreet		
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christs Church	7		S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peters Cheap		
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peters Cornhil	1	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill	1		S ^t Peters Paulswharf	1	
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw	1		S ^t Peters Poor	1	
S ^t Dunstons East	3		S ^t Mary Sommerset	1		S ^t Stevens Colemanslr.	2	
S ^t Edm. Lumbarstreet	1		S ^t Mary Staynings			S ^t Stevens Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch	1		S ^t Swithins		
S ^t Faiths	1		S ^t Mary Wolnoth	1		S ^t Thomas Apostle	1	
S ^t Fosters	1		S ^t Martins Iremongerl.			Trinity Parish	1	
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 69

Plague 0

S ^t Andrews Holborn	19	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	13	S ^t Saviours Southwark	12
S ^t Bartholomew Great	2	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	7	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	17
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	2	S ^t Dunstons West	1	S ^t Thomas Southwark	1
S ^t Brides Parish	9	S ^t George Southwark	6	Trinity Minories	1
Bridewell Precinct		S ^t Giles Cripplegate	19	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	6	S ^t Olaves Southwark	18		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 133

Plague .. 0

S ^t Giles in the fields	17	Lambeth Parish	6	S ^t Mary Islington	2
Hackney Parish		S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	10	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	11
S ^t James Clerkenwel	10	S ^t Magdalen Bermond.		Redriff Parish	
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	3	S ^t Mary Newington	3	Stepney Parish	36

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry 93

Plague 0

S ^t Clement Danes	8	S ^t Martins in the fields	24	S ^t Margaret Westminster	23
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	3	S ^t Mary Savoy	5	Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 63

Plague .. 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A GED	28	Kild at St. Margaret Westminster	1
Ague	1	Kingsevell	2
Bloody flux	1	Overlaid	2
Childbed	7	Palsie	1
Chrisoms	18	Rickets	9
Cold	2	Rising of the Lights	4
Collick	1	Sciatica	1
Consumption	77	Scowring	1
Convulsion	24	Scurvy	2
Cough	2	Sore mouth	1
Dropsic	34	Spleen	1
Executed	2	Spotted Feaver	3
Feaver	27	Stillborn	7
Flox and Small-pox	19	Stopping of the Stomach	4
French pox	3	Suddenly	2
Grief	1	Surfeit	7
Griping in the Guts	13	Teeth	21
Hanged her self at St. Andrew		Tissick	10
Holborn	1	Winde	1
Jaundies	3	Wormes	3
Infants	16		
Christned { Males..... 113 } { Females ... 108 } { In all 221 }		Buried { Males..... 192 } { Females ... 171 } { In all 363 }	
		Plague..	0

Decreased in the Burials this Week 70

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 150 Parishes Infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and
three half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 14

From the 21 of March to the 28.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
^S ALBANSWOODstreet	2		^S George Botolphlane			^S Martins Ludgate		
^S AlhallowsBarking	1		^S Gregories by ^S Pauls			^S Martins Orgars		
^S Alhallows Breadstreet	1		^S Hellins	2		^S Martins Outwitch	1	
^S Alhallows Great			^S James Dukes place	1		^S Martins Vintrey		
^S Alhallows Honylane	2		^S James Garlickhithe	5		^S Mathew Fridaystreet	2	
^S Alhallows Lesse			^S John Baptist			^S Mandlins Milkstreet		
^S Alhallows Lombardstr	1		^S John Evangelist			^S Mandlins Oldfishst.		
^S Alhallows Stayning			^S John Zachary	2		^S Michael Bassishaw	1	
^S Alhallows the Wall	3		^S Katharine Coleman	2		^S Michael Cornhill		
^S Alphage	1		^S Katharine Crechurch			^S Michael Crookedla		
^S Andrew Hubbard			^S Lawrence Jewry			^S Michael Queenhithe	1	
^S Andrew Undershaft			^S Lawrence Pountney			^S Michael Quern		
^S Andrew Wardrobe	5		^S Leonard Eastcheap	1		^S Michael Royall	1	
^S Ann Aldersgate	1		^S Leonard Fosterlane	2		^S Michael Woodstreet	1	
^S Ann Blackfryers	2		^S Magnus Parish	1		^S Mildred Broadstreet	1	
^S Antholins Parish			^S Margaret Lothbury			^S Mildred Poultry		
^S Austins Parish			^S Margaret Moses	1		^S Nicholas Acons		
^S Bartholomew Exch.			^S Margaret Newtishst.			^S Nicholas Coleabhy	1	
^S Bennet Fynck	1		^S Margaret Pattons			^S Nicholas Olaves	1	
^S Bennet Gracechurch	1		^S Mary Abchurch			^S Olaves Hartstreet	1	
^S Bennet Paulswharf	1		^S Mary Aldermanbury	2		^S Olaves Jewry		
^S Bennet Sherehog			^S Mary Aldernary			^S Olaves Silverstreet		
^S Botolph Billingsgate			^S Mary le Bow	2		^S Pancras Superlane		
^S Christs Church	1		^S Mary Bothaw			^S Peters Cheap		
^S Christophers			^S Mary Colechurch	1		^S Peters Cornhill		
^S Clement Eastcheap			^S Mary Hill			^S Peters Paulswharf	1	
^S Dionis Backchurch			^S Mary Mounthaw			^S Peters Poor		
^S Dunstons East			^S Mary Sommerset	1		^S Stevens Colemanstr.	1	
^S Edm. Lombardstreet	1		^S Mary Staynings			^S Stevens Walbrook		
^S Ethelborough			^S Mary Woolchurch			^S Swithins	1	
^S Faiths			^S Mary Wolnoth			^S Thomas Apostle	3	
^S Fosters	1		^S Martins Iremongerl.	1		Trinity Parish		
^S Gabriel Fenchurch	1							

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.... 65

Plague..... 0

^S Andrews Holborn	17	^S Botolph Aldgate	16	^S Saviours Southwark	49
^S Bartholomew Great	1	^S Botolph Bishopsgate	13	^S Sepulchres Parish	11
^S Bartholomew Lesse		^S Dunstons West	6	^S Thomas Southwark	2
^S Brides Parish	13	^S George Southwark	4	Trinity Minories	
Bridewel Precinct	1	^S Giles Cripplegate	32	At the Pesthouse	
^S Botolph Aldersgate	3	^S Olaves Southwark	22		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse.. 160

Plague.. 0

^S Giles in the fields	14	Lambeth Parish	5	^S Mary Islington	3
Hackney Parish	2	^S Leonard Shoreditch		^S Mary Whitechappel	8
^S James Clerkenwel	3	^S Magdalen Bernond	9	Redriff Parish	
^S Kath. near the Tower	4	^S Mary Newington	4	Stepney Parish	22

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry..... 74

Plague..... 0

^S Clement Danes	12	^S Martins in the fields	22	^S Margaret Westmunt.	12
^S Paul Covent Garden	2	^S Mary Savoy	3	Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster..... 51

Plague.. 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	4	Kild with a fall from a Window	
Aged	31	at St. Alphage.....	1
Childbed.....	3	Kingsewill	1
Chrisoms	13	Overlaid	2
Cold.....	1	Rickets	14
Consumption.....	66	Rising of the Lights	7
Convulsion.....	37	Rupture	1
Cough	1	Scowring	2
Dropsie	23	Scurvy	2
Feaver	30	Spotted Feaver.....	2
Flox and Small-pox	9	Stilborn	13
Flux	3	Stopping of the Stomach.....	6
French-pox	4	Suddenly	2
Gangrene	1	Surfeit	3
Griping in the Guts.....	14	Teeth	19
Head-mould-shot	2	Thrush.....	1
Jaundies	1	Tissiek.....	11
Imposthume	1	Winde	1
Infants	19	Wormes	2

Christned	{ Males.....	116 }	Buried	{ Males.....	179 }	Plague..	0
	{ Females ...	122 }		{ Females ...	174 }		
	{ In all	238 }		{ In all	353 }		

Decreased in the Burials this Week

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 130 Parishes Infected

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 15

From the 28 of March to the 4 of April.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN'S Woodstreet	1		S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martin's Ludgate		
Alhallow's Barking	2		S ^t Gregory's by S ^t Pauls	5		S ^t Martin's Orgars		
Alhallow's Breconstreet			S ^t Hellens			S ^t Martin's Outwich		
Alhallow's Great			S ^t James Dukes place	1		S ^t Martin's Vintrey		
Alhallow's Honeylane	1		S ^t James Garlickhithe	1		S ^t Mathew Fridaystreet		
Alhallow's Lesse	1		S ^t John Baptist	2		S ^t Maundlins Milkstreet		
Alhallow's Lombardstr.	1		S ^t John Evangelist	1		S ^t Mandlins Oldfishstr.	1	
Alhallow's Stayning			S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw	4	
Alhallow's the Wall	2		S ^t Katharine Coleman			S ^t Michael Cornhil		
S ^t Alphage			S ^t Katharine crechurch	2		S ^t Michael Crookedla		
S ^t Andrew Hubbard			S ^t Lawrence Jewry	1		S ^t Michael Queenhithe	1	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	1		S ^t Lawrence Poultney	1		S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	1		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royall		
S ^t Ann Aldersgate			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	3		S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	4		S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury			S ^t Mildred Poultrey		
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bartholomew Excha			S ^t Margaret Newfishst			S ^t Nicholas Coleabhy	3	
S ^t Bennet Fynck	1		S ^t Margaret Pattons	1		S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch	1		S ^t Mary Abchurch	1		S ^t Olaves Hartstreet		
S ^t Bennet Paulswharfe			S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	1		S ^t Olaves Jewry	2	
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olaves Silverstreet	3	
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate	2		S ^t Mary le Bow	1		S ^t Pancras Soperlane	1	
Christ Church	2		S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peters Cheap		
S ^t Christophers	1		S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peters Cornhil	2	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peters Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch	1		S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peters Poor		
S ^t Dunstons East	1		S ^t Mary Sommerset			S ^t Stevens Colemanstr.	3	
S ^t Edm. Lombardstreet	1		S ^t Mary Staynings	1		S ^t Stevens Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough	3		S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithins		
S ^t Faiths	3		S ^t Mary Woolnoth	1		S ^t Thomas Apostles		
S ^t Fosters			S ^t Martins Iremongerl.			Trinity Parish		
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch	1							

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 74

Plague 0

S ^t Andrews Holborne	19	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	11	S ^t Saviours Southwark	14
S ^t Bartholomew Great	2	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	8	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	18
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse		S ^t Dunstons West	4	S ^t Thomas Southwark	2
S ^t Brides Parish	11	S ^t George Southwark	5	Trinity Minories	
Bridewel Precinct	2	S ^t Giles Cripplegate	29	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	2	S ^t Olaves Southwark	11		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 138

Plague .. 0

S ^t Giles in the fields	18	Lambeth Parish	3	S ^t Mary Islington	3
Hackney Parish	1	S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	6	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	12
S ^t James Clerkenwel	11	S ^t Magdalen Bermond	3	Redriff Parish	
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	4	S ^t Mary Newington	4	Stepney Parish	21

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry 86

Plague 0

S ^t Clement Danes	8	S ^t Martins in the fields	23	S ^t Margaret Westminster	12
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	3	S ^t Mary Savoy		Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 46

Plague .. 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	2	Infants	9
Aged	30	Kild at St. Clement Danes	1
Apoplexie	1	Kingsevell	4
Chilbed	5	Livergrown.....	1
Chrisoms	13	Overlaid	1
Consumption	77	Plurisie	1
Convulsion	30	Purples	1
Cough	2	Riekets	16
Dropsie	29	Rising of the Lights	6
Feaver	25	Scalded at S. Andrew Holborn ..	1
Flox and Small-pox	12	Spotted Feaver	2
Flux	2	Stilborn.....	10
Found dead at St. Andrew Hol-		Stone	1
born	1	Stopping of the Stomach.....	2
French-pox.....	4	Suddenly.....	1
Gowt.....	1	Surfeit	4
Griping in the Guts.....	14	Teeth	14
Head-mould-shot	1	Thrush.....	1
Jaundies	3	Tissick	10
Imposthume	4	Winde.....	2

Christned	{ Males..... 131	Buried	{ Males..... 171	Plague.. 0
	{ Females ... 111		{ Females ... 173	
	{ In all 242		{ In all 344	

Decreased in the Burials this Week..... 4

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 130 Parishes Infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 16

From the 4 of April to the 11.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBANS Woodstreet	1		S ^t George Potolpllane			S ^t Martins Ludgate	1	
Alhallows Warking	5		S ^t Gregories by S ^t Pauls	3		S ^t Martins Orgars	2	
Alhallows Breadstreet			S ^t Hellens			S ^t Martins Outwitch	1	
Alhallows Great			S ^t James Dukes place	2		S ^t Martins Vintrey		
Alhallows Monylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe			S ^t Mathew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse	1		S ^t John Baptist			S ^t Maudlins Milkstreet		
Alhallows Lombardstr.			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlins Oldfishstr.		
Alhallows Stayning	2		S ^t John Zachary	2		S ^t Michael Bassishaw	1	
Alhallows the Wall	3		S ^t Katharine Coleman	1		S ^t Michael Cornhill	3	
S ^t Alphage			S ^t Katharine crochurch	3		S ^t Michael Crookedla.	1	
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S ^t Lawrence Jewry	2		S ^t Michael Queenhithe	4	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft			S ^t Lawrence Pountney			S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	1		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royall	1	
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	2		S ^t Leonard Fosterlane			S ^t Michael Woodstreet	1	
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	4		S ^t Magnus Parish	1		S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury	1		S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses	1		S ^t Nicholas Acons	1	
S ^t Bartholomew Excha			S ^t Margaret Newfishst	1		S ^t Nicholas Coleabby	1	
S ^t Bennet Fynck	1		S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olaves Hartstreet	1	
S ^t Bennet Paulswharfe			S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	2		S ^t Olaves Jewry	1	
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay	1		S ^t Olaves Silverstreet	1	
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow	1		S ^t Pancras Soperlane	1	
Christ Church	7		S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peters Cheap		
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peters Cornhill		
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peters Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw	2		S ^t Peters Poor	1	
S ^t Dunstons East			S ^t Mary Sommerset			S ^t Stevens Colemanstr.	4	
S ^t Edm. Lombardstreet			S ^t Mary Staynings			S ^t Stevens Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough	1		S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithins	2	
S ^t Faiths			S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostles		
S ^t Fosters	1		S ^t Martins Iremongerl			Trinity Parish	1	
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls..... 81

Plague..... 0

S ^t Andrews Holborne	16	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	20	S ^t Saviours Southwark	13
S ^t Bartholomew Great		S ^t Botolph Bishopgate	10	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	16
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse		S ^t Dunstons West	6	S ^t Thomas Southwark	1
S ^t Brides Parish	12	S ^t George Southwark	6	Trinity Minories	
Bridewell Precinct		S ^t Giles Cripplegate	30	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	1	S ^t Olaves Southwark	18		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse.. 149

Plague.. 0

S ^t Giles in the fields	25	Lambeth Parish	4	S ^t Mary Islington	2
Hackney Parish	3	S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	3	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	15
S ^t James Clerkenwel	12	S ^t Magdalen Bermond.	7	Redriff Parish	
S ^t Kath. neer the Tower	2	S ^t Mary Newington	4	Stepney Parish	25

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry..... 107

Plague..... 0

S ^t Clement Danes	6	S ^t Martins in the fields	16	S ^t Margaret Westmunt.	20
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	3	S ^t Mary Savoy		If hereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.... 45

Plague.. 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE	2	Infants	6
Aged	28	Kingsevell	1
Apoplexie	1	Overlaid	2
Canker	1	Palsie	2
Chilbed	5	Purples	1
Chrisoms	12	Rickets	14
Consumption	87	Rising of the Lights	4
Convulsion	25	Scurvy	1
Cough	1	Spotted Feaver	3
Dropsie	31	Stilborn	12
Feaver	34	Stone	1
Flox and Small-pox	19	Stopping of the Stomach	4
French-pox	4	Suddenly	5
Gangrene	2	Surfeit	8
Griping in the Guts	22	Teeth	25
Head-mould-shot	1	Tissiek	8
Jaundies	2	Winde	3
Imposthume	3	Wormes	2

Christned	{ Males	126	Buried	{ Males	197	Plague..	0
	{ Females ...	119		{ Females ...	185		
	{ In all	245		{ In all	382		

Increased in the Burials this Week

38

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 130 Parishes Infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 17

From the 11 of Aprill to the 18.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	2		S^t George Botolphlane	3		S^t Martin Ludgate		
Alhallows Barking	1		S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	1		S^t Martin Orgars	1	
Alhallows Breadstreet			S^t Helen	1		S^t Martin Ootwich		
Alhallows Great	2		S^t James Dukes place	1		S^t Martin Vintrey		
Alhallows Honylane			S^t James Garlickhithe	2		S^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse			S^t John Baptist	2		S^t Maudlin Milkstreet	1	
Alhallows Lombardstreet	1		S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	2	
Alhallows Stayning			S^t John Zachary			S^t Michael Bassishaw	3	
Alhallows the Wall	3		S^t Katharine Coleman	1		S^t Michael Cornhill		
S^t Alphage			S^t Katharine Crechurch	1		S^t Michael Crookedlane	1	
S^t Andrew Hubbard	2		S^t Lawrence Jewry			S^t Michael Queenhithe	2	
S^t Andrew Undershaft	2		S^t Lawrence Pountney			S^t Michael Quern		
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	3		S^t Leonard Eastcheap			S^t Michael Royal		
S^t Ann Aldersgate	1		S^t Leonard Fosterlane			S^t Michael Woodstreet	1	
S^t Ann Blackfryers	3		S^t Magnus Parish			S^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S^t Antholins Parish			S^t Margaret Fothbury			S^t Mildred Poullfrey		
S^t Austins Parish			S^t Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons	1	
S^t Bartholomew Exchange			S^t Margaret Newfishstre.			S^t Nicholas Coleabhy		
S^t Bennet Fynck			S^t Margaret Pattons			S^t Nicholas Olaves		
S^t Bennet Gracechurch			S^t Mary Abchurch			S^t Olave Hartstreet		
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	1		S^t Mary Aldermanbury	2		S^t Olave Jewry		
S^t Bennet Sherehog			S^t Mary Aldermay			S^t Olave Silversstreet	1	
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	1		S^t Mary le Bow			S^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christ Church	7		S^t Mary Bothaw			S^t Peter Cheap		
S^t Christophers			S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhill	1	
S^t Clement Eastcheap	1		S^t Mary Hill			S^t Peter Paulswharf		
S^t Dionis Backchurch			S^t Mary Mouthaw			S^t Peter Poor		
S^t Dunstan East	1		S^t Mary Sommerset	1		S^t Steven Colemanstr.	1	
S^t Edmund Lumbardstr.	2		S^t Mary Stayning			S^t Steven Walbrook	1	
S^t Ethelborough	1		S^t Mary Woolchurch			S^t Swithin		
S^t Faith			S^t Mary Woolnoth			S^t Thomas Apostles		
S^t Foster			S^t Martin Iremongerlane	1		Trinity Parish	1	
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls..... 66

Plague..... 0

S^t Andrew Holborn	19	S^t Botolph Aldgate	17	Saviours Southwark	22
S^t Bartholomew Great		S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	11	Sepulchres Parish	11
S^t Bartholomew Lesse		S^t Dunstan West	1	S^t Thomas Southwark	2
S^t Bridget	7	S^t George Southwark	1	Trinity Minorities	
Bridewel Precinct		S^t Giles Cripplegate	18	At the Pesthouse	
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	3	S^t Olave Southwark	10		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse... 126

Plague... 0

S^t Giles in the fields	25	Lambeth Parish	2	S^t Mary Islington	2
Hackney Parish	4	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	8	S^t Mary Whitechappel	9
S^t James Clerkenwel	10	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	5	Rothorith Parish	2
S^t Kath. near the Tower	3	S^t Mary Newington	4	Stepney Parish	10

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry..... 93

Plague:

S^t Clement Danes	12	S^t Martin in the fields	21	S^t Margaret Westminster	21
S^t Paul Covent Garden	3	S^t Mary Savoy	2	Of hereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.... 59

Plague... 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	5	Infants.....	7
Aged.....	38	Kingsevil	2
Broken legge.....	1	Overlaid	4
Cancer.....	1	Plurisie	2
Childbed.....	8	Rickets	4
Chrisomes	18	Rising of the Lights	8
Consumption	56	Rupture	1
Convulsion	25	Scurvy	1
Dropsie.....	21	Spotted Feaver.....	8
Drowned at St. Kathar. Tower ..	1	Stilborn	7
Executed	6	Stone	1
Feaver	34	Stopping of the stomach.....	8
Fistula	1	Strangury	1
Flox and Small-pox	13	Suddenly.....	3
Flux	2	Surfeit	9
Found dead (an Infant) at St.		Teeth	17
Giles in the Fields	1	Thrush.....	3
French pox.....	3	Tissick.....	3
Gripping in the Guts.....	14	Ulcer	1
Head-mould-shot.....	1	Wormes	1
Imposthume	4		

Christned	{ Males..... 117	Buried	{ Males..... 185	Plague.. 0
	{ Females ... 120		{ Females ... 159	
	{ In all 237		{ In all 344	

Decreased in the Burials this Week 38

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 130 Parishes Infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	4	Infants	7
Aged	25	Kild 2, one at St. Paul Covent	
Ague	1	Garden, and one by a Horse	
Cancer	2	at S. Sepulchers.....	2
Childbed.....	5	Kingsevil.....	1
Chrisomes	8	Mouldfallen	1
Consumption.....	79	Plague	2
Convulsion.....	33	Plurisie	1
Cough	3	Purples	1
Dropsie	33	Rickets	10
Drownd 3, two at St. Katharine		Rising of the Lights	8
Tower, and one at St. James		Scowring	2
Clerkenwell	3	Scurvy	2
Feaver	36	Spotted Feaver.....	12
Fistula	1	Stillborn	5
Flox and Small-pox	17	Stopping of the Stomach.....	6
Flux	5	Suddenly	1
Found dead in the street at St.		Surfeit	8
Giles in the Fields	1	Teeth	22
French-pox	5	Thrush.....	4
Gangrene	1	Tissick.....	4
Gripping in the Guts.....	22	Ulcer	2
Jaundies	5	Winde	1
Imposthume	6	Wormes	1

Christned	{ Males.....	122	Buried	{ Males.....	211	Plague..	2
	{ Females ...	107		{ Females ...	187		
	{ In all	229		{ In all	398		

Increased in the Burials this Week 54

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 129 Parishes Infected 1

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 19

From the 25 of April to the 2 of May.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet			S^t George Botolphlane			S^t Martin Ludgate		
Alhallowes Barking	3		S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	3		S^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet			S^t Helen	2		S^t Martin Outwich	1	
Alhallowes Great	1		S^t James Dukes place	1		S^t Martin Vintrey	3	
Alhallowes Honeylane			S^t James Garlickhithe	1		S^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse	1		S^t John Baptist			S^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstreet			S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallowes Taining	2		S^t John Zachary			S^t Michael Bassishaw	1	
Alhallowes the Wall	3		S^t Katharine Coleman	2		S^t Michael Coruhil		
Alphage			S^t Katharine Creechurch	1		S^t Michael Crookedlane		
S^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S^t Lawrence Jewry	1		S^t Michael Queenhithe		
S^t Andrew Undershaft			S^t Lawrence Pouncey	1		S^t Michael Quern		
S^t Ann Aldersgate	2		S^t Leonard Eastcheap			S^t Michael Royal		
S^t Ann Blackfryers	1		S^t Leonard Fosterlane	1		S^t Michael Woodstreet		
S^t Antholins Parish			S^t Magnus Parish	2		S^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S^t Austins Parish			S^t Margaret Lothbury			S^t Mildred Poultrey	2	
S^t Bartholomew Exchange			S^t Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons		
S^t Bennet Fynck	1		S^t Margaret Newfishstreet	1		S^t Nicholas Coleabby	1	
S^t Bennet Gracechurch			S^t Margaret Pattons			S^t Nicholas Olaves		
S^t Bennet Paulswharf			S^t Mary Abchurch			S^t Olave Hartstreet		
S^t Bennet Sherehog	1		S^t Mary Aldermanbury			S^t Olave Jewry	3	
S^t Botolph Billingsgate			S^t Mary Aldermay			S^t Olave Silverstreet		
Christ's Church	1		S^t Mary le Bow			S^t Pancras Soperlane		
S^t Christophers	1		S^t Mary Bothaw			S^t Peter Cheap		
S^t Clement Eastcheap			S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhil	1	
S^t Dionis Backchurch			S^t Mary Hill			S^t Peter Paulswharf	1	
S^t Dunstan East	1		S^t Mary Monnthaw	1		S^t Peter Poor		
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.	1		S^t Mary Sommerset	2		S^t Steven Colemanstreet	2	
S^t Ethelborough	1		S^t Mary Stayning	1		S^t Steven Walbrook		
S^t Faith			S^t Mary Woolchurch	2		S^t Swithin	1	
S^t Foster	1		S^t Mary Woolnoth			S^t Thomas Apostle	1	
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch	2		S^t Martin Ironmongerlane			Trinity Parish	1	

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls..... 70

Plague..... 0

S^t Andrew Holborn	14	S^t Botolph Aldgate	3	Saviours Southwark	16
S^t Bartholomew Great	4	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	11	S^t Sepulchres Parish	13
S^t Bartholomew Lesse		S^t Dunstan West	6	S^t Thomas Southwark	1
S^t Bridget	8	S^t George Southwark	5	Trinity Minorities	
Bridewel Precinct	1	S^t Giles Cripplegate	18	At the Pesthouse	
S^t Botolph Aldesgate	4	S^t Olave Southwark	16		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse... 125

Plague... 0

S^t Giles in the fields	24	Lambeth Parish	5	S^t Mary Islington	3
Hackney Parish		S^t Leonard Shoreditch	8	S^t Mary Whitechappel	11
S^t James Clerkenwel	13	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	15	Rotherhithe Parish	3
S^t Kath. near the Tower	5	S^t Mary Newington	4	Stepney Parish	30

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry..... 127

Plague.... 0

S^t Clement Danes	13	S^t Martin in the fields	26	S^t Margaret Westminster	20
S^t Paul Covent Garden	5	S^t Mary Savoy	2	Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.... 66

Plague... 0

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	5	ret Window at St. Olaves in	
Aged	29	Southwark	4
Apoplexie	1	Kingsevil	2
Broke his neck by a fall aboard		Livergrown.....	1
a Ship a St. Katherines	1	Measles.....	1
Childbed.....	7	Murthered at St. Paul Covent	
Chrisomes	7	Garden	1
Collick.....	1	Overlaid	3
Consumption	89	Quinsie	1
Convulsion	27	Rickets	16
Cough	1	Rising of the Lights	6
Dropsie	38	Scurvy	3
Drowned in a pond at Stepney ..	1	Spotted Feaver	4
Feaver	35	Stilborn.....	6
Flox and Small-pox	9	Stone	3
Flux	1	Stopping of the Stomach.....	6
French-pox.....	2	Strangury	1
Gangrene	2	Surfeit	9
Griping in the Guts.....	16	Teeth	16
Imposthume	1	Tissick	3
Infants	17	Ulcer	2
Killed 4, one at St. Andrew Hol-		Vomiting	1
born, one at St. Martin in the		Winde	4
Fields, one by the kick of an		Wormes	2
Horse at St. Andrew Wardrobe,		Wounded	3
and one by a fall from a Gar-			

Christned	{ Males.....	123	Buried	{ Males.....	198	Plague..	0
	{ Females ...	114		{ Females ...	190		
	{ In all	237		{ In all	388		

Decreased in the Burials this Week..... 10

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 130 Parishes Infected..... 0

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 20

From the 2 of May to the 9.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet			S ^t George Dotoiphane			S ^t Martin Ludgate		
S ^t Alhallows Barking	3		S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	2		S ^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallows Breadstreet			S ^t Hellen			S ^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallows Great	2		S ^t James Dukes place	2		S ^t Martin Vintrey		
Alhallows Ilonylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	2		S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse	1		S ^t John Baptist			S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallows Lombardstreet			S ^t John Evangelist	2		S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	1	
Alhallows Staining			S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw	2	
Alhallows the Wall	3		S ^t Katharine Coleman			S ^t Michael Cornhill		
S ^t Alphage			S ^t Katharine Crechurch			S ^t Michael Crookedlane	1	
S ^t Andrew Hubbard			S ^t Lawrence Jewry	2		S ^t Michael Queenhithe	2	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	1		S ^t Lawrence Pountney			S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	1		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royal	1	
S ^t Ann Aldersgate			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane			S ^t Michael Woodstreet	1	
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	1		S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Freadstreet		
S ^t Antholins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Lotlibury	1		S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange	1		S ^t Margaret Newfishstreet	1		S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olave Hartstreet	1	
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf			S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	1		S ^t Olave Jewry	2	
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay	1		S ^t Olave Silverstreet		
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christs Church	1		S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peter Cheap		
S ^t Christophers	1		S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhill		
S ^t Clement Eastcheap	1		S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peter Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch	2		S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor	1	
S ^t Dunstan East			S ^t Mary Sommersel	1		S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	1	
S ^t Edmond Lombardstr.	2		S ^t Mary Stayning			S ^t Steven Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough	3		S ^t Mary Woolchurch	1	1	S ^t Swithin		
S ^t Faith			S ^t Mary Woolnoth	1		S ^t Thomas Apostle		
S ^t Foster			S ^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish		
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch	1							

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 54

Plague 1

S ^t Andrew Holborn	17	1	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	17	Saviours Southwark	14
S ^t Bartholomew Great			S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	7	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	12
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	1		S ^t Dunstan West	5	S ^t Thomas Southwark	
S ^t Bridget	5		S ^t George Southwark	3	Trinity Minories	
Bridewel Precinct			S ^t Giles Cripplegate	24	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	2		S ^t Olave Southwark	16		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 123

Plague .. 1

S ^t Giles in the fields	20	3	Lambeth Parish	6	S ^t Mary Islington	2
Hackney Parish	5		S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	9	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	2
S ^t James Clerkewel	4		S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	8	Rothorith Parish	5
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	5		S ^t Mary Newington	8	Stepney Parish	30

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry 114

Plague 3

S ^t Clement Danes	16	4	S ^t Martin in the fields	25	S ^t Margaret Westminster	10
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	2		S ^t Mary Savoy	3	Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 56

Plague .. 4

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A GED	20	Cripplegate, and one (an In-	
Cancer	1	fant) at St. Clement Danes....	2
Canker	1	Overlaid	1
Childbed	2	Plague	9
Chrisomes	12	Plurisie.....	1
Consumption	80	Rickets	7
Convulsion	22	Rising of the Lights	2
Dropsie	15	Scouring	3
Drownd at St. Olaves in South-		Spotted Feaver	6
wark	1	Stilborn	10
Feaver	37	Stone	3
Flox and Small-pox	15	Stopping of the Stomach.....	3
French-pox	3	Suddenly	4
Gripping in the Guts.....	18	Suffeit	15
Jaundies	1	Teeth	19
Imposthume.....	4	Thrush.....	2
Infants	15	Tissick.....	2
Killed by a fall down stairs at		Ulcer	3
Alhallows the Great	1	Vomiting	1
Kingsevil	3	Winde	1
Murthered 2, one by the Mo-		Wormes.....	1
ther (an Infant) at St. Giles		Wounded at Sea (at Stepney) ...	1

Christned	{	Males.....	109	Buried	{	Males.....	185	Plague..	9
		Females ...	102			Females ...	162		
		In all	211			In all	347		

Decreased in the Burials this Week

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 126 Parishes Infected..... 4

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces, and three

half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 21		From the 9 of May to the 16.		1665				
	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet	1		S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martin Ludgate		
Alhallows Barking	2		S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	3		S ^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallows Breadstreet			S ^t Hellen	3		S ^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallows Great	1		S ^t James Dukes place	3		S ^t Martin Vintrey		
Alhallows Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe			S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet	2	
Alhallows Lesse	2		S ^t John Baptist			S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet	1	
Alhallows Lumbardstreet			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallows Stayning			S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw		
Alhallows the Wall	2		S ^t Katharine Coleman			S ^t Michael Cornhil		
S ^t Alphage	2		S ^t Katharine Creechurch	3		S ^t Michael Crookedlane	1	
S ^t Andrew Hubbard			S ^t Lawrence Jewry			S ^t Michael Queenhithe		
S ^t Andrew Undershaft			S ^t Lawrence Pountney			S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	1		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royal		
S ^t Ann Aldersgate			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane			S ^t Michael Woodstreet	1	
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	2		S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury			S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange	3		S ^t Margaret Newfishstre			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby	1	
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch	1		S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olave Hartstreet	1	
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf			S ^t Mary Aldermanbury			S ^t Olave Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherehog	1		S ^t Mary Aldermay	1		S ^t Olave Silverstreet		
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate	2		S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christ Church	2		S ^t Mary Bothaw	1		S ^t Peter Cheap		
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhil		
S ^t Clement Eastcheap	1		S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peter Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor		
S ^t Dunstan East	3		S ^t Mary Sommerset	2		S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	1	
S ^t Edmund Lumbardstr.			S ^t Mary Stayning	2		S ^t Steven Wallbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithin	1	
S ^t Faith			S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostles		
S ^t Foster			S ^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish		
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch	1							
Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.....				53	Plague..... 0			
S ^t Andrew Holborn	15		S ^t Botolph Aldgate	16		Saviours Southwark	10	
S ^t Bartholomew Great			S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	9		S ^t Sepulchres Parish	18	
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	1		S ^t Dunstan West	5		S ^t Thomas Southwark	2	
S ^t Bridget	7		S ^t George Southwark			Trinity Minories	1	
Bridewel Precinct	1		S ^t Giles Cripplegate	25		At the Pesthouse		
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	3		S ^t Olave Southwark	13				
Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse..				126	Plague.. 0			
S ^t Giles in the fields	32	1	Lambeth Parish	5		S ^t Mary Islington	2	
Hackney Parish	3		S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	8		S ^t Mary Whitechappel	12	
S ^t James Clerkenwel	4		S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	9		Rothorith Parish		
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	4		S ^t Mary Newington	4		Stepney Parish	33	
Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey.....				116	Plague.... 1			
S ^t Clement Danes	10	2	S ^t Martin in the fields	26		S ^t Margaret Westminster	16	
S ^t Paul Coveat Garden	3		S ^t Mary Savoy	1		If hercof at the Pesthouse		
Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster....				56	Plague.. 2			

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	2	Lethargy.....	1
Aged.....	22	Livergrown.....	3
Ague	2	Overlaid	1
Childbed.....	4	Plague.....	3
Chrisomes	12	Plurisie	1
Consumption	75	Purples.....	1
Convulsion	34	Quinsie	1
Cough.....	2	Rickets	7
Dropsie	22	Rising of the Lights	6
Executed	1	Scowring.....	1
Feaver	32	Spotted Feaver.....	10
Flox and Small-pox	14	Stillborn	5
French-pox.....	1	Stone	1
Grief	1	Stopping of the stomach.....	3
Griping in the Guts.....	20	Strangury	1
Jaundies	3	Suddenly.....	2
Imposthume	1	Surfeit	13
Infants.....	10	Teeth	23
Kild 2, one by a fall from a Gar- ret window at St. Nicholas		Tissick.....	3
Coleaby, and one with a Cart		Winde.....	3
at Stepney.....	2	Wormes	4

Christned	{ Males..... 116 } { Females ... 111 } { In all 227 }	Buried	{ Males..... 180 } { Females ... 173 } { In all 353 }	Plague.. 3
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Increased in the Burials this Week

6

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 128 Parishes Infected..... 2

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheatn Loaf to contain Ten Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 22

From the 16 of May to the 23.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^c ALBAN Woodstreet	1		S ^c George Botolphlane			S ^c Martin Ludgate		
Alhallows Barking	3		S ^c Gregory by S ^c Pauls			S ^c Martin Orgars	1	
Alhallows Breadstreet			S ^c Hellen			S ^c Martin Outwich		
Alhallows Great	1		S ^c James Dukes place			S ^c Martin Viutrey		
Alhallows Ilonyslane			S ^c James Garlickhithe			S ^c Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse			S ^c John Baptist	1		S ^c Maundin Milkstreet	1	
Alhallows Lombardstreet			S ^c John Evangelist			S ^c Maundin Oldfishstreet	1	
Alhallows Staying	2		S ^c John Zachary			S ^c Michael Bassishaw		
Alhallows the Wall			S ^c Katharine Coleman			S ^c Michael Cornhill		
S ^c Alphage	3		S ^c Katharine Crechurch			S ^c Michael Crookedlane		
S ^c Andrew Hubbard			S ^c Lawrence Jewry	2		S ^c Michael Querna	2	
S ^c Andrew Undershaft	2		S ^c Lawrence Pountney			S ^c Michael Royal	2	
S ^c Andrew Wardrobe			S ^c Leonard Eastcheap			S ^c Michael Woodstreet	1	
S ^c Ann Aldersgate	1		S ^c Leonard Fosterlane	1		S ^c Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^c Ann Blackfryers	3		S ^c Magnus Parish			S ^c Mildred Poultry	1	
S ^c Antholins Parish	1		S ^c Margaret Lothbury	1		S ^c Nicholas Acons		
S ^c Austins Parish	1		S ^c Margaret Moses	1		S ^c Nicholas Coleahby		
S ^c Bartholomew Exchange	1		S ^c Margaret Newfishstre.	2		S ^c Nicholas Glases		
S ^c Bennet Gracechurch	1		S ^c Margaret Pattons	1		S ^c Olave Hartstreet		
S ^c Bennet Paulswharf	2		S ^c Mary Abchurch			S ^c Olave Jewry		
S ^c Bennet Sherehog			S ^c Mary Aldermanbury			S ^c Olave Silverstreet	2	
S ^c Botolph Billingsgate	1		S ^c Mary Aldermay	1		S ^c Pancras Superlane		
Christ Church	3		S ^c Mary le Bow	1		S ^c Peter Cheap		
S ^c Christophers			S ^c Mary Bothaw			S ^c Peter Cornhill		
S ^c Clement Eastcheap			S ^c Mary Colechurch			S ^c Peter Paulswharf		
S ^c Dionis Backchurch			S ^c Mary Hill			S ^c Peter Poor	2	
S ^c Dunstan East			S ^c Mary Mounthaw			S ^c Steven Colemanstreet	4	
S ^c Edmund Lombardstr.			S ^c Mary Sommerset	1		S ^c Steven Walbrook	1	
S ^c Ethelborough			S ^c Mary Staying			S ^c Swithin		
S ^c Faith			S ^c Mary Woolchurch			S ^c Thomas Apostles		
S ^c Foster	4		S ^c Mary Woolnoth			Trinity Parish	2	
S ^c Gabriel Fenchurch			S ^c Martin Iremongerlane					

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 63

Plague 0

S ^c Andrew Holborn	16		S ^c Botolph Aldgate	11		Saviours Southwark	15	
S ^c Bartholomew Great	2		S ^c Botolph Bishopsgate	11		S ^c Sepulchres Parish	18	
S ^c Bartholomew Lesse			S ^c Dunstan West	2	1	S ^c Thomas Southwark	3	
S ^c Bridget	7		S ^c George Southwark	2		Trinity Minorities		
Bridewel Precinct			S ^c Giles Cripplegate	23		At the Pesthouse	1	1
S ^c Botolph Aldersgate	7		S ^c Olave Southwark	7				

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 125

Plague .. 2

S ^c Giles in the fields	40	7	Lambeth Parish	1		S ^c Mary Islington	2	
Hackney Parish	3		S ^c Leonard Shoreditch	10		S ^c Mary Whitechappel	14	
S ^c James Clerkenwel	3		S ^c Magdalen Bernondsey	7		Rothorith Parish		
S ^c Kath. near the Tower	5		S ^c Mary Newington	6		Stepney Parish	38	

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 129

Plague 7

S ^c Clement Danes	19	5	S ^c Martin in the fields	21		S ^c Margaret Westminster	21	
S ^c Paul Cuvent Garden	4		S ^c Mary Savoy	2		Thereof at the Pesthouse		

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 68

Plague .. 5

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	4	Imposthume.....	2		
Aged	23	Infants	11		
Blasted.....	1	Kild 3, one at St. Mary New-			
Bloody flux.....	1	ington, one with a Cart at St.			
Canker	1	Giles in the Fields, and one			
Childbed.....	4	with wrastling at St. Margaret			
Chrisomes	9	Westminster	3		
Consumption.....	73	Kingsevil.....	3		
Convulsion.....	35	Overlaid	3		
Dropsie	26	Plague	14		
Drowned 3, one at St. James		Rickets	10		
Clerkenwel, one at St. Kathe-		Rising of the Lights	6		
rines Tower, and one at St.		Rupture	2		
Clement Danes	3	Scowring	2		
Executed	1	Scurvy	1		
Feaver	34	Spleen	1		
Flox and Small-pox	14	Spotted Feaver.....	14		
Flux	1	Stillborn	4		
Found dead in a Barn at Stepney	1	Stone.....	2		
Found murdered (a child) in the		Stopping of the Stomach.....	8		
street at St. Margaret West-		Suddenly	2		
minster	1	Surfeit	11		
French-pox	1	Teeth	23		
Grief.....	1	Thrush.....	1		
Gripping in the Guts.....	18	Tissick.....	3		
Hanged her self at St. Maudlin		Ulcer	2		
Milkstreet (being distracted)..	1	Vomiting	1		
Jaundies	2	Wormes	1		
Christned { Males..... 121 } { Females ... 110 } { In all 231 }	Buried { Males..... 191 } { Females ... 194 } { In all 385 }	Plague..	14		
Increased in the Burials this Week				32	
Parishes clear of the Plague .. 127				Parishes Infected	3

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
 A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces, and three
 half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 23

From the 23 of May to the 30.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet	2		S ^t George Botolphlane	1		S ^t Martin Ludgate		
Alhallows Barking	3		S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls			S ^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallows Breadstreet			S ^t Hellen			S ^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallows Great	2		S ^t James Dukes place	1		S ^t Martin Vintrey		
Alhallows Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	2		S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse			S ^t John Baptist			S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallows Lombardstreet	1		S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallows Staining			S ^t John Zachary	1		S ^t Michael Bassishaw	3	
Alhallows the Wall	2		S ^t Katharine Coleman	2		S ^t Michael Cornhill		
S ^t Alphage	2		S ^t Katharine Crechurch	2		S ^t Michael Crookedlane		
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S ^t Lawrence Jewry	1		S ^t Michael Queenhithe		
S ^t Andrew Undershaft			S ^t Lawrence Pountney	1		S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe			S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royal		
S ^t Ann Aldersgate			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane			S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	3		S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury			S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons	1	
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange			S ^t Margaret Newfishstreet	1		S ^t Nicholas Coleabby	1	
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olave Hartstreet		
S ^t Bennet Paulswarth			S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	1		S ^t Olave Jewry	1	
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olave Silverstreet	2	
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate	1		S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christs Church	1		S ^t Mary Bothaw	3		S ^t Peter Cheap		
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhill		
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peter Paulswarth	1	
S ^t Dionis Backchurch	1		S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor		
S ^t Dunstan East	1		S ^t Mary Sommerset	4		S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	2	
S ^t Edmund Lunhardstr.			S ^t Mary Staying			S ^t Steven Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch	1		S ^t Swithin	1	
S ^t Faith	1		S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostle		
S ^t Foster			S ^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish		
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls..... 56

Plague..... 0

S ^t Andrew Holborn	18	1	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	11		Saviours Southwark	14	
S ^t Bartholomew Great			S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	4	1	S Sepulchres Parish	18	
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse			S ^t Dunstan West	5		S ^t Thomas Southwark		
S ^t Bridget	8		S ^t George Southwark	2		Trinity Minories		
Bridewell Precinct	2		S ^t Giles Cripplegate	21		At the Pesthouse	1	1
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	4		S ^t Olave Southwark	19	1			

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse.. 127

Plague.. 4

S ^t Giles in the fields	53	9	Lambeth Parish	6		S ^t Mary Islington	1	
Hackney Parish			S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	9		S ^t Mary Whitechappel	19	
S ^t James Clerkenwel	9		S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	9		Rothorith Parish		
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	2		S ^t Mary Newington	3		Stepney Parish	34	

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry..... 145

Plague.... 9

S ^t Clement Danes	10	4	S ^t Martin in the fields	37		S ^t Margaret Westminster	1	
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	4		S ^t Mary Savoy			Whereof at the Pesthouse		

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster..... 72

Plague.. 4

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	4	Plurisie.....	2
Aged	23	Quinsie	1
Childbed.....	13	Rickets	14
Chrisomes	8	Rising of the Lights	4
Consumption	80	Scowring	2
Convulsion	29	Scurvy	1
Cough.....	2	Spotted Feaver	23
Dropsie	27	Stillborn.....	9
Feaver	30	Stone	1
Flox and Small-pox	20	Stopping of the Stomach.....	5
Gowt.....	1	Suddenly.....	2
Griping in the Guts.....	18	Surfeit	13
Jaundies	2	Teeth	19
Imposthume	4	Timpany	1
Infants	12	Tissick	23
Killed with a fall off a Horse at		Vomiting	2
St. Martin in the Fields.....	1	Winde	2
Overlaid	1	Wormes	4
Plague.....	17		

Christned	{ Males.....	127	Buried	{ Males.....	198	Plague..	17
	{ Females ...	102		{ Females ...	202		
	{ In all	229		{ In all	400		

Increased in the Burials this Week..... 15

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 125 Parishes Infected..... 5

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 24

From the 30 of May to the 6 of June.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet			S^t George Botolphlane			S^t Martin Ludgate		
Alhallowes Barking	1		S ^t Gregory <i>by</i> S ^t Pauls	3		S ^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet	2		S ^t Hellen			S ^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallowes Great	3		S ^t James Dukes place	2		S ^t Martin Vintrey	2	
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe			S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse	1		S ^t John Baptist	2		S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstreet			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallowes Staining	1		S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw		
Alhallowes the Wall	3		S ^t Katharine Coleman	2		S ^t Michael Cornhill		
S ^t Alphege			S ^t Katharine Creechurch	3		S ^t Michael Crookedlane	2	
S ^t Andrew Hubbard			S ^t Lawrence Jewry	2		S ^t Michael Quenhithe		
S ^t Andrew Undershaft			S ^t Lawrence Pountney	2		S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	3		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royal		
S ^t Ann Aldersgate			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	3		S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	3		S ^t Magnus Parish	1		S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Antholius Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury			S ^t Mildred Poultry	1	
S ^t Austins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange			S ^t Margaret Newfishstreet	1		S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olave Hartstreet		
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf	4		S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	1		S ^t Olave Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherchog			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olave Silverstreet		
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Pow			S ^t Pancras Superlane		
Christs Church	4		S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peter Cheap		
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhill	1	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peter Paulswharf	1	
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor		
S ^t Dunstan East	4		S ^t Mary Sommerset	3		S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	2	
S ^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S ^t Mary Stanning			S ^t Steven Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithin		
S ^t Faith			S ^t Mary Woolnoth	2		S ^t Thomas Apostle	2	
S ^t Foster	1		S ^t Martin Ironmongerlane			Trinity Parish		
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 69

Plague 0

S ^t Andrew Holborn	19	1	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	10	Saviours Southwark	6
S ^t Bartholomew Great			S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	10	S. Sepulchres Parish	32
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse			S ^t Dunstan West	8	S ^t Thomas Southwark	
S ^t Bridget	5		S ^t George Southwark	3	Trinity Minories	
Bridewel Precinct			S ^t Giles Cripplegate	23	At the Pesthouse	
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	1		S ^t Olave Southwark	31		

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 153

Plague .. 10

S ^t Giles in the fields	74	31	Lambeth Parish	4	S ^t Mary Ishington	1
Hackney Parish			S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	7	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	15
S ^t James Clerkeawel	2		S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	3	Rothorith Parish	1
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	3		S ^t Mary Newington	3	Stepney Parish	28

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry 138

Plague 32

S ^t Clement Danes	15	S ^t Martin in the fields	21	1	S ^t Margaret Westminster	23
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	2	S ^t Mary Savoy	1		Whereof at the Pesthouse	

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 63

Plague .. 1

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

AGED	19	Kingsevil	1
Blasted	1	Measles	1
Bruised	1	Palsie	1
Childbed	4	Plague	43
Chrisomes	9	Purples	1
Collick	1	Rickets	11
Consumption	63	Rising of the Lights	2
Convulsion	31	Rupture	1
Cough	1	Scurvy	3
Dropsie	27	Sore mouth	1
Drowned at Stepney	1	Spotted Feaver	16
Feaver	43	Stilborn	7
Fistula	1	Stone	1
Flox and Small-pox	20	Stopping of the Stomach	2
Flux	2	Strangury	1
Found dead in the Abby, at St.		Suddenly	3
Margaret Westminster	1	Surfeit	9
Gangrene	1	Teeth	25
Gripping in the Guts	27	Timpany	2
Jaundies	1	Tissick	2
Imposthume	3	Vomiting	2
Infants	12	Wormes	1

Christned	{ Males..... 119 }	Buried	{ Males..... 211 }	Plague.. 43
	{ Females ... 115 }		{ Females ... 194 }	
	{ In all 234 }		{ In all 405 }	

Increased in the Burials this Week

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 123 Parishes Infected..... 7

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 25

From the 6 of June to the 13.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Jur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^r ALBAN Woodstreet	3	1	S ^r George Botolphclane			S ^r Martin Ludgate	1	
Alhallowes Barking	1		S ^r Gregory by St Pauls	3		S ^r Martin Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet			S ^r Hellen			S ^r Martin Outwich		
Alhallowes Great	3		S ^r James Dukes place	2		S ^r Martin Vintrey	1	
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^r James Garlickhithe	1		S ^r Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse			S ^r John Baptist			S ^r Maudlin Milkstreet	1	
Alhallowes Lombardstreet			S ^r John Evangelist	1		S ^r Maudlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallowes Stayning	1		S ^r John Zachary			S ^r Michael Bassishaw	2	
Alhallowes the Wall	4		S ^r Katharine Coleman			S ^r Michael Cornhil		
S ^r Alphage			S ^r Katharine Crechurch			S ^r Michael Crookedlane	2	2
S ^r Andrew Hubbard			S ^r Lawrence Jewry			S ^r Michael Queenhithe		
S ^r Andrew Undershaft	1		S ^r Lawrence Pountney	1		S ^r Michael Quern		
S ^r Andrew Wardrobe	2		S ^r Leonard Eastcheap			S ^r Michael Royal		
S ^r Ann Aldersgate	1		S ^r Leonard Fosterlane	1		S ^r Michael Woodstreet	2	
S ^r Ann Blackfryers	4		S ^r Magnus Parish	1		S ^r Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^r Antholins Parish			S ^r Margaret Lothbury			S ^r Mildred Poultry		
S ^r Austins Parish			S ^r Margaret Moses			S ^r Nicholas Acons		
S ^r Bartholomew Exchange			S ^r Margaret Newfishstre			S ^r Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^r Bennet Fynck			S ^r Margaret Pattons			S ^r Nicholas Olaves		
S ^r Bennet Gracechurch			S ^r Mary Abchurch	1		S ^r Olave Hartstreet	2	
S ^r Bennet Paulswharf	3		S ^r Mary Aldermanbury			S ^r Olave Jewry		
S ^r Bennet Sherehog			S ^r Mary Aldermay	1		S ^r Olave Silverstreet	1	
S ^r Botolph Billingsgate	1		S ^r Mary le Bow			S ^r Paneras Soperlane		
Christ Church	1		S ^r Mary Bothaw			S ^r Peter Cheap	1	
S ^r Christophers			S ^r Mary Colechurch			S ^r Peter Cornhil		
S ^r Clement Eastcheap			S ^r Mary Hill			S ^r Peter Paulswharf	1	
S ^r Dionis Backchurch	1		S ^r Mary Mounthaw			S ^r Peter Poor	1	
S ^r Dunstan East	2		S ^r Mary Sommerset	3		S ^r Steven Colemanstreet	3	
S ^r Edmund Lombardstr.	1		S ^r Mary Stayning			S ^r Steven Wallbrook		
S ^r Ethelborough			S ^r Mary Woolchurch			S ^r Swithin		
S ^r Faith			S ^r Mary Woolnoth	2		S ^r Thomas Apostles	1	
S ^r Foster			S ^r Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish		
S ^r Gabriel Fenchurch	2	1						

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.... 67

Plague..... 4

S ^r Andrew Holborn	20	7	S ^r Betolph Aldgate	19		Saviours Southwark	15	
S ^r Bartholomew Great	2		S ^r Botolph Bishopsgate	15	2	S ^r Sepulchres Parish	25	10
S ^r Bartholomew Lesse			S ^r Dunstan West	1		S ^r Thomas Southwark	2	
S ^r Bridget	14	3	S ^r George Southwark	7		Trinity Minories		
Bridewell Precinct			S ^r Giles Cripplelegate	37	1	At the Pesthouse	5	4
S ^r Botolph Aldersgate	3		S ^r Olave Southwark	14				

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse.. 179

Plague.. 27

S ^r Giles in the fields	120	68	Lambeth Parish	6		S ^r Mary Islington		
Hackney Parish	2		S ^r Leonard Shoreditch	21		S ^r Mary Whitechappel	23	3
S ^r James Clerkenwel	13		S ^r Magdalen Bermondsey	6		Rothorth Parish	3	
S ^r Kath. near the Tower	9		S ^r Mary Newington	3		Stepney Parish	32	

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey..... 238

Plague.... 71

S ^r Clement Danes	14	8	S ^r Martin in the fields	34	2	S ^r Margaret Westminster	20	
S ^r Paul Covent Garden	2		S ^r Mary Savoy	4		Whereof at the Pesthouse		

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.... 74

Plague.. 19

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A GED.....	24	Lethargy.....	1
Apoplexie.....	1	Measles	2
Bloody flux.....	1	Plague.....	112
Burnt at St. Sepulchres	1	Purples.....	1
Childbed.....	9	Quinsie	2
Chrisomes	8	Rickets	13
Consumption	98	Rising of the Lights	12
Convulsion	38	Rupture	1
Dropsie	28	Scowring.....	1
Drowned two, one at St. Martins		Scurvy	4
Vintery, and one at St. Mar-		Sore Brest	1
garet Westminster	2	Spotted Feaver.....	11
Feaver	54	Stillborn	5
Flox and Small-pox	12	Stone	6
Flux	1	Stopping of the stomach.....	8
French-pox.....	3	Suddenly.....	3
Gangrene	1	Surfeit	24
Gripping in the Guts.....	23	Teeth	25
Hanged her self at St. Leonard		Thrush.....	1
Shoreditch	1	Tissick.....	1
Jaundies	1	Winde.....	3
Imposthume	4	Wormes	1
Infants.....	9	Wounded at Sea	1
<hr/>			
Christned { Males..... 97 }		Buried { Males..... 270 }	
{ Females ... 109 }		{ Females ... 288 }	Plague.. 112
{ In all 206 }		{ In all 558 }	
Increased in the Burials this Week			
153			
Parishes clear of the Plague.. 118			
Parishes Infected..... 12			

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 26

From the 13 of June to the 20.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	4	2	S^t George Botolphlane			S^t Martin Ludgate	1	
Alhallow Barking	1		S^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	2		S^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallow Breadstreet			Hellen			S^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallow Great	4		S^t James Dukes place	1		S^t Martin Vintroy	1	
Alhallow Honylane			S^t James Garlickhithe			S^t Matthew Fridaystreet	1	
Alhallow Lesse	3		S^t John Baptist			S^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallow Lombardstreet			S^t John Evangelist			S^t Mandlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallow Staying			S^t John Zachary	1		S^t Michael Bassishaw	3	
Alhallow the Wall			S^t Katharine Coleman	2		S^t Michael Cornhil		
S^t Alphage	1		S^t Katharine Creechurch	1		S^t Michael Crookedlane	2	2
S^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S^t Lawrence Jewry	1		S^t Michael Queenhithe		
S^t Andrew Undershaft			S^t Lawrence Pountney			S^t Michael Quern		
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	1		S^t Leonard Eastcheap			S^t Michael Royal		
S^t Ann Aldersgate			S^t Leonard Fosterlane			S^t Michael Woodstreet		
S^t Ann Blackfryers	1		S^t Magnus Parish	1		S^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S^t Antholin Parish	1		S^t Margaret Lothbury			S^t Mildred Poultry	1	
S^t Austins Parish			S^t Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons		
S^t Bartholomew Exchange			S^t Margaret Newfishstre.			S^t Nicholas Coleabby		
Bennet Fyuck	1	1	S^t Margaret Pattons	1		S^t Nicholas Olaves		
Bennet Gracechurch			S^t Mary Abchurch			S^t Olave Hartstreet		
Bennet Paulswharf	6	4	S^t Mary Aldermanbury			S^t Olave Jewry		
Bennet Sherehog			S^t Mary Aldermay			S^t Olave Silverstreet	1	1
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	2		S^t Mary le Bow			S^t Pancras Superlane		
Christ Church	2		S^t Mary Bothaw			S^t Peter Cheap	1	
S^t Christophers			S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhil		
S^t Clement Eastcheap			S^t Mary Hill	2		S^t Peter Paulswharf		
S^t Dionis Backchurch			S^t Mary Mounthaw			S^t Peter Poor		
S^t Dunstan East	3		S^t Mary Sommerset			S^t Steven Colemanstreet	3	
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.	2		S^t Mary Staying			S^t Steven Walbrook		
S^t Ethelborough	1		S^t Mary Woolchurch			S^t Swithin		
S^t Faith			S^t Mary Woolnoth	2		S^t Thomas Apostles		
S^t Foster	1		S^t Martin Ironmongerlane			Trinity Parish		
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls..... 64

Plague..... 10

S^t Andrew Holborn	24	10	S^t Botolph Aldgate	10		Saviours Southwark	16	
S^t Bartholomew Great	4		S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	21	2	S^t Sepulchres Parish	32	11
S^t Bartholomew Lesse			S^t Dunstan West	9		S^t Thomas Southwark	3	
S^t Bridget	7	2	S^t George Southwark	4		Trinity Minorics		
Bridewel Precinct	1	1	S^t Giles Cripplegate	36	3	At the Pesthouse	4	4
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	3		S^t Olave Southwark	18	1			

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse.. 192

Plague.. 34

S^t Giles in the fields	150	101	Lambeth Parish	4		S^t Mary Islington	3	1
Hackney Parish	2		S^t Leonard Shoreditch	10		S^t Mary Whitechappel	11	
S^t James Clerkenwel	17	3	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	9		Rothorith Parish	6	
S^t Kath. near the Tower	4		S^t Mary Newington	1		Stepney Parish	38	

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey..... 258

Plague..... 105

S^t Clement Danes	19	7	S^t Martin in the fields	47	4	S^t Margaret Westminster	31	7
S^t Paul Covent Garden	2		S^t Mary Savoy	2	1	Whereof at the Pesthouse		

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.... 101

Plague.. 19

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	2	Kild two, one with a fall at St.	
Aged	27	Albans Woodstreet, and one	
Ague	1	with a fall from a Scaffold at	
Bedridden	1	St. Giles in the fields.....	2
Bleeding	1	Lethargy.....	1
Childbed.....	7	Overlaid	1
Chrisomes	10	Palsie	2
Consumption.....	103	Plague	168
Convulsion.....	28	Rickets	15
Cough	1	Rising of the Lights	6
Dropsie	24	Scowring	4
Drowned at St. Kather. Tower...	1	Scurvy	1
Feaver	48	Spotted Feaver.....	23
Flox and Small-pox	8	Stillborn	9
French-pox	2	Stone.....	3
Frighted	2	Stopping of the Stomach.....	5
Griping in the Guts.....	25	Strangury	1
Hanged her self at St. James		Suddenly	2
Clerkenwel	1	Surfeit	18
Jaundies	4	Teeth	19
Imposthume.....	5	Thrush.....	5
Infants	8	Winde	2
Kingsevil.....	3	Wormes	12

Christned	{ Males.....	101	Buried	{ Males.....	305	Plague..	168
	{ Females ...	103		{ Females ...	310		
	{ In all	204		{ In all	615		

Increased in the Burials this Week 57

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 111 Parishes Infected 19

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 27

From the 20 of June to the 27.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet	1		S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martin Ludgate		
Alhallowes Barking	2		S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls			S ^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet			S ^t Hellen			S ^t Martin Outwith		
Alhallowes Great	3		S ^t James Dukes place	1		S ^t Martin Vintrey	1	
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe			S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse			S ^t John Baptist			S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet	1	
Alhallowes Lombardstreet			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallowes Staining			S ^t John Zachary	1		S ^t Michael Bassishaw	2	1
Alhallowes the Wall	1		S ^t Katharine Coleman			S ^t Michael Cornhill		
S ^t Alphege			S ^t Katharine Crechurch	1		S ^t Michael Crookedlane	2	1
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S ^t Lawrence Jewry			S ^t Michael Queenhithe		
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	2		S ^t Lawrence Pountney	1		S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	2		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royal		
S ^t Ann Aldersgate			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane			S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	2		S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury	1		S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acom		
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange	1		S ^t Margaret Newishstreet			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bennet Fynck	1		S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves	1	
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch	1		S ^t Olave Haristreet	1	
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf	1		S ^t Mary Aldermanbury			S ^t Olave Jewry	1	
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olave Silverstreet		
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
Chris Church	3		S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peter Cheap	3	2
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhill	1	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peter Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor		
S ^t Dunstan East	1		S ^t Mary Sommerset	3		S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	2	
S ^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S ^t Mary Staying			S ^t Steven Walbrook	1	
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithin	1	
S ^t Faith			S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostle	1	
S ^t Foster			S ^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish		
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls . . . 49

Plague . . . 4

S ^t Andrew Holborn	37	15	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	14	Saviours Southwark	16	
S ^t Bartholomew Great	1	1	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	11	S Sepulchres Parish	45	18
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	1		S ^t Dunstan West	5	S ^t Thomas Southwark	4	1
S ^t Bridget	16	3	S ^t George Southwark	7	Trinity Minorities		
Bridewel Precinct			S ^t Giles Cripplegate	42	At the Pesthouse	3	3
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	4	3	S ^t Olave Southwark	19			

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse . . . 225

Plague . . . 53

S ^t Giles in the fields	185	143	Lambeth Parish	4	S ^t Mary Islington	3	1
Hackney Parish	2		S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	5	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	26	
S ^t James Clerkenwel	13	8	S ^t Magdalen Permondsey	6	Rothorith Parish	1	
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	6		S ^t Mary Newington	3	Stepney Parish	37	1

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry . . . 291

Plague . . . 153

S ^t Clement Danes	28	16	S ^t Martin in the fields	46	11	S ^t Margaret Westminster	28	26
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	5	2	S ^t Mary Savoy	2		At hercof at the Pesthouse		4

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster . . . 119

Plague . . . 53

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	3	Infants	11
Aged	19	Killd at St. Martins in the fields	1
Bleeding	1	Kingsevil	1
Cancer.....	1	Livergrown.....	1
Childbed.....	7	Palsie	1
Chrisomes	14	Plague	267
Consumption	83	Rickets	9
Convulsion	31	Rising of the Lights	4
Dropsie	22	Scurvy	1
Drowned 3, two at St. Katharines Tower, and one at St. Magdalen Bermondsie	3	Shot with a Pistol at Saviours Southwark	1
Executed	3	Spotted Feaver	12
Feaver	48	Stillborn.....	11
Fistula	1	Stopping of the Stomach.....	3
Flox and Small-pox	23	Strangury	1
Flux.....	1	Surfeit	14
Found dead in the street at St. Peters in Cheapside.....	1	Teeth	32
French-pox.....	1	Thrush.....	3
Gripping in the Guts.....	34	Timpany	1
Jaundies	1	Tissick	2
Imposthume	3	Vomiting	1
		Winde	3
		Wormes	4

Christned	{ Males..... 107 }	Buried	{ Males..... 331 }	Plague.. 267
	{ Females ... 92 }		{ Females ... 353 }	
	{ In all 199 }		{ In all 684 }	

Increased in the Burials this Week..... 69

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 110 Parishes Infected..... 20

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 28

From the 27 of June to the 4 of July.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	3		S^t George Totolphlane			S^t Martin Ludgate	1	
Alhallow's Barking	4	1	S^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	5		S^t Martin Orgars	1	
Alhallow's Breadstreet	1		S^t Hellen			S^t Martin Outwich	1	
Alhallow's Great	1		S^t James Dukes place	1		S^t Martin Vintrey		
Alhallow's Honeylane			S^t James Garlickhithe	1		S^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallow's Lesse	1		S^t John Baptist			S^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallow's Lombardstreet			S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	1	
Alhallow's Staining	1		S^t John Zachary	1	1	S^t Michael Bassishaw	8	8
Alhallow's the Wall	2		S^t Katharine Coleman	1		S^t Michael Cornhill		
S^t Alphage			S^t Katharine Creechurch	3		S^t Michael Crookedlane	4	2
S^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S^t Lawrence Jewry			S^t Michael Queenhithe	2	
S^t Andrew Undershaft	1		S^t Lawrence Pountney	1		S^t Michael Quern	1	
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	2		S^t Leonard Eastcheap	1		S^t Michael Royal		
S^t Ann Aldersgate			S^t Leonard Fosterlane			S^t Michael Woodstreet		
S^t Ann Blackfryers	1		S^t Magnus Parish	1		S^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S^t Antholins Parish			S^t Margaret Lothbury			S^t Mildred Poultry	1	
S^t Austins Parish	1		S^t Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons		
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	1		S^t Margaret Newfishstreet			S^t Nicholas Coleabhy		
S^t Bennet Fynck	1	1	S^t Margaret Pattons			S^t Nicholas Olaves		
S^t Bennet Gracechurch			S^t Mary Abchurch	1		S^t Olave Hartstreet		
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	6	2	S^t Mary Aldermanbury	2	2	S^t Olave Jewry		
S^t Bennet Sherbog			S^t Mary Aldermay			S^t Olave Silversstreet	1	
S^t Botolph Billingsgate			S^t Mary le Bow			S^t Pancras Superlane		
Christ's Church	7	4	S^t Mary Bothaw	1		S^t Peter Cheap		
S^t Christophers			S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhill		
S^t Clement Eastcheap			S^t Mary Hill			S^t Peter Paulswharf		
S^t Dionis Backchurch			S^t Mary Mounthaw			S^t Peter Poor		
S^t Dunstan East	3		S^t Mary Sommerset			S^t Steven Colemanstreet	4	2
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S^t Mary Stanning			S^t Steven Walbrook	1	
S^t Ethelborough	1		S^t Mary Woolchurch			S^t Swithin		
S^t Faith	1		S^t Mary Woolnoth	1		S^t Thomas Apostle	1	
S^t Foster	1		S^t Martin Ironmongerlane	1		Trinity Parish		
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch	2							

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 93

Plague 23

S^t Andrew Holborn	48	35	S^t Botolph Aldgate	19	1	Saviours Southwark	7	
S^t Bartholomew Great	4	4	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	33	17	S^t Sepulchres Parish	78	48
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	2		S^t Dunstan West	3	5	S^t Thomas Southwark	5	2
S^t Bridget	20	7	S^t George Southwark	6	2	Trinity Minorities		
Bridewell Precinct	2	2	S^t Giles Cripplegate	96	32	At the Pesthouse	5	5
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	8	4	S^t Olave Southwark	14	2			

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 360

Plague .. 166

S^t Giles in the fields	203	149	Lambeth Parish	3		S^t Mary Islington	4	2
Hackney Parish	2		S^t Leonard Shoreditch	21	7	S^t Mary Whitechappel	18	6
S^t James Clerkenwel	34	10	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	11		Rotherhithe Parish	3	
S^t Kath. near the Tower	1		S^t Mary Newington	4		Stepney Parish	41	2

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 345

Plague 176

S^t Clement Danes	33	19	S^t Martin in the fields	114	55	S^t Margaret Westminster	50	26
S^t Paul Covent Garden	4	1	S^t Mary Savoy	7	4	Whereof at the Pesthouse		4

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 208

Plague .. 105

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	5	Cart at St. Giles in the fields,	
Aged	22	and one with a bruise on his	
Calenture	1	head by a Waterman at St.	
Cancer.....	2	Dunstons in the west	3
Childbed.....	10	Meagrome	1
Chrisomes	6	Plague	470
Collick.....	1	Rickets	14
Consumption	76	Rising of the Lights	2
Convulsion	26	Scowring	4
Dropsie	26	Scurvy.....	2
Drowned 4, one at St. Michael		Spleen.....	2
Crooked-lane, one at St. Mary		Spotted Feaver	33
Whitechappel, one at Stepney,		Stillborn	6
and one in a Tub of water at		Stone	1
St. James Clerkenwell	4	Stopping of the Stomach.....	4
Feaver	78	Strangury	1
Flox and Small-pox	20	Suddenly	4
Flux	4	Surfeit	36
French-pox.....	3	Teeth.....	60
Gangrene	2	Thrush.....	6
Griping in the Guts.....	33	Timpany.....	1
Jaundies	1	Tissick.....	5
Imposthume.....	7	Vomiting.....	1
Infants	9	Winde	2
Kingsevil	3	Wormes.....	9
Kild 3, one at Lambeth, one by a			

Christned	{ Males..... 103 }	Buried	{ Males..... 497 }	Plague.. 470
	{ Females ... 104 }		{ Females ... 509 }	
	{ In all 207 }		{ In all 1006 }	

Increased in the Burials this Week

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 97 Parishes Infected..... 33

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 29

From the 4 of July to the 11.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet	5	1	S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martin Ludgate	2	1
Alhallowes Barking	2		S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls			S ^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet			S ^t Hellen	2	2	S ^t Martin Outwich	1	
Alhallowes Great	1		S ^t James Dukes place	1		S ^t Martin Vintrey	1	
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	1		S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse	1		S ^t John Baptist			S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lumbardestreet			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallowes Stayning	1		S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw	5	4
Alhallowes the Wall	4	3	S ^t Katharine Coleman	1		S ^t Michael Cornhil		
S ^t Alphage	1		S ^t Katharine Creechurch			S ^t Michael Crookedlane	4	3
S ^t Andrew Hubbard			S ^t Lawrence Jewry			S ^t Michael Quern	3	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	3		S ^t Lawrence Pountney			S ^t Michael Queru	1	
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	1		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royal		
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	1		S ^t Leonard Fosterlane			S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	7	6	S ^t Magnus Parish	1		S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Antholins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Lothbury			S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange	1		S ^t Margaret Newfishstre.			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bennet Fyneck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch	2		S ^t Mary Ahchurch	1		S ^t Olave Hartstreet		
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf	7		S ^t Mary Aldermanbury			S ^t Olave Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherchog			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olave Silverstreet	4	1
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christ Church	5	3	S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peter Cheap		
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhil		
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peter Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch	1		S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor	1	
S ^t Dunstan East	2		S ^t Mary Sommerset	2	1	S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	2	1
S ^t Edmund Lumbardestr.			S ^t Mary Stayning			S ^t Steven Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough	2		S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithin	2	1
S ^t Faith	1		S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostles	1	1
S ^t Foster			S ^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish	1	
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls..... 86

Plague..... 28

S ^t Andrew Holborn	66	40	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	24	4	Saviours Southwark	21	1
S ^t Bartholomew Great	4	2	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	37	20	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	117	81
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse			S ^t Dunstan West	19	9	S ^t Thomas Southwark	7	5
S ^t Bridget	24	14	S ^t George Southwark	13	4	Trinity Minorities		
Bridewel Precinct	1	1	S ^t Giles Cripplegate	103	49	At the Pesthouse	6	6
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	11	9	S ^t Olave Southwark	20	6			

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse... 473

Plague... 251

S ^t Giles in the fields	268	213	Lambeth Parish	4		S ^t Mary Islington	3	2
Hackney Parish	1		S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	21	13	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	16	3
S ^t James Clerkenwel	65	50	S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	14		Rothorith Parish	7	3
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	5	1	S ^t Mary Newington	4		Stepney Parish	17	1

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey..... 455

Plague..... 286

S ^t Clement Danes	29	15	S ^t Martin in the fields	153	101	S ^t Margaret Westminster	58	34
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	6	4	S ^t Mary Savoy	8	0	Whereof at the Pesthouse		3

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.... 254

Plague... 160

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	6	Kingsevil	3
Aged.....	14	Lethargy.....	1
Bruised	1	Livergrown	1
Cancer.....	1	Murthred her Infant at Stepney	1
Childbed.....	10	Overlaid	2
Chrisomes	10	Plague	725
Consumption	116	Quinsie	2
Convulsion	41	Rickets	7
Dropsie	20	Rising of the Lights	6
Drowned two, one in a Fish Pond,		Rupture	1
the other in a Ditch, at Saviours		Scurvy	3
Southwark	2	Spotted Feaver.....	32
Feaver	79	Stilborn	9
Flox and Small-pox	20	Stone	2
Flux	1	Stopping of the stomach.....	8
French-pox.....	3	Surfeit	34
Frighted	1	Teeth	42
Grief.....	1	Thrush.....	1
Gripping in the Guts.....	33	Timpany.....	2
Jaundies	5	Tissick.....	2
Imposthume	3	Ulcer	1
Infants.....	7	Winde.....	3
Kild by the Mother (being Dis-		Wormes	5
tracted) an Infant at St. Mi-			
chael Crooked-lane	1		

Christned	{ Males..... 109 }	Buried	{ Males..... 629 }	Plague..	725
	{ Females ... 88 }		{ Females ... 639 }		
	{ In all 197 }		{ In all 1268 }		

Increased in the Burials this Week 262

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 90 Parishes Infected..... 40

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 30

From the 11 of July to the 18.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet	4	2	S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martin Ludgate		
Alhallowes Barking	4		S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	6	3	S ^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet			S ^t Hellen			S ^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallowes Great	2	1	S ^t James Dukes place	1		S ^t Martin Vintry	1	1
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	1		S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse			S ^t John Baptist			S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstreet			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Mandlin Oldfishstreet	1	
Alhallowes Stayning	4	2	S ^t John Zachary	2	1	S ^t Michael Bassishaw	13	10
Alhallowes the Wall	7	5	S ^t Katharine Coleman	2		S ^t Michael Cornhil	1	
S ^t Alphage	1		S ^t Katharine Creechurch	1		S ^t Michael Crookedlane	3	3
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	1	1	S ^t Lawrence Jewry			S ^t Michael Queenhithe	2	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	1	1	S ^t Lawrence Pountney	2		S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	5	2	S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royal	2	
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	2		S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	1	1	S ^t Michael Woodstreet	1	
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	10	5	S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury	1	1	S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish	1	1	S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons	1	
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange			S ^t Margaret Newishstre	1		S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves	1	
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch	1		S ^t Olave Hartstreet	4	
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf	6	1	S ^t Mary Aldermanbury			S ^t Olave Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherchog			S ^t Mary Aldermay	1		S ^t Olave Silverstreet	5	1
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christ Church	12	6	S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peter Cheap		
S ^t Christophers	1	1	S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhil	2	2
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill			S ^t Peter Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor	2	1
S ^t Dunstan East	2		S ^t Mary Sommersel	1	1	S ^t Peter Colmanstreet	6	1
S ^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S ^t Mary Stayning	1	1	S ^t Steven Walbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough	3		S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithin	1	
S ^t Faith	3		S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostles	3	1
S ^t Foster			S ^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish		
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 141

Plague 56

S ^t Andrew Holborn	117	91	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	35	14	Saviours Southwark	24	1
S ^t Bartholomew Great	13	9	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	65	39	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	150	100
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	5		S ^t Dunstan West	4	3	S ^t Thomas Southwark	3	2
S ^t Bridget	31	16	S ^t George Southwark	13	4	Trinity Minories	1	1
Bridewell Precinct			S ^t Giles Cripplegate	232	114	At the Pesthouse	8	8
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	8	5	S ^t Olave Southwark	26	9			

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 735

Plague .. 416

S ^t Giles in the fields	268	218	Lambeth Parish	8		S ^t Mary Islington	17	14
Hackney Parish	2		S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	64	40	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	12	21
S ^t James Clerkenwel	89	78	S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	12		Rothorith Parish	9	7
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	6	2	S ^t Mary Newington	6	4	Stepney Parish	72	33

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 595

Plague 417

S ^t Clement Danes	31	24	S ^t Martin in the fields	171	113	S ^t Margaret Westminster	79	56
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	5	3	S ^t Mary Savoy	4	4	Whereof at the Pesthouse		3

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 290

Plague .. 200

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	3	Palsie	1
Aged	43	Plague	1089
Apoplexie	3	Quinsie	1
Blasted.....	1	Rickets	13
Bleeding.....	1	Rising of the Lights	7
Childbed.....	10	Rupture	1
Chrisomes	16	Scowring	2
Consumption.....	104	Scurvy	7
Convulsion.....	38	Spleen	1
Dropsie	28	Spotted Feaver.....	60
Drowned in a Brewers well at Sa- viours Southwark	1	Starved at Stepney.....	1
Feaver	104	Stillborn	12
Flox and Small-pox	11	Stone.....	1
Flux	3	Stopping of the Stomach.....	6
French-pox	1	Suddenly	2
Frighted	1	Surfeit	47
Gowt	2	Teeth	54
Griping in the Guts.....	35	Thrush.....	1
Jaundies	6	Timpany	1
Imposthume.....	9	Tissick.....	3
Infants	12	Ulcer	2
Kingsevil.....	2	Vomiting	1
Livergrown.....	1	Winde	2
Overlaid	1	Wormes	10

Christned	{ Males..... 103 } { Females ... 91 } { In all 194 }	Buried	{ Males..... 902 } { Females ... 859 } { In all 1761 }	Plague.. 1089
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Increased in the Burials this Week 493

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 76 Parishes Infected..... 54

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 31 From the 18 of July to the 25. 1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	2	1	S^t George Botolphlane			S^t Martin Ludgate	1	1
Alhallowes Breadstreet	2		S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	12	3	S^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallowes Great	6	2	S^t Helen	2	2	S^t Martin Outwich	2	1
Alhallowes Honylane			S^t James Dukes place			S^t Martin Vintrey	6	5
Alhallowes Lesse	2	2	S^t James Garlickhithe	2		S^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstreet	2		S^t John Baptist	1		S^t Maudlin Milkstreet	1	
Alhallowes Staining	1	1	S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	1	1
Alhallowes the Wall	8	5	S^t John Zachary	2	2	S^t Michael Bassishaw	24	22
S^t Alphage	4		S^t Katharine Coleman	2		S^t Michael Cornhill	1	
S^t Andrew Hubbard	4	3	S^t Katharine Creechurch	1		S^t Michael Crookedlane		
S^t Andrew Undershaft	6	4	S^t Lawrence Jewry	1		S^t Michael Quenhithe	2	2
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	6	2	S^t Lawrence Pountney			S^t Michael Quern	1	
S^t Ann Aldersgate			S^t Leonard Eastcheap	2		S^t Michael Royal		
S^t Ann Blackfryers	19	5	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	2	1	S^t Michael Woodstreet	1	
S^t Antholus Parish			S^t Magnus Parish	3	1	S^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S^t Austins Parish	1		S^t Margaret Lothbury	1		S^t Mildred Poultry	2	2
S^t Bartholomew Exchange			S^t Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons		
S^t Bennet Fynck			S^t Margaret Newfishstreet	2		S^t Nicholas Coleabby	1	
S^t Bennet Gracechurch			S^t Margaret Pattons			S^t Nicholas Olaves		
S^t Bennet Paulswarfe	10	2	S^t Mary Abchurch			S^t Olave Hartstreet	4	1
S^t Bennet Sherehog			S^t Mary Aldermanbury	5	1	S^t Olave Jewry		
S^t Botolph Billingsgate			S^t Mary Aldermay	1	1	S^t Olave Silverstreet	6	
Christs Church	16	12	S^t Mary le Bow			S^t Pancras Superlane		
S^t Christophers	1	1	S^t Mary Bothaw			S^t Peter Cheap		
S^t Clement Eastcheap	1	1	S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhill	4	3
S^t Dionis Backchurch			S^t Mary Hill			S^t Peter Paulswarfe	1	
S^t Dunstan East	1		S^t Mary Mounthaw	1	1	S^t Peter Poor	2	2
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S^t Mary Sommerset	1		S^t Steven Colemanstreet	7	4
S^t Ethelborough	17	14	S^t Mary Stayning	1		S^t Steven Wallbrook		
S^t Faith			S^t Mary Woolchurch			S^t Swithin	9	7
S^t Foster	3	3	S^t Mary Woolnoth	1		S^t Thomas Apostle	9	7
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch			S^t Martin Iremongerlane	1		Trinity Parish		

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 241

Plague 128

S^t Andrew Holborn	163	42	S^t Botolph Aldgate	57	34	Saviours Southwark	30	15
S^t Bartholomew Great	15	7	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	65	77	S^t Sepulchres Parish	207	141
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	2		S^t Dunstan West	17	11	S^t Thomas Southwark	8	6
S^t Bridget	59	39	S^t George Southwark	28	20	Trinity Minorics	1	1
Bridewell Precinct	7	4	S^t Giles Cripplegate	421	208	At the Pesthouse	9	8
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	35	17	S^t Olave Southwark	46	25			

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, and at the Pesthouse .. 1210

Plague .. 755

S^t Giles in the fields	370	323	Lambeth Parish	8	2	S^t Mary Islington	12	7
Hackney Parish	7	5	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	84	50	S^t Mary Whitechappel	84	48
S^t James Clerkenwel	143	121	S^t Magdalen Hermondsey	11	2	Rothorith Parish	6	4
S^t Kath. near the Tower	11	4	S^t Mary Newington	11	4	Stepney Parish	110	56

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry 857

Plague 628

S^t Clement Danes	62	45	S^t Martin in the fields	270	176	S^t Margaret Westminster	120	98
S^t Paul Covent Garden	13	5	S^t Mary Savoy	12	8	Hereof at the Pesthouse		4

Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 477

Plague .. 332

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	5	Infants	10
Aged	31	Kingsevil	3
Apoplexie.....	1	Livergrown.....	3
Blasted	2	Plague.....	1843
Bleeding	1	Purples.....	3
Cancer.....	1	Quinsie	2
Childbed.....	19	Rickets	10
Chrisomes	21	Rising of the Lights	14
Collick.....	3	Rupture	1
Consumption	136	Scowring.....	8
Convulsion	52	Scurvy	6
Cough	1	Spotted Feaver	114
Dropsie	53	Stillborn.....	9
Drowned 4, one at Saviours South- wark, two at St. Katharine's Tower, and one at St. Margaret Westminster	4	Stone	1
Feaver	164	Stopping of the Stomach.....	2
Flox and Small-pox	16	Strangury	1
Flux	2	Surfeit	103
French-pox	1	Teeth	67
Frighted	1	Thrush.....	5
Gangrene	1	Timpany	1
Gripping in the Guts.....	40	Tissick	1
Jaundies	2	Ulcer	3
Imposthume	6	Vomiting	2
		Winde	1
		Wormes	9

Christned	{ Males..... 93 Females ... 100 In all 193 }	Buried	{ Males..... 1382 Females ... 1403 In all 2785 }	Plague..	1843
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Increased in the Burials this Week..... 1024

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 62 Parishes Infected..... 68

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
 A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
 half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 32 From the 25 of July to the 1 of August.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet	1		S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martin Ludgate	1	
Alhallows Barking	4		S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	9	5	S ^t Martin Orgars	2	
Alhallows Breadstreet			S ^t Hellen	1	1	S ^t Martin Outwich	2	
Alhallows Great	5	2	S ^t James Dukes place	6	4	S ^t Martin Vintrey	6	4
Alhallows Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	1	1	S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet	2	
Alhallows Lesse	3	1	S ^t John Baptist	1	1	S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet	2	
Alhallows Lombardstreet	2	1	S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallows Staining	5		S ^t John Zachary	1	1	S ^t Michael Passishaw	8	6
Alhallows the Wall	6	3	S ^t Katharine Coleman			S ^t Michael Cornhil		
S ^t Alphage	3	3	S ^t Katharine Crechurch			S ^t Michael Crookedlane	2	2
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S ^t Lawrence Jewry			S ^t Michael Quern	3	2
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	10	6	S ^t Lawrence Pountney	1		S ^t Michael Royal	1	
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	2		S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Woodstreet	3	3
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	5		S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	6	5	S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	10	6	S ^t Magnus Parish	2	1	S ^t Mildred Poultry	2	1
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury			S ^t Nicholas Acons	1	1
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby	2	1
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange			S ^t Margaret Newfishstreet			S ^t Nicholas Olaves		
S ^t Bennet Fyuck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Olave Hartstreet	9	3
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch	1	1	S ^t Mary Abchurch	1		S ^t Olave Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Paulswarf	6	4	S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	6	2	S ^t Olave Silverstreet	15	3
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay	1		S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow	1	1	S ^t Peter Cheap		
Christs Church	17	13	S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peter Cornhil	3	2
S ^t Christophers	3	2	S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Paulswarf	1	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill	2		S ^t Peter Poor		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch	2		S ^t Mary Mounthaw	2	2	S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	11	7
S ^t Dunstan East	2		S ^t Mary Sommerset	3	2	S ^t Steven Walbrook	4	2
S ^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S ^t Mary Stayning	1		S ^t Swithin	4	2
S ^t Ethelborough	4	2	S ^t Mary Woolchurch	1		S ^t Thomas Apostle	4	2
S ^t Faith			S ^t Mary Wooltho	1		Trinity Parish	1	
S ^t Foster	2	1	S ^t Martin Iremongerlane	1	1			
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch	1							

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls... 39 Buried.... 228 Plague... 111

S ^t Andrew Holborn	216	193	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	92	65	Saviours Southwark	52	29
S ^t Bartholomew Great	14	10	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	116	80	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	250	160
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	5	2	S ^t Dunstan West	15	10	S ^t Thomas Southwark	5	2
S ^t Bridget	53	36	S ^t George Southwark	36	26	Trinity Minories	5	4
Bridewell Precinct	2	2	S ^t Giles Cripplegate	354	302	At the Pesthouse	10	10
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	37	23	S ^t Olave Southwark	77	36			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls... 76 Buried, and at the Pesthouse... 1339 Plague... 990

S ^t Giles in the fields	282	229	Lambeth Parish	4	2	S ^t Mary Islington	27	23
Hackney Parish	6	5	S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	110	65	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	104	79
S ^t James Clerkenwel	103	92	S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	14	2	Rothorith Parish	7	4
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	10	4	S ^t Mary Newington	10	6	Stepney Parish	127	76

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry... 62 Buried... 804 Plague... 587

S ^t Clement Danes	60	42	S ^t Martin in the fields	226	160	S ^t Margaret Westminster	133	101
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	13	12	S ^t Mary Savoy	11	7	If hereof at the Pesthouse	—	11

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster... 38 Buried... 443 Plague... 332

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	5	Kingsevil	2
Aged	30	Livergrown	1
Bleeding	2	Measles	1
Bruised.....	2	Palsie.....	1
Childbed.....	16	Plague	2010
Chrisomes	24	Plurisie	1
Collick.....	3	Purples	2
Consumption	131	Quinsie	1
Convulsion	63	Rickets	16
Dropsie	24	Rising of the Lights	11
Feaver	194	Rupture	1
Fistula	1	Scowring	2
Flox and Small-pox	18	Scurvy.....	3
Flux	4	Sore legge	1
Found dead in the street 2, one at St. Dunstan in the East, and one at St. Olave Southwark	2	Spotted Feaver	139
French-pox.....	3	Stillborn	11
Frighted.....	2	Stone	3
Grief	2	Stopping of the Stomach.....	14
Griping in the Guts.....	56	Suddenly.....	2
Hanged himself at St. Magnus ..	1	Surfeit	80
Jaundies	3	Teeth	82
Imposthume.....	7	Thrush.....	2
Infants	15	Tissick	5
Killd 2, one by a fall from a Tree, and one by a fall from a Ship at Stepney	2	Ulcer	1
		Vomiting	1
		Wormes.....	11
Christned { Males..... 113 } { Females ... 102 } { In all 215 }	Euried	{ Males..... 1495 } { Females ... 1519 } { In all 3014 }	Plague.. 2010

Increased in the Burials this Week	229
Parishes clear of the Plague .. 57	Parishes Infected 73

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 33

From the 1 of August to the 8.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
<i>S^t ALBAN Woodstreet</i>	9	8	<i>S^t George Botolphlane</i>			<i>S^t Martin Ludgate</i>	2	2
<i>Alhallow's Barking</i>	8	3	<i>S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls</i>	12	6	<i>S^t Martin Orgars</i>	2	1
<i>Alhallow's Breadstreet</i>	3	1	<i>S^t Helen</i>	3	2	<i>S^t Martin Ontwiche</i>	2	2
<i>Alhallow's Great</i>	2		<i>S^t James Dukes place</i>	7	6	<i>S^t Martin Vintrey</i>	7	4
<i>Alhallow's Honylane</i>			<i>S^t James Garlickhithe</i>			<i>S^t Matthew Fridaystreet</i>	1	
<i>Alhallow's Lesse</i>	2	1	<i>S^t John Baptist</i>	2	2	<i>S^t Maudlin Milkstreet</i>	1	1
<i>Alhallow's Lumbardstreet</i>	4	3	<i>S^t John Evangelist</i>			<i>S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet</i>	2	2
<i>Alhallow's Stayning</i>	3	1	<i>S^t John Zachary</i>	1	1	<i>S^t Michael Bassishaw</i>	11	7
<i>Alhallow's the Wall</i>	15	13	<i>S^t Katharine Coleman</i>			<i>S^t Michael Cornhill</i>	2	
<i>S^t Alphage</i>	14	5	<i>S^t Katharine Creechurch</i>	2	1	<i>S^t Michael Crookedlane</i>	1	
<i>S^t Andrew Hubbard</i>	1		<i>S^t Lawrence Jewry</i>	3	1	<i>S^t Michael Queenhithe</i>	2	1
<i>S^t Andrew Undershaft</i>	9	9	<i>S^t Lawrence Pountney</i>	1		<i>S^t Michael Quern</i>		
<i>S^t Andrew Wardrobe</i>	11	8	<i>S^t Leonard Eastcheap</i>			<i>S^t Michael Royal</i>	1	1
<i>S^t Ann Aldersgate</i>	5	1	<i>S^t Leonard Fosterlane</i>	11	11	<i>S^t Michael Woodstreet</i>	3	1
<i>S^t Ann Blackfryers</i>	21	15	<i>S^t Magnus Parish</i>	3	2	<i>S^t Mildred Breadstreet</i>	1	1
<i>S^t Antholins Parish</i>			<i>S^t Margaret Lothbury</i>	9	6	<i>S^t Mildred Poultry</i>	3	2
<i>S^t Austins Parish</i>			<i>S^t Margaret Moses</i>			<i>S^t Nicholas Acons</i>		
<i>S^t Bartholomew Exchange</i>	2		<i>S^t Margaret Newfishstre.</i>			<i>S^t Nicholas Coleabby</i>	1	1
<i>S^t Bennet Fynck</i>	1		<i>S^t Margaret Pattons</i>	1		<i>S^t Nicholas Olaves</i>	2	1
<i>S^t Bennet Gracechurch</i>			<i>S^t Mary Abchurch</i>	2		<i>S^t Olave Hartstreet</i>	4	2
<i>S^t Bennet Paulswharf</i>	9	2	<i>S^t Mary Aldermanbury</i>	5	1	<i>S^t Olave Jewry</i>		
<i>S^t Bennet Sherehog</i>			<i>S^t Mary Aldermay</i>	5	3	<i>S^t Olave Silverstreet</i>	17	8
<i>S^t Botolph Billingsgate</i>			<i>S^t Mary le Bow</i>	3	1	<i>S^t Pancras Soperlane</i>		
<i>Christ Church</i>	22	13	<i>S^t Mary Bothaw</i>	1		<i>S^t Peter Cheap</i>		
<i>S^t Christophers</i>			<i>S^t Mary Colechurch</i>			<i>S^t Peter Cornhill</i>	3	3
<i>S^t Clement Eastcheap</i>	1		<i>S^t Mary Hill</i>			<i>S^t Peter Paulswharf</i>	1	1
<i>S^t Dionis Backchurch</i>	2	1	<i>S^t Mary Mounthaw</i>			<i>S^t Peter Poor</i>	1	1
<i>S^t Dunstan East</i>			<i>S^t Mary Sommerset</i>	4	4	<i>S^t Steven Colemansstreet</i>	15	10
<i>S^t Edmund Lumbardstr.</i>			<i>S^t Mary Stayning</i>	1		<i>S^t Steven Walbrook</i>		
<i>S^t Ethelborough</i>	10	9	<i>S^t Mary Woolchurch</i>	2		<i>S^t Swithin</i>	3	1
<i>S^t Faith</i>	2	1	<i>S^t Mary Woolnoth</i>			<i>S^t Thomas Apostles</i>	10	8
<i>S^t Foster</i>	7	4	<i>S^t Martin Ironmongerlane</i>			<i>Trinity Parish</i>	2	1
<i>S^t Gabriel Fenchurch</i>								

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls... 36 *Buried*.... 341 *Plague*..... 205

<i>S^t Andrew Holborn</i>	190	183	<i>S^t Botolph Aldgate</i>	103	81	<i>Saviours Southwark</i>	61	41
<i>S^t Bartholomew Great</i>	30	17	<i>S^t Botolph Bishopsgate</i>	180	133	<i>S Sepulchres Parish</i>	325	205
<i>S^t Bartholomew Lesse</i>	12	6	<i>S^t Dunstan West</i>	26	20	<i>S^t Thomas Southwark</i>	9	8
<i>S^t Bridget</i>	81	66	<i>S^t George Southwark</i>	60	39	<i>Trinity Minorities</i>		
<i>Bridewell Precinct</i>	7	5	<i>S^t Giles Cripplegate</i>	691	356	<i>At the Pesthouse</i>	10	10
<i>S^t Botolph Aldersgate</i>	57	46	<i>S^t Olave Southwark</i>	142	64			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls... 67 *Buried, and at the Pesthouse*... 1992 *Plague*... 1280

<i>S^t Giles in the fields</i>	290	259	<i>Lambeth Parish</i>	9	4	<i>S^t Mary Islington</i>	28	24
<i>Hackney Parish</i>	10	6	<i>S^t Leonard Shoreditch</i>	133	122	<i>S^t Mary Whitechappel</i>	177	155
<i>S^t James Clerkenwel</i>	148	136	<i>S^t Magdalen Bermondsey</i>	14	7	<i>Stroth Parish</i>	3	2
<i>S^t Kath. near the Tower</i>	16	12	<i>S^t Mary Newington</i>	23	16	<i>Stupency Parish</i>	204	136

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey... 53 *Buried*... 1105 *Plague*.... 879

<i>S^t Clement Danes</i>	61	42	<i>S^t Martin in the fields</i>	304	13	<i>S^t Margaret Westminster</i>	190	74
<i>S^t Paul Covent Garden</i>	20	16	<i>S^t Mary Savoy</i>	8	6	<i>Whereof at the Pesthouse</i>		39

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster... 22 *Buried*... 592 *Plague*... 450

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	5	Mother.....	1
Agel.....	36	Plague	2817
Apoplexie	1	Plurisie.....	1
Childbed.....	25	Purples	2
Chrisomes	22	Quinsie	3
Consumption	130	Rickets	14
Convulsion	58	Rising of the Lights	52
Cough.....	2	Rupture	3
Distracted	1	Scowring	3
Dropsie	32	Scurvy	3
Drowned in a Ditch at Saviours		Spotted Feaver.....	174
Southwark	1	Stillborn	11
Feaver	314	Stone	3
Flox and Small-pox	11	Stopping of the stomach.....	10
Flux	1	Suddenly.....	2
Grief.....	3	Surfeit	85
Griping in the Guts.....	70	Teeth	90
Jaundies	2	Thrush.....	4
Imposthume	16	Tissick.....	3
Infants.....	13	Ulcer	3
Kingsevil	2	Vomiting	1
Leprosie	1	Wormes	18
Meagrome	1		

Christned	{ Males..... 90 Females ... 88 In all 178 }	Buried	{ Males..... 2022 Females ... 2008 In all 4030 }	Plague.. 2817
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Increased in the Burials this Week 1016

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 44 Parishes Infected..... 86

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three

half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 34			From the 8 of August to the 15.			1665		
	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
St ALBAN Woodstreet	8	5	St George Botolphlane			St Martin Ludgate	5	4
St Alhallowstarking	10	7	St Gregory by St Pauls	15	11	St Martin Orgars	3	
Alhallowes Breadstreet	2	1	St Hellen	11	10	St Martin Outwich	1	1
Alhallowes Great	3	5	St James Dukes place	9	6	St Martin Vintry	10	7
Alhallowes Lionylane	1	1	St James Garlickhithe	3	3	St Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse	2		St John Baptist	1	1	St Mandlin Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstreet	5	4	St John Evangelist			St Mandlin Oldfishstreet	3	1
Alhallowes Stayning	5	2	St John Zachary	2	1	St Michael Bassishaw	11	7
Alhallowes the Wall	22	18	St Katharine Coleman			St Michael Cornhil		
St Alphage	16	9	St Katharine Creechurch	3	2	St Michael Crookedlane	2	
St Andrew Hubbard			St Lawrence Jewry	7	3	St Michael Queenhithe	8	
St Andrew Undershaft	13	11	St Lawrence Poultry	6	3	St Michael Quern	1	
St Andrew Wardrobe	24	16	St Leonard Eastcheap			St Michael Royal	7	5
St Ann Aldersgate	15	6	St Leonard Fosterlane	13	9	St Michael Woodstreet	11	4
St Ann Blackfryers	11	10	St Magnus Parish	8	4	St Mildred Breadstreet		
St Antholins Parish	1	1	St Margaret Lothbury	3	2	St Mildred Poultry	1	1
St Austins Parish	2	1	St Margaret Moses	1	1	St Nicholas Acons		
St Bartholomew Exchange	1	1	St Margaret Newfishstre.			St Nicholas Colabby	7	5
St Bennet Fynck	1		St Margaret Pattons			St Nicholas Olaves	2	
St Bennet Gracechurch	3	3	St Mary Abchurch	1		St Olave Hartstreet	7	6
St Bennet Paulswharf	13	7	St Mary Aldermanbury	9	2	St Olave Jewry	1	1
St Bennet Sherehog			St Mary Aldermay	2	1	St Olave Silverstreet	21	12
St Botolph Billingsgate	1		St Mary le Bow	6	3	St Pancras Soperlafe		
Christ Church	31	30	St Mary Bothaw			St Peter Cheap	1	
St Christophers	4	2	St Mary Colechurch	1	1	St Peter Cornhil	5	4
St Clement Eastcheap	1		St Mary Hill	1		St Peter Paulswharf	1	1
St Dionis Backchurch	2	1	St Mary Mounthaw	4	2	St Peter Poor	2	1
St Dunstan East	3	1	St Mary Sommersel	12	10	St Steven Colemanstreet	13	10
St Edmund Lombardstr.	1		St Mary Stayning	2	1	St Steven Walbrook		
St Ethelborough	17	8	St Mary Woolchurch	2		St Swithin	3	2
St Faith			St Mary Woolnoth	1	1	St Thomas Apostles	9	6
St Foster	10	8	St Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish	2	1
St Gabriel Fenchurch	2							
Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls . . . 38			Buried . . . 496			Plague . . . 394		
St Andrew Holborn	287	272	St Botolph Aldgate	207	173	Saviours Southwark	132	100
St Bartholomew Great	64	48	St Botolph Bishopsgate	259	196	St Sepulchres Parish	365	241
St Bartholomew Lesse	9	8	St Dunstan West	35	25	St Thomas Southwark	5	4
St Bridget	10	90	St George Southwark	69	71	Trinity Minories	1	
Bridewel Precinct	1	2	St Giles Cripplegate	886	521	At the Pesthouse	12	12
St Botolph Aldersgate	61	47	St Olave Southwark	218	114			
Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls . . 62			Buried, and at the Pesthouse . . 2747			Plague . . 1924		
St Giles in the fields	277	242	Lambeth Parish	18	10	St Mary Islington	42	36
Hackney Parish	5	4	St Leonard Shoreditch	207	163	St Mary Whitechappel	285	210
St James Clerkenwel	155	145	St Magdalen Bermondsey	44	24	Rothorith Parish	7	3
St Kath. near the Tower	24	18	St Mary Newington	47	37	Stlepney Parish	293	197
Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey . . 45			Buried . . . 1404			Plague . . 1119		
St Clement Danes	74	57	St Martin in the fields	301	229	St Margaret Westminster	269	28
St Paul Covent Garden	13	7	St Mary Savoy	15	12	Whereof at the Pesthouse		12
Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster . . 21			Buried . . 672			Plague . . 533		

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	6	Kingsevil.....	10
Aged	54	Lethargy.....	1
Apoplexie	1	Murthered at Stepney	1
Bedridden	1	Palsie	2
Cancer.....	2	Plague	3880
Childbed.....	23	Plurisie	1
Chrisomes	15	Quinsie	6
Collick.....	1	Rickets	23
Consumption.....	174	Rising of the Lights	19
Convulsion.....	88	Rupture	2
Dropsie	40	Sciatica	1
Drowned 2, one at St. Kath. Tow- er, and one at Lambeth.....	2	Scowring	13
Feaver	353	Scurvy	1
Fistula	1	Sore legge	1
Flox and Small-pox	10	Spotted Feaver and Purples.....	190
Flux	2	Starved at Nurse	1
Found dead in the Street at St. Bartholomew the Less	1	Stilborn	8
Frighted	1	Stone.....	2
Gangrene	1	Stopping of the Stomach.....	16
Gowt	1	Strangury	1
Grief.....	1	Suddenly	1
Griping in the Guts.....	74	Surfeit	87
Jaundies	3	Teeth	113
Imposthume.....	18	Thrush.....	3
Infants	21	Tissick.....	6
Kild by a fall down stairs at St. Thomas Apostle	1	Ulcer	2
		Vomiting	7
		Winde	8
		Wormes	18
Christned { Males..... 83 } Buried { Males..... 2656 }		{ Females ... 2663 }	Plague.. 3880
{ Females ... 83 }		{ In all 5319 }	
{ In all 166 }			
Increased in the Burials this Week			
Parishes clear of the Plague .. 34			
Parishes Infected..... 96			

*The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.*

London 35

From the 15 of August to the 22.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	11	8	S^t George Botolphlane			S^t Martin Ludgate	4	4
Alhallowes Barking	13	11	S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	9	5	S^t Martin Organs	8	6
Alhallowes Breadstreet	1	1	S^t Hellen	11	11	S^t Martin Outwith	1	
Alhallowes Great	6	5	S^t James Dukes place	7	5	S^t Martin Vintrey	17	17
Alhallowes Honylane			S^t James Garlickhithe	3	1	S^t Matthew Fridaystreet	1	
Alhallowes Lesse	3	2	S^t John Baptist	7	4	S^t Maundlin Milkstreet	2	2
Alhallowes Lombardstreet	6	4	S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maundlin Oldfishstreet	8	4
Alhallowes Staining	7	5	S^t John Zachary	1	1	S^t Michael Bass'shaw	12	11
Alhallowes the Wall	23	11	S^t Katharine Coleman	5	1	S^t Michael Cornhil	3	1
S^t Alphege	18	10	S^t Katharine Creechurh	7	4	S^t Michael Crookedlane	7	4
S^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S^t Lawrence Jewry	2	1	S^t Michael Queenhithe	7	6
S^t Andrew Undershaft	14	9	S^t Lawrence Pountney	6	5	S^t Michael Quern	1	
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	21	16	S^t Leonard Eastcheap	1	1	S^t Michael Royal	2	1
S^t Ann Aldersgate	18	11	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	17	13	S^t Michael Woodstreet	2	1
S^t Ann Blackfryers	22	17	S^t Magnus Parish	2	2	S^t Mildred Breadstreet	2	1
S^t Antholins Parish			S^t Margaret Lothbury	2	1	S^t Mildred Poultry	4	3
S^t Austins Parish			S^t Margaret Moses	1		S^t Nicholas Acons		
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	2	2	S^t Margaret Newfishstreet	1		S^t Nicholas Coleabby	1	
S^t Bennet Fynck	2	2	S^t Margaret Pattons	1		S^t Nicholas Olaves	3	1
S^t Bennet Gracechurch			S^t Mary Abchurch	1		S^t Olave Hartstreet	7	4
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	16	8	S^t Mary Aldermanbury	11	5	S^t Olave Jewry	1	1
S^t Bennet Sherehog			S^t Mary Aldermay	2	1	S^t Olave Silversstreet	23	15
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	2		S^t Mary le Bow	6	6	S^t Pancras Cooperlane		
Chris Church	27	22	S^t Mary Bothaw	1	1	S^t Peter Cheap	1	1
S^t Christophers	1		S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhil	7	6
S^t Clement Eastcheap	2	2	S^t Mary Hill	2	1	S^t Peter Paulswharf	5	2
S^t Dionis Backchurch	2	1	S^t Mary Mounthaw	1		S^t Peter Poor	3	2
S^t Dunstan East	7	2	S^t Mary Sommerset	6	5	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	15	11
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.	2	2	S^t Mary Stanning	1		S^t Steven Walbrook		
S^t Ethelborough	13	7	S^t Mary Woolchurch	1		S^t Swithun	2	2
S^t Faith	6	6	S^t Mary Woolmoth	1	1	S^t Thomas Apostle	8	7
S^t Foster	13	11	S^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish	5	3
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch	1							

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.... 34

Buried.... 338

Plague.... 266

S^t Andrew Holborn	232	220	S^t Botolph Aldgate	238	212	Saviours Southwark	160	120
S^t Bartholomew Great	58	50	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	288	236	S^t Sepulchres Parish	103	274
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	19	15	S^t Dunstan West	36	29	S^t Thomas Southwark	21	21
S^t Bridget	147	119	S^t George Southwark	80	64	Trinity Minories	8	5
Bridewel Precinct	7	5	S^t Giles Cripplegate	347	572	At the Pesthouse	9	9
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	70	61	S^t Olave Southwark	235	131			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls.. 61 Buried, and at the Pesthouse.. 2861 Plague.... 2135

S^t Giles in the fields	204	175	Lambeth Parish	12	9	S^t Mary Islington	50	45
Hackney Parish	12	8	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	252	168	S^t Mary Whitechappel	319	270
S^t James Clerkenwel	172	112	S^t Magdalen Lemondsay	57	36	Rothorith Parish	7	2
S^t Kath. near the Tower	40	34	S^t Mary Newington	74	52	Stepney Parish	571	273

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry.. 49 Buried.. 1571 Plague.... 1244

S^t Clement Danes	94	78	S^t Martin in the fields	255	192	S^t Margaret Westminster	220	191
S^t Paul Covent Garden	18	16	S^t Mary Savoy	11	10	Hereof at the Pesthouse		12

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.. 27 Buried.. 598 Plague.. 48

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

ABORTIVE.....	4	Livergrown	1
Aged	45	Meagrome	1
Bleeding	1	Palsie	1
Broken legge.....	1	Plague	4237
Broke her scull by a fall in the street at St. Mary Woolchurch	1	Purples.....	2
Childbed.....	28	Quinsie	5
Chrisomes	9	Rickets	23
Consumption	126	Rising of the Lights	18
Convulsion	89	Rupture	1
Cough	1	Scurvy	3
Dropsie	53	Shingles	1
Feaver	348	Spotted Feaver	166
Flox and Small-pox	11	Stillborn.....	4
Flux	1	Stone	2
Frighted	2	Stopping of the Stomach.....	17
Gowt.....	1	Strangury	3
Grief.....	3	Suddenly	2
Gripping in the Guts.....	79	Surfeit	74
Head-mould-shot.....	1	Teeth	111
Jaundies	7	Thrush.....	6
Imposthume	8	Tissick	9
Infants	22	Ulcer	1
Kingsevil	4	Vomiting	10
Lethargy.....	1	Winde	4
		Wormes	20

Christned	{ Males..... 90 }	Buried	{ Males..... 2777 }	Plague.. 4237
	{ Females ... 81 }		{ Females ... 2791 }	
	{ In all 171 }		{ In all 5568 }	

Increased in the Burials this Week..... 249

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 27 Parishes Infected..... 103

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 36

From the 22 of August to the 29.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	16	12	S^t George Potothplance			S^t Martin Ludgate	9	6
Alhallowes Barking	25	21	S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	32	25	S^t Martin Orgars	10	9
Alhallowes Breadstreet	2		S^t Helen	7	6	S^t Martin Giltwitch	5	4
Alhallowes Great	21	10	S^t James Dukes place	9	6	S^t Martin Vintrey	23	22
Alhallowes Honylane	1	1	James Garlickhithe	6	4	S^t Matthew Fridaystreet	1	1
Alhallowes Lesse	11	9	John Baptist	6	5	S^t Maudlin Milkstreet	8	7
Alhallowes Lombardstreet	8	7	S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	6	5
Alhallowes Staining	7	5	S^t John Zachary	1	1	S^t Michael Bassshaw	19	18
Alhallowes the Wall	44	40	S^t Katharine Coleman	9	5	S^t Michael Cornhill	8	1
S^t Alphage	38	22	S^t Katharine Crechurch	8	5	S^t Michael Crookedlane	6	3
S^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S^t Lawrence Jewry	12	8	S^t Michael Queenhithe	14	11
S^t Andrew Undershaft	18	14	S^t Lawrence Pountney	18	9	S^t Michael Quern		
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	35	29	S^t Leonard Eastcheap			S^t Michael Royal	14	11
S^t Ann Aldersgate	21	13	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	34	30	S^t Michael Woodstreet	8	6
S^t Ann Blackfryers	41	31	S^t Magnus Parish	4	4	S^t Mildred Breadstreet	2	2
S^t Antholins Parish	4	2	S^t Margaret Lothbury	1		S^t Mildred Poultry	4	4
S^t Austins Parish	3	3	S^t Margaret Moses	3	3	S^t Nicholas Acons	1	1
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	4	3	S^t Margaret Newfishstreet	2	1	S^t Nicholas Coleabby	5	3
S^t Bennet Fynck	2	2	S^t Margaret Pattons	1		S^t Nicholas Olaves	6	6
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	1	1	S^t Mary Abchurch	5	4	S^t Olave Hartstreet	9	6
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	41	29	S^t Mary Aldermanbury	11	7	S^t Olave Jewry	8	4
S^t Bennet Sherehog			S^t Mary Aldermay	8	6	S^t Olave Silverstreet	23	17
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	2	2	S^t Mary le Bow	6	4	S^t Pancras Superlane	2	2
Christs Church	43	37	S^t Mary Bothaw	5	5	S^t Peter Cheap	1	
S^t Christophers			S^t Mary Colechurch	1		S^t Peter Cornhill	4	1
S^t Clement Eastcheap	1	1	S^t Mary Hill	2	1	S^t Peter Paulswharf	10	7
S^t Dionis Backchurch	3	2	S^t Mary Mountham	5	3	S^t Peter Poor	1	1
S^t Dunstan East	9	5	S^t Mary Sommerset	22	18	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	36	29
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.	2	1	S^t Mary Stayingn	5	4	S^t Steven Walbrook	1	
S^t Ethelborough	23	18	S^t Mary Woolchurch	1		S^t Swithin	4	2
S^t Faith	1		S^t Mary Woolnoth	2	1	S^t Thomas Apostle	12	10
S^t Foster	14	13	S^t Martin Iremongerlane	2		Trinity Parish	4	3
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Christened in the 97 Parishes within the Walls... 29 Buried.... 933 Plague... 700

S^t Andrew Holborn	399	380	S^t Botolph Aldgate	374	346	Saviours Southwark	319	261
S^t Bartholomew Great	72	65	S^t Botolph Fishopsgate	316	280	S^t Sepulchres Parish	447	326
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	12	8	S^t Dunstan West	53	42	S^t Thomas Southwark	27	22
S^t Bridget	181	152	S^t George Southwark	141	120	Trinity Minorities	5	4
Bridewel Precinct	12	9	S^t Giles Cripplegate	842	605	At the Pesthouse	9	9
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	91	80	S^t Olave Southwark	321	269			

Christened in the 16 Parishes without the Walls... 61 Buried, and at the Pesthouse... 3627 Plague... 2928

S^t Giles in the fields	170	146	Lambeth Parish	25	17	S^t Mary Islington	69	66
Hackney Parish	10	7	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	280	238	S^t Mary Whitechappel	496	361
S^t James Clerkenwel	132	122	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	108	78	Rotherhithe Parish	7	6
S^t Kath. near the Tower	87	71	S^t Mary Newington	121	104	Stepney Parish	530	412

Christened in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry... 58 Buried... 2045 Plague... 175

S^t Clement Danes	110	82	S^t Martin in the fields	371	287	S^t Margaret Westminster	315	309
S^t Paul Covent Garden	24	21	S^t Mary Savoy	25	16	At the Pesthouse		8

Christened in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster... 21 Buried... 891 Plague... 715

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	6	Meagrome.....	1
Aged.....	52	Plague.....	6102
Bleeding.....	1	Plannet.....	3
Cancer.....	2	Purples.....	3
Childbed.....	40	Quinsie.....	2
Chrisomes.....	19	Rickets.....	23
Collick.....	1	Rising of the Lights.....	18
Consumption.....	145	Scowring.....	3
Convulsion.....	93	Scurvy.....	3
Dropsie.....	34	Spotted Feaver.....	165
Feaver.....	383	Stillborn.....	10
Flox and Small-pox.....	5	Stone.....	1
Flux.....	1	Stopping of the Stomach.....	7
Gangrene.....	1	Strangury.....	1
Gowt.....	1	Suddenly.....	2
Grief.....	4	Surfeit.....	99
Griping in the Guts.....	65	Teeth.....	133
Jaundies.....	4	Thrush.....	3
Imposthume.....	13	Timpany.....	1
Infants.....	17	Tissick.....	3
Killed by a fall from a horse at		Ulcer.....	4
Alhallowes Lumberstreet ..	1	Winde.....	4
Kingsevil.....	3	Wormes.....	23

Christned	{ Males.....	87	Buried	{ Males.....	3811	Plague..	6102
	{ Females ...	82		{ Females ...	3685		
	{ In all	169		{ In all	7496		

Increased in the Burials this Week 1928

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 17 Parishes Infected 113

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 37 From the 29 of August to the 5 September.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
<i>S^t ALBAN</i> Woodstreet	12	9	<i>S^t George</i> Botolphlane	1		<i>S^t Martin</i> Ludgate	16	14
<i>Alhallowes</i> Barking	37	23	<i>S^t Gregory</i> by <i>S^t Pauls</i>	22	20	<i>S^t Martin</i> Orgars	16	15
<i>Alhallowes</i> Breadstreet	2	1	<i>S^t Helen</i>	10	10	<i>S^t Martin</i> Outwich	6	4
<i>Alhallowes</i> Great	21	9	<i>S^t James</i> Dukes place	8	5	<i>S^t Martin</i> Vintry	25	23
<i>Alhallowes</i> Honylane			<i>S^t James</i> Garlickhithe	7	4	<i>S^t Matthew</i> Fridaystreet		
<i>Alhallowes</i> Lesse	17	16	<i>S^t John</i> Baptist	10	9	<i>S^t Maudlin</i> Milkstreet	5	3
<i>Alhallowes</i> Lombardstreet	7	6	<i>S^t John</i> Evangelist			<i>S^t Maudlin</i> Oldfishstreet	24	21
<i>Alhallowes</i> Stayning	14	11	<i>S^t John</i> Zachary	8	7	<i>S^t Michael</i> Bassishaw	19	11
<i>Alhallowes</i> the Wall	46	40	<i>S^t Katharine</i> Coleman	17	10	<i>S^t Michael</i> Cornhill	11	7
<i>S^t Alphage</i>	40	22	<i>S^t Katharine</i> Creechurch	23	19	<i>S^t Michael</i> Crookedlane	5	5
<i>S^t Andrew</i> Hubbard	6	3	<i>S^t Lawrence</i> Jewry	6	4	<i>S^t Michael</i> Queenhithe	17	12
<i>S^t Andrew</i> Undershaft	30	24	<i>S^t Lawrence</i> Poultry	20	14	<i>S^t Michael</i> Quern	1	1
<i>S^t Andrew</i> Wardrobe	48	37	<i>S^t Leonard</i> Eastcheap	2		<i>S^t Michael</i> Royal	4	4
<i>S^t Ann</i> Aldersgate	30	24	<i>S^t Leonard</i> Fosterlane	35	33	<i>S^t Michael</i> Woodstreet	10	8
<i>S^t Ann</i> Blackfryers	47	36	<i>S^t Magnus</i> Parish	8	6	<i>S^t Mildred</i> Breadstreet	3	2
<i>S^t Antholins</i> Parish	10	9	<i>S^t Margaret</i> Lothbury	10	8	<i>S^t Mildred</i> Poultry	1	1
<i>S^t Austins</i> Parish	1	1	<i>S^t Margaret</i> Moses	3	3	<i>S^t Nicholas</i> Acons		
<i>S^t Bartholomew</i> Exchange	2	2	<i>S^t Margaret</i> Newfishstre	9	3	<i>S^t Nicholas</i> Coleabby	8	8
<i>S^t Bennet</i> Fynck	5	2	<i>S^t Margaret</i> Pattons			<i>S^t Nicholas</i> Olaves	8	7
<i>S^t Bennet</i> Gracechurch	1	1	<i>S^t Mary</i> Abchurch	5	2	<i>S^t Olave</i> Hartstreet	12	10
<i>S^t Bennet</i> Paulswharf	30	21	<i>S^t Mary</i> Aldermanbury	15	15	<i>S^t Olave</i> Jewry	5	4
<i>S^t Bennet</i> Sherchog			<i>S^t Mary</i> Aldermay	7	7	<i>S^t Olave</i> Silverstreet	23	18
<i>S^t Botolph</i> Billingsgate	3	1	<i>S^t Mary</i> le Bow	9	8	<i>S^t Pancras</i> Soperlane	4	1
<i>Christ Church</i>	68	61	<i>S^t Mary</i> Bothaw	7	4	<i>S^t Peter</i> Cheap	6	3
<i>S^t Christophers</i>	8	7	<i>S^t Mary</i> Colechurch			<i>S^t Peter</i> Cornhill	4	2
<i>S^t Clement</i> Eastcheap	3	1	<i>S^t Mary</i> Hill	7	5	<i>S^t Peter</i> Paulswharf	3	7
<i>S^t Dionis</i> Backchurch	1	1	<i>S^t Mary</i> Mounthaw	3	2	<i>S^t Peter</i> Poor	2	2
<i>S^t Dunstan</i> East	17	6	<i>S^t Mary</i> Sommerset	14	12	<i>S^t Steven</i> Colemanstreet	47	38
<i>S^t Edmund</i> Ludbardsr.	1	1	<i>S^t Mary</i> Stayning	5	5	<i>S^t Steven</i> Walbrook	2	1
<i>S^t Ethelborough</i>	13	9	<i>S^t Mary</i> Woolchurch	1		<i>S^t Swithin</i>	4	2
<i>S^t Faith</i>	7	4	<i>S^t Mary</i> Wooltho	3	2	<i>S^t Thomas</i> Apostles	11	7
<i>S^t Foster</i>	14	12	<i>S^t Martin</i> Iremongerlane			<i>Trinity</i> Parish	3	3
<i>S^t Gabriel</i> Fenchurch	4	4						

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.. 34 Buried.....1118 Plague..... 564

<i>S^t Andrew</i> Holborn	356	345	<i>S^t Botolph</i> Aldgate	443	439	<i>Saviours</i> Southwark	374	339
<i>S^t Bartholomew</i> Great	48	42	<i>S^t Botolph</i> Bishopsgate	363	299	<i>S^t Sepulchres</i> Parish	344	264
<i>S^t Bartholomew</i> Lesse	23	21	<i>S^t Dunstan</i> West	86	74	<i>S^t Thomas</i> Southwark	40	33
<i>S^t Bridget</i>	219	189	<i>S^t George</i> Southwark	162	150	<i>Trinity</i> Minories	23	19
<i>Bridewel</i> Precinct	18	17	<i>S^t Giles</i> Cripplegate	690	567	<i>At the</i> Pesthouse	10	10
<i>S^t Botolph</i> Aldersgate	93	79	<i>S^t Olave</i> Southwark	439	264			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls.. 64 Buried, and at the Pesthouse.. 5736 Plague.. 3151

<i>S^t Giles</i> in the fields	202	178	<i>Lambeth</i> Parish	31	21	<i>S^t Mary</i> Islington	94	94
<i>Hackney</i> Parish	13	10	<i>S^t Leonard</i> Shoreditch	300	276	<i>S^t Mary</i> Whitechappel	56	510
<i>S^t James</i> Clerkeuvel	137	119	<i>S^t Magdalen</i> Bermondsey	116	116	<i>Rotherhithe</i> Parish	11	8
<i>S^t Kath.</i> near the Tower	117	87	<i>S^t Mary</i> Newington	171	116	<i>Slepney</i> Parish	141	666

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey.. 49 Buried.. 2549 Plague.... 2261

<i>S^t Clement</i> Daves	142	114	<i>S^t Martin</i> in the fields	303	280	<i>S^t Margaret</i> Westminster	346	321
<i>S^t Paul</i> Covent Garden	32	26	<i>S^t Mary</i> Savoy	24	21	<i>Of Heren</i> at the Pesthouse	—	12

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.. 20 Buried.. 849 Plague.. 712

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	2	Livergrown	2
Aged.....	52	Meagrome	1
Apoplexie	1	Palsie.....	2
Bleeding	1	Plague	6988
Childbed.....	38	Purples	7
Chrisomes	28	Quinsie	1
Consumption	106	Rickets	7
Convulsion	81	Rising of the Lights	16
Cough.....	1	Rupture	1
Dropsie	18	Scowring	6
Drowned 2, one at St. Michael		Small-Pox	2
Queenhithe, and one at Stepney	2	Spotted Feaver.....	157
Feaver	364	Stillborn	11
Flux	1	Stone	2
Found dead in the street 3, one		Stopping of the stomach.....	8
at St. Mary hill, and two at		Strangury	1
St. Botolph Bishopsgate.....	3	Surfeit	69
Frighted	1	Teeth.....	138
Gowt	1	Thrush.....	3
Grief.....	2	Tissick.....	6
Griping in the Guts.....	43	Ulcer	5
Jaundies	8	Vomiting	1
Imposthume	10	Winde	3
Infants	26	Wormes	25
Lethargy	1		

Christned	{ Males.....	79	Buried	{ Males.....	4116	Plague..	6988
	{ Females ...	88		{ Females ...	4136		
	{ In all	167		{ In all	8252		

Increased in the Burials this Week

756

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 12 Parishes Infected..... 118

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 38

From the 5 of September to the 12.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
A IBAN Woolstreet	12	7	S George Botolphlane	23	19	S Martin Ludgate	14	10
Alhallowes Barking	42	32	S Gregory by S Pauls	8	6	S Martin Orgars	12	11
Alhallowes Breadstreet	41	32	S Helen	22	20	S Martin Outwich	4	4
Alhallowes Great	1	1	S James Dukes place	12	8	S Martin Vintrey	16	15
Alhallowes Honylane	19	17	S James Garlickhithe	3	3	S Matthew Fridaystreet	1	1
Alhallowes Lesse	7	5	S John Baptist	26	22	S Maudlin Milkstreet	16	13
Alhallowes Lombardstreet	13	8	S John Evangelist	3	1	S Michael Bassishaw	12	9
Alhallowes Staying	45	40	S John Zachary	22	20	S Michael Cornhill	12	11
Alhallowes the Wall	31	13	S Katharine Coleman	42	33	S Michael Crookedlane	11	9
S Alphage	2	1	S Katharine Creechurch	17	13	S Michael Quern	3	2
S Andrew Hubbard	46	15	S Lawrence Jewry	23	20	S Michael Royal	11	10
S Andrew Undershaft	3	25	S Lawrence Pountney	8	6	S Mildred Breadstreet	7	2
S Andrew Wardrobe	6	56	S Leonard Eastcheap	2	1	S Mildred Poultry	9	7
S Ann Aldersgate	2	1	S Leonard Fosterlane	3	2	S Nicholas Acons	8	7
S Ann Blackfryers	4	3	S Magnus Parish	9	6	S Nicholas Olaves	3	2
S Antholins Parish	5	3	S Margaret Lothbury	8	4	S Nicholas Coleahby	7	6
S Austins Parish	6	5	S Margaret Moses	4	3	S Olave Harlstreet	14	13
S Bartholomew Exchange	0	19	S Margaret Newfishstre	12	7	S Olave Jewry	4	3
S Bennet Fynck	5	2	S Margaret Pattons	9	7	S Olave Silverstreet	19	12
S Bennet Gracechurch	5	2	S Mary Abchurch	1	1	S Paneras Soperlane	5	4
S Bennet Paulswharf	43	39	S Mary Aldermanbury	5	4	S Peter Cheap	3	3
S Bennet Sherehog	3	3	S Mary Aldermay	8	7	S Peter Cornhill	10	9
S Botolph Billingsgate	2	2	S Mary le Bow	19	18	S Peter Poor	7	6
Christ Church	4	4	S Mary Eothaw	6	5	S Steven Colemanstreet	2	1
S Christophers	3	3	S Mary Colechurch	3	1	S Steven Walbrook	2	2
S Clement Eastcheap	2	2	S Mary Hill	3	2	S Thomas Apostles	12	11
S Dionis Backeburch	13	12	S Mary Mounthaw	2	1			
S Dunstan East	2	2	S Mary Sommerset	5	4			
S Edmund Lombardstr.	18	10	S Mary Stayning	354	293			
S Ethelborough	11	8	S Mary Woolchurch	60	50			
S Faith	9	7	S Mary Woolnoth	154	140			
S Foster	1	1	S Martin Iremongerlane	504	401			
S Gabriel Fenchurch				418	307			

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.... 42 Buried.....1154 Plague.... 896

S Andrew Holborn	255	25	S Botolph Aldgate	534	570	Saviours Southwark	419	394
S Bartholomew Great	32	1	S Botolph Bishopsgate	354	293	S Sepulchres Parish	284	206
S Bartholomew Lesse	19	19	S Dunstan West	60	50	S Thomas Southwark	50	44
S Bridget	177	149	S George Southwark	154	140	Trinity Minories	14	10
Bridewel Precinct	22	22	S Giles Cripplegate	504	401	At the Pesthouse	12	12
S Botolph Aldersgate	70	61	S Olave Southwark	418	307			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls... 58 Buried, and at the Pesthouse... 3488 Plague... 2936

S Giles in the fields	167	156	Lambeth Parish	46	37	S Mary Islington	66	62
Hackney Parish	11	9	S Leonard Shoreditch	235	210	S Mary Whitechappel	128	100
S James Clerkenwel	94	73	S Magdalen Bermondsey	190	172	S Rotherith Parish	18	16
S Kath. near the Tower	97	61	S Mary Newington	156	149	Stepney Parish	142	65

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey .. 43 Buried.... 2250 Plague.... 2030

S Clement Jones	124	98	S Martin in the fields	77	214	S Margaret Westminster	319	331
S Paul Covent Garden	29	26	S Mary Savoy	19	13	At the Pesthouse	9	

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.. 25 Buried.. 793 Plague.. 682

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

ABORTIVE.....	23	Imposthume.....	6
Aged	57	Infants	10
Bedridden	1	Kingsevil.....	1
Bleeding.....	1	Lethargy.....	1
Cancer.....	1	Meagrome	1
Childbed.....	39	Plague	6544
Chrisomes	20	Plannet	1
Collick.....	1	Quinsie	3
Consumption.....	129	Rickets	20
Convulsion.....	71	Rising of the Lights	15
Dropsie	31	Rupture	4
Drowned 3. one at Stepney, one at St. Katharine near the Tower, and one at St. Margaret Vest- minster	3	Scowring	3
Feaver	332	Scurvy	2
Flox and Small-pox	8	Spotted Feaver.....	97
Found dead in the Street at St. Olave Southwark	1	Stone.....	1
French-pox.....	1	Stopping of the Stomach.....	5
Frighted	1	Strangury	2
Gangrene	1	Surfeit	45
Grief.....	1	Teeth	128
Gripping in the Guts.....	45	Thrush.....	6
Head-mould-shot	2	Timpany	1
Jaundies	3	Tissick.....	4
		Ulcer	1
		Vomiting	2
		Wormes	15

Christned	{ Males..... 90 Females ... 78 In all 168 }	Buried	{ Males..... 3783 Females ... 3907 In all 7690 }	Plague.. 6544
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Decreased in the Burials this Week

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 11 Parishes Infected..... 119

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 39

From the 12 of September to the 19.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	23	19	S^t George Botolphlane	5	3	S^t Martin Ludgate	21	11
Alhallows Barking	41	32	S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	22	23	S^t Martin Orgars	9	7
Alhallows Breadstreet	4	3	S^t Helen	8	8	S^t Martin Outwich	8	3
Alhallows Great	59	53	S^t James Dukes place	29	26	S^t Martin Vintrey	61	61
Alhallows Honylane	1	1	S^t James Garlickhithe	13	11	S^t Matthew Fridaystreet	1	1
Alhallows Lesse	29	26	S^t John Baptist	7	6	S^t Mandlin Milkstreet	5	3
Alhallows Lombardstreet	8	7	S^t John Evangelist			S^t Mandlin Oldfishstreet	16	11
Alhallows Staining	16	10	S^t John Zachary	3	2	S^t Michael Bassishaw	17	12
Alhallows the Wall	41	30	S^t Katharine Coleman	44	36	S^t Michael Cornhil	14	11
S^t Alphege	25	13	S^t Katharine Creechurch	35	31	S^t Michael Crookedlane	10	10
S^t Andrew Hubbard	6	5	S^t Lawrence Jewry	8	6	S^t Michael Quenhithe	11	6
S^t Andrew Undershaft	25	22	S^t Lawrence Pountney	22	17	S^t Michael Quern	4	3
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	63	54	S^t Leonard Eastcheap	5	4	S^t Michael Royal	20	17
S^t Ann Aldersgate	33	28	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	24	32	S^t Michael Woodstreet	6	2
S^t Ann Blackfryers	79	65	S^t Magnus Parish	7	6	S^t Mildred Breadstreet	6	3
S^t Antholins Parish	6	5	S^t Margaret Lollibury	8	8	S^t Mildred Poultry	4	2
S^t Austins Parish	2	2	S^t Margaret Moses	5	5	S^t Nicholas Acons	8	7
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	3	3	S^t Margaret Newfishstreet	17	13	S^t Nicholas Coleabby	14	13
S^t Bennet Fynck	1	1	S^t Margaret Pattons	5	3	S^t Nicholas Olaves	12	9
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	5	4	S^t Mary Abchurch	13	9	S^t Olave Harlstreet	20	18
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	35	15	S^t Mary Aldermanbury	20	16	S^t Olave Jewry	7	5
S^t Bennet Sherehog	1	1	S^t Mary Aldermury	11	10	S^t Olave Silversstreet	23	17
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	4	4	S^t Mary le Bow	4	2	S^t Pancras Soperlane	2	2
Christs Church	55	48	S^t Mary Bothaw	9	8	S^t Peter Cheap	4	3
S^t Christophers	6	5	S^t Mary Colechurch	2	1	S^t Peter Cornhil	10	6
S^t Clement Eastcheap	3	3	S^t Mary Hill	12	8	S^t Peter Paulswharf	12	12
S^t Dionis Backchurch	10	3	S^t Mary Mounthaw	9	9	S^t Peter Poor	6	6
S^t Dunstan East	20	10	S^t Mary Sommerset	26	34	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	47	10
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.	4	4	S^t Mary Stayning	2	1	S^t Steven Walbrook	5	5
S^t Ethelborough	16	6	S^t Mary Woolchurch	2	2	S^t Swithin	11	9
S^t Faith	7	6	S^t Mary Woolnoth	9	6	S^t Thomas Apostle	19	17
S^t Foster	10	9	S^t Martin Iremongerlane	1	1	Trinity Parish	13	13
S^t Gabriel Feuchurch	6	3						

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.... 40

Buried.... 1493

Plague.... 1189

S^t Andrew Holborn	271	247	S^t Botolph Aldgate	623	589	Saviours Southwark	227	403
S^t Bartholomew Great	21	17	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	294	256	S. Sepulchres Parish	301	211
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	14	12	S^t Dunstan West	88	79	S^t Thomas Southwark	57	52
S^t Bridget	236	180	S^t George Southwark	195	176	Trinity Minorities	12	10
Bridewel Precinct	32	31	S^t Giles Cripplegate	456	373	At the Pesthouse	6	6
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	68	62	S^t Olave Southwark	530	463			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls.. 65 Buried, and at the Pesthouse.. 3631 Plague.. 3070

S^t Giles in the fields	140	135	Lambeth Parish	48	43	S^t Mary Islington	68	66
Hackney Parish	22	13	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	183	173	S^t Mary Whitechappel	52	50
S^t James Clerkenwel	77	67	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	207	180	Stothwith Parish	17	13
S^t Kath. near the Tower	93	66	S^t Mary Newington	135	152	Stepney Parish	716	656

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry... 42 Buried.. 2258 Plague.... 2091

S^t Clement Danes	168	140	S^t Martin in the fields	286	223	S^t Margaret Westminster	411	399
S^t Paul Covent Garden	30	29	S^t Mary Savoy	20	19	Whereof at the Pesthouse	—	7

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.. 29 Buried.. 915 Plague.. 815

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	5	Kingsevil	2
Aged	43	Lethargy.....	1
Ague	2	Palsie	1
Apoplexie.....	1	Plague	7165
Bleeding	2	Rickets	17
Burnt in his Bed by a Candle at		Rising of the Lights	11
St. Giles Cripplegate	1	Scowring	5
Canker.....	1	Scurvy	2
Childbed.....	42	Spleen.....	1
Chrisomes	18	Spotted Feaver	101
Consumption	134	Stillborn.....	17
Convulsion	64	Stone	2
Cough	2	Stopping of the Stomach.....	9
Dropsie	33	Strangury	1
Feaver	309	Suddenly	1
Flox and Small-pox	5	Surfeit	49
Frighted	3	Teeth	121
Gowt.....	1	Thrush.....	5
Grief.....	3	Timpany	1
Griping in the Guts.....	51	Tissick	11
Jaundies	5	Vomiting	3
Imposthume	11	Winde	3
Infants	16	Wormes	15
Killed by a fall from the Belfrey			
at Alhallows the Great	1		

Christned	{ Males..... 95 }	Buried	{ Males..... 4095 }	Plague.. 7165
	{ Females ... 81 }		{ Females ... 4202 }	
	{ In all 176 }		{ In all 8297 }	

Increased in the Burials this Week..... 607

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 4 Parishes Infected..... 126

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 40

From the 19 of September to the 26.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t AIBAN Woodstreet	10	5	S^t George Dotoiphane	2		S^t Martin Ludgate	27	20
Alhallowes Barking	52	41	S^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	31	26	S^t Martin Orgars	8	3
Alhallowes Breadstreet	3	3	S^t Helen	4	3	S^t Martin Outwich	5	5
Alhallowes Great	64	59	S^t James Dukes place	24	21	S^t Martin Vintrey	38	36
Alhallowes Hooylane	1	1	S^t James Garlickhithe	14	10	S^t Matthew Fridaysstreet	1	
Alhallowes Lesse	25	24	S^t John Baptist	10	7	S^t Mandlin Milkstreet	2	1
Alhallowes Lombardstreet	11	10	S^t John Evangelist			S^t Mandlin Oldfishstreet	10	8
Alhallowes Staining	16	11	S^t John Zachary	9	7	S^t Michael Bassishaw	13	16
Alhallowes the Wall	41	25	S^t Katharine Coleman	56	33	S^t Michael Cornhill	7	5
S^t Alphage	11	3	S^t Katharine Creechurch	30	20	S^t Michael Crookedlane	15	13
S^t Andrew Hubbard	3		S^t Lawrence Jewry	7	5	S^t Michael Queenhithe	12	10
S^t Andrew Undershaft	26	22	S^t Lawrence Pountney	17	14	S^t Michael Quern	4	3
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	50	37	S^t Leonard Eastcheap	3	2	S^t Michael Royal	14	12
S^t Ann Aldersgate	20	16	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	30	27	S^t Michael Woodstreet	9	5
S^t Ann Blackfryers	39	21	S^t Magnus Parish	3	1	S^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	1
S^t Antholins Parish	8	7	S^t Margaret Lothbury	6	5	S^t Mildred Poultry	4	4
S^t Austins Parish	5	3	S^t Margaret Moses	3	3	S^t Nicholas Acons	7	5
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	6	6	S^t Margaret Newfishstreet	7	7	S^t Nicholas Coleabby	14	14
S^t Bennet Fynck	2	2	S^t Margaret Pattons	5	4	S^t Nicholas Olaves	7	4
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	3	2	S^t Mary Abchurch	6	4	S^t Olave Hartsireet	20	19
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	30	19	S^t Mary Aldermanbury	19	15	S^t Olave Jewry	1	1
S^t Bennet Sherhog	1		S^t Mary Aldermary	13	12	S^t Olave Silverstreet	9	7
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	3	2	S^t Mary le Bow	3	1	S^t Pancras Soperlane	4	3
Christs Church	49	43	S^t Mary Lothaw	1		S^t Peter Cheap	6	5
S^t Christophers	6	6	S^t Mary Colechurch	3	2	S^t Peter Cornhill	10	10
S^t Clement Eastcheap	1	1	S^t Mary Hill	5	4	S^t Peter Paulswharf	15	11
S^t Dionis Backchurch	5	2	S^t Mary Monnthaw	3	3	S^t Peter Poor	8	6
S^t Dunstan East	21	17	S^t Mary Sommerset	20	26	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	56	51
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.	5	3	S^t Mary Stayning	8	6	S^t Steven Walbrook	3	2
S^t Ethelborough	11	7	S^t Mary Wardchurch	6	6	S^t Swithin	7	6
S^t Faith	13	10	S^t Mary Woolnoth	11	6	S^t Thomas Apostle	7	5
S^t Foster	10	9	S^t Martin Ironmongerlane	2	2	Trinity Parish	10	9
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch	7	6						

Chrised in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.. 28 Buried.... 1263 Plague.. 1025

S^t Andrew Holborn	202	184	S^t Botolph Aldgate	469	433	Saviours Southwark	356	341
S^t Bartholomew Great	20	16	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	186	145	S. Sepulchres Parish	193	133
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	11	11	S^t Dunstan West	72	53	S^t Thomas Southwark	39	36
S^t Bridgel	117	91	S^t George Southwark	133	137	Trinity Minories	21	18
Bridewel Precinct	26	24	S^t Giles Cripplegate	277	225	At the Pesthouse	7	7
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	67	64	S^t Olave Southwark	472	324			

Chrised in the 16 Parishes without the Walls.. 41 Buried, and at the Pesthouse.. 2638 Plague.. 2255

S^t Giles in the fields	119	107	Lambeth Parish	46	30	S^t Mary Islington	44	41
Hackney Parish	8	6	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	146	138	S^t Mary Whitechappel	346	320
S^t James Clerkenwell	76	64	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	201	174	Rothorith Parish	50	13
S^t Kath. near the Tower	78	62	S^t Mary Newington	94	94	Stepney Parish	616	579

Chrised in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Sarrey ... 44 Buried.. 1794 Plague.... 1645

S^t Clement Danes	152	128	S^t Martin in the fields	219	171	S^t Margaret Westminster	300	283
S^t Paul Covent Garden	19	13	S^t Mary Savoy	20	13	Whereof at the Pesthouse	—	11

Chrised in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.. 23 Buried.. 710 Plague.. 613

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	6	Jaundies	2
Aged	50	Imposthume.....	8
Ague.....	1	Infants	9
Apoplexie	2	Kingsevil	2
Childbed.....	42	Meagrome	2
Chrisomes	11	Plague	5533
Cold	1	Purples	2
Consumption	99	Rickets	10
Convulsion	63	Rising of the Lights	13
Cough	1	Rupture	1
Dropsic	22	Scurvy	5
Drowned at St. Martin in the		Spotted Feaver	65
Fields	1	Stilborn	10
Feaver	268	Stone	3
Fistula	2	Stopping of the Stomach.....	6
Flox and Small-pox	4	Suddenly.....	1
Flux	1	Surfeit	36
Found dead in the Fields at St.		Teeth.....	112
Mary Islington	1	Thrush.....	3
Frighted	1	Tissick.....	5
Gowt	1	Vomiting	4
Grief	3	Winde	1
Griping in the Guts.....	35	Wormes	12

Christned	{ Males..... 68 }	Buried	{ Males..... 3212 }	Plague.. 5533
	{ Females ... 78 }		{ Females ... 3248 }	
	{ In all 146 }		{ In all 6460 }	

Decreased in the Burials this Week 1837

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 7 Parishes Infected 123

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 41 From the 26 of September to the 3 October. 1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	16	12	S^t George Botolphlane	1	1	S^t Martin Ludgate	12	10
Alhallowes Barking	46	34	S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	26	25	S^t Martin Orgars	8	5
Alhallowes Breadstreet	1	1	S^t Hellen	6	5	S^t Martin Outwich	6	5
Alhallowes Great	42	41	S^t James Dukes place	27	23	S^t Martin Vintrey	44	44
Alhallowes Honylane			S^t James Garlickhithe	16	12	S^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse	17	17	S^t John Baptist	11	10	S^t Maudlin Milkstreet	4	4
Alhallowes Lombardstreet	5	5	S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	8	6
Alhallowes Stayning	21	18	S^t John Zachary	12	9	S^t Michael Bassishaw	10	7
Alhallowes the Wall	33	28	S^t Katharine Coleman	20	16	S^t Michael Cornhil	4	3
S^t Alphage	13	5	S^t Katharine Crechurch	31	29	S^t Michael Cokenedlane	15	12
S^t Andrew Hubbard	4		S^t Lawrence Jewry	6	5	S^t Michael Queenhithe	25	23
S^t Andrew Undershaft	16	14	S^t Lawrence Pountney	14	10	S^t Michael Quern	4	3
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	30	24	S^t Leonard Eastcheap	3	3	S^t Michael Royal	20	17
S^t Ann Aldersgate	28	27	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	16	13	S^t Michael Woodstreet	6	3
S^t Ann Blackfryers	57	50	S^t Magnus Parish	5	4	S^t Mildred Breadstreet	4	4
S^t Antholins Parish	7	4	S^t Margaret Lothbury	7	6	S^t Mildred Poullirey	4	2
S^t Austins Parish	4	3	S^t Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons	4	3
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	7	7	S^t Margaret Newfishstre	18	13	S^t Nicholas Coleabby	8	8
S^t Bennet Fynck	4		S^t Margaret Pattons	4	3	S^t Nicholas Olaves	8	8
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	4	2	S^t Mary Abchurch	7	5	S^t Olave Hartstreet	13	11
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	15	7	S^t Mary Aldermanbury	14	14	S^t Olave Jewry	5	4
S^t Bennet Sherehog	2		S^t Mary Aldermay	4	4	S^t Olave Silverstreet	4	4
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	8	8	S^t Mary le Bow	1	1	S^t Pancras Soperlane	1	1
Christ Church	44	39	S^t Mary Bothaw	6	4	S^t Peter Cheap	3	3
S^t Christophers	4	4	S^t Mary Colechurch	3	1	S^t Peter Cornhil	8	6
S^t Clement Eastcheap	1	1	S^t Mary Hill	11	8	S^t Peter Paulswharf	10	10
S^t Dionis Backchurch	9	2	S^t Mary Mounthaw	4	3	S^t Peter Poor	8	7
S^t Dunstan East	28	24	S^t Mary Sommerset	44	38	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	43	38
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.	3	1	S^t Mary Stayning	3	2	S^t Steven Walbrook	2	2
S^t Ethelborough	7	4	S^t Mary Woolchurch	7	4	S^t Swithin	6	5
S^t Faith	8	6	S^t Mary Woolnoth	7	5	S^t Thomas Apostles	8	4
S^t Foster	3	6	S^t Martin Iremongerlane	2	2	Trinity Parish	10	9
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch	3	3						

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.. 39 Buried...1149 Plague..... 948

S^t Andrew Holborn	173	151	S^t Botolph Aldgate	372	338	Saviours Southwark	364	352
S^t Bartholomew Great	17	15	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	153	121	S^t Sepulchres Parish	137	95
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	7	7	S^t Dunstan West	63	59	S^t Thomas Southwark	40	36
S^t Bridget	92	67	S^t George Southwark	140	133	Trinity Minories	24	21
Bridewel Precinct	23	23	S^t Giles Cripplegate	196	151	At the Pesthouse	3	3
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	71	64	S^t Olave Southwark	378	3251			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls.. 45 Buried, and at the Pesthouse.. 2258 Plague... 1022

S^t Giles in the fields	95	78	Lambeth Parish	49	39	S^t Mary Islington	35	31
Hackney Parish	14	12	S^t Leonard Shorditch	95	91	S^t Mary Whitechappel	328	301
S^t James Clerkenwel	48	42	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	128	106	Rothorith Parish	21	18
S^t Kath. near the Tower	55	39	S^t Mary Newington	81	81	Stepney Parish	674	631

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey.. 40 Buried... 1623 Plague.... 1469

S^t Clement Danes	128	110	S^t Martin in the fields	209	143	S^t Margaret Westminster	309	297
S^t Paul Covent Garden	25	24	S^t Mary Savoy	19	16	Whereof at the Pesthouse	—	4

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.. 18 Buried... 690 Plague... 590

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

ABORTIVE.....	4	Palsie.....	1
Aged.....	42	Plague.....	4929
Ague.....	3	Plannet.....	1
Bloody flux.....	1	Plurisie.....	1
Cancer.....	1	Purples.....	1
Childbed.....	14	Rickets.....	12
Chrisomes.....	7	Rising of the Lights.....	8
Consumption.....	103	Rupture.....	1
Convulsion.....	60	Scowring.....	2
Dropsie.....	33	Scurvy.....	5
Drowned at St. Magdalen Ber- mondsey.....	1	Spotted Feaver.....	63
Feaver.....	201	Starved at Nurse (at St. Maudlin in Old Fishstreet).....	1
Flox and Small-pox.....	3	Stilborn.....	9
Flux.....	1	Stopping of the stomach.....	6
Frighted.....	1	Suddenly.....	3
Gangrene.....	1	Surfeit.....	24
Grief.....	3	Teeth.....	92
Gripping in the Guts.....	28	Thrush.....	2
Jaundies.....	4	Timpany.....	1
Imposthume.....	4	Tissick.....	3
Infants.....	18	Ulcer.....	1
Killed by a fall at Stepney.....	1	Vomiting.....	1
Kingsevil.....	1	Winde.....	4
Overlaid.....	1	Wormes.....	13
Christned { Males..... 75 } Buried { Males..... 2801 } Plague.. 4929		{ Females ... 67 } { Females ... 2919 }	
{ In all 142 }		{ In all 5720 }	

Decreased in the Burials this Week 740

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 6 Parishes Infected..... 124

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 12

From the 3 of October to the 10.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	17	15	S^t George Botolphlane	5	4	S^t Martin Ludgate	17	16
Alhallows Barking	39	26	S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	22	21	S^t Martin Orgars	5	5
Alhallows Breadstreet	2	2	S^t Helen	2	2	S^t Martin Outwich	7	5
Alhallows Great	38	34	S^t James Dukes place	30	25	S^t Martin Vintry	38	34
Alhallows Honylane	1	1	S^t James Garlickhithe	12	11	S^t Matthew Fridaystreet	3	2
Alhallows Lesse	21	21	S^t John Baptist	11	7	S^t Maudlin Milkstreet	2	1
Alhallows Lombardstreet	5	5	S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	12	8
Alhallows Staying	12	8	S^t John Zachary	5	5	S^t Michael Bassishaw	11	7
Alhallows the Wall	31	28	S^t Katharine Coleman	34	30	S^t Michael Cornhill	8	4
S^t Alphage	8	4	S^t Katharine Creechurch	24	23	S^t Michael Crookedlane	17	17
S^t Andrew Hubbard	4	2	S^t Lawrence Jewry	4	4	S^t Michael Queenhithe	4	8
S^t Andrew Undershaft	10	6	S^t Lawrence Pouniney	17	15	S^t Michael Quern	3	2
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	23	15	S^t Leonard Eastcheap	5	5	S^t Michael Royal	15	14
S^t Ann Aldersgate	15	15	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	36	33	S^t Michael Woodstreet	11	13
S^t Ann Blackfryers	61	52	S^t Magnus Parish	5	4	S^t Mildred Breadstreet	3	1
S^t Antholius Parish	1	1	S^t Margaret Lothbury	6	5	S^t Mildred Poultry	9	8
S^t Austins Parish	5	3	S^t Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons	2	1
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	4	4	S^t Margaret Newfishstre.	8	6	S^t Nicholas Coleabby	11	10
S^t Bennet Fynck	2	1	S^t Margaret Pattons	8	4	S^t Nicholas Olaves	7	7
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	11	10	S^t Mary Abchurch	5	2	S^t Olave Hartstreet	23	21
S^t Bennet Paulwharf	22	9	S^t Mary Aldermanbury	7	6	S^t Olave Jewry	3	2
S^t Bennet Sherchog			S^t Mary Aldermay	8	6	S^t Olave Silverstreet	6	5
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	4	4	S^t Mary le Bow	2	2	S^t Pancras Superlane	4	4
Christ Church	34	50	S^t Mary Bothaw	2	2	S^t Peter Cheap	6	4
S^t Christophers	6	4	S^t Mary Colechurch	2		S^t Peter Cornhill	9	5
S^t Clement Eastcheap	2	1	S^t Mary Hill	6	6	S^t Peter Paulwharf	12	11
S^t Dionis Backchurch	7	5	S^t Mary Mounthaw	4	2	S^t Peter Poor	4	2
S^t Dunstan East	28	20	S^t Mary Sommerset	30	26	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	44	41
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.	12	10	S^t Mary Staying	3	2	S^t Steven Walbrook	1	1
S^t Ethelberough	10	7	S^t Mary Woolchurch	6	5	S^t Swithin	6	4
S^t Faith	13	12	S^t Mary Woolthoth	8	5	S^t Thomas Apostles	11	10
S^t Foster	7	6	S^t Martin Iremongerlane	3	3	Trinity Parish	12	12
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch	5	4						
Christened in the 97 Parishes within the Walls		31	Buried		1109	Plague		916
S^t Andrew Holborn	147	127	S^t Botolph Aldgate	305	284	Saviours Southwark	221	315
S^t Bartholomew Great	6	3	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	145	119	S^t Sepulchres Parish	122	84
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	7	7	S^t Dunstan West	62	56	S^t Thomas Southwark	38	32
S^t Bridget	110	68	S^t George Southwark	63	61	Trinity Minories	15	15
Bridewell Precinct	20	14	S^t Giles Cripplegate	162	138	At the Pesthouse	6	3
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	42	42	S^t Olave Southwark	274	177			

Christened in the 16 Parishes without the Walls		48	Buried, and at the Pesthouse		1850	Plague		1570
S^t Giles in the fields	87	74	Lambeth Parish	66	62	S^t Mary Islington	26	21
Hackney Parish	8	6	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	76	72	S^t Mary Whitechappel	227	203
S^t James Clerkenwel	43	31	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	169	116	Rotherhithe Parish	30	27
S^t Kath. near the Tower	63	45	S^t Mary Newington	69	60	Stepney Parish	648	593

Christened in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey		33	Buried		1512	Plague		1310
S^t Clement Danes	115	104	S^t Martin in the fields	167	108	S^t Margaret Westminster	282	261
S^t Paul Covent Garden	15	14	S^t Mary Savoy	15	14	Whereof at the Pesthouse		4
Christened in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster		24	Buried		597	Plague		501

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	4	Overlaid	1
Aged	36	Palsie	3
Apoplexie	1	Plague	4327
Bloody flux	1	Plurisie	1
Childbed.....	11	Quinsie	1
Chrisomes	9	Rickets	13
Consumption.....	98	Rising of the Lights	7
Convulsion.....	53	Rupture	1
Dropsie	27	Scowring	3
Distracted	1	Scurvy	2
Feaver	199	Spotted Feaver.....	60
Fistula	1	Stilborn	11
Flox and Small-pox	5	Stone.....	1
Flux	1	Stopping of the Stomach.....	7
French-pox.....	1	Suddenly	2
Frighted	2	Surfeit	30
Gowt.....	1	Teeth	73
Grief.....	3	Thrush.....	1
Griping in the Guts.....	22	Timpany	1
Jaundies	3	Tissick.....	4
Imposthume.....	7	Ulcer	1
Infants	14	Winde.....	5
Kingsevil.....	1	Wormes	11
Lethargy.....	2		

Christned	{ Males..... 71 Females ... 70 In all 141 }	Buried	{ Males..... 2581 Females ... 2487 In all 5068 }	Plague., 4327
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Decreased in the Burials this Week 652

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 4 Parishes Infected..... 126

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
 A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
 half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 43

From the 10 of October to the 17.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet	5	2	S ^t George Botolphlane	7	7	S ^t Martin Ludgate	13	12
Alhallowes Barking	31	26	S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	13	12	S ^t Martin Orgars	2	1
Alhallowes Breadstreet	1	1	S ^t Helen	4	4	S ^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallowes Great	32	20	S ^t James Dukes place	21	18	S ^t Martin Vintrey	24	19
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	19	15	S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet	1	
Alhallowes Lesse	18	16	S ^t John Baptist	7	6	S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet	1	
Alhallowes Lombardstreet	2	2	S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	14	12
Alhallowes Staining	10	9	S ^t John Zachary	7	6	S ^t Michael Bassishaw	6	5
Alhallowes the Wall	15	13	S ^t Katharine Coleman	28	24	S ^t Michael Cornhill	4	4
S ^t Alphage	5	1	S ^t Katharine Creechurh	14	11	S ^t Michael Crookedlane	11	10
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	2	2	S ^t Lawrence Jewry	4	3	S ^t Michael Queenhithe	19	16
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	11	7	S ^t Lawrence Pountney	18	14	S ^t Michael Quern	2	
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	13	11	S ^t Leonard Eastcheap	4	3	S ^t Michael Royal	10	9
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	10	10	S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	6	6	S ^t Michael Woodstreet	5	3
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	30	28	S ^t Magnus Parish	6	5	S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	3	3
S ^t Antholins Parish	2	2	S ^t Margaret Lothbury	3	3	S ^t Mildred Poultry	4	4
S ^t Austins Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Moses	3	3	S ^t Nicholas Acons	1	1
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange	4	3	S ^t Margaret Newfishstreet	8	5	S ^t Nicholas Coleabhy	9	7
S ^t Bennet Fynck	5	5	S ^t Margaret Pattons	4	3	S ^t Nicholas Olaves	4	4
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch	4	4	S ^t Mary Abchurch	13	6	S ^t Olave Hartstreet	16	14
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf	10	8	S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	7	6	S ^t Olave Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermury	4	3	S ^t Olave Silverstreet	6	5
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate	7	7	S ^t Mary le Bow	2	2	S ^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christs Church	27	24	S ^t Mary Bothaw	3	3	S ^t Peter Cheap	7	7
S ^t Christophers	3	3	S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhill	11	9
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill	7	6	S ^t Peter Paulswharf	5	4
S ^t Dionis Backchurch	3	1	S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor	6	6
S ^t Dunstan East	21	17	S ^t Mary Sommersel	22	13	S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	35	28
S ^t Edmund Lumbardstr.	4	4	S ^t Mary Stayning	1		S ^t Steven Wallbrook	1	
S ^t Ethelborough	2	1	S ^t Mary Woolchurch	6	5	S ^t Swithin	5	4
S ^t Faith	6	6	S ^t Mary Woolnoth	4	3	S ^t Thomas Apostle	4	4
S ^t Foster	6	5	S ^t Martin Iremongerlane	1		Trinity Parish	3	2
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch	6	5						

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls..... 33

Buried..... 774

Plague..... 646

S ^t Andrew Holborn	68	55	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	169	155	Saviours Southwark	233	227
S ^t Bartholomew Great	9	5	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	71	53	S ^t Sepulchres Parish	67	40
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	5	3	S ^t Dunstan West	44	35	S ^t Thomas Southwark	27	23
S ^t Bridget	63	43	S ^t George Southwark	37	34	Trinity Minorities	14	12
Bridewell Precinct	6	4	S ^t Giles Cripplegate	88	67	At the Pesthouse	4	4
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	33	28	S ^t Olave Southwark	212	141			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls... 45 Buried, and at the Pesthouse.. 1150 Plague... 999

S ^t Giles in the fields	57	43	Lambeth Parish	47	42	S ^t Mary Islington	22	18
Hackney Parish	14	10	S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	50	42	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	124	103
S ^t James Clerkenwel	25	16	S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	104	77	Rothorith Parish	18	13
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	38	25	S ^t Mary Newington	43	36	Stepney Parish	596	366

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry.. 42 Buried... 935 Plague.... 791

S ^t Clement Danes	75	55	S ^t Martin in the fields	81	60	S ^t Margaret Westminster	185	172
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	16	9	S ^t Mary Savoy	3	3	Whereof at the Pesthouse		3

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.. 27 Buried... 560 Plague.. 299

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	2	Palsie	1
Aged	28	Plague.....	2665
Apoplexie.....	2	Purples.....	1
Bleeding	1	Rickets	11
Bloody flux.....	1	Rising of the Lights	3
Childbed.....	21	Rupture	3
Chrisomes	27	Scowring	5
Collick.....	1	Scurvy	3
Consumption	77	Spotted Feaver	35
Convulsion	51	Stilborn.....	9
Cough	1	Stone	3
Dropsie	25	Stopping of the Stomach.....	7
Feaver	95	Suddenly	1
Elox and Small-pox	5	Surfeit	29
Flux	1	Teeth	37
Gripping in the Guts.....	14	Thrush.....	2
Jaundies	3	Timpany	1
Imposthume	10	Tissick	7
Infants	14	Vomiting	2
Kingsevil	2	Winde	2
Livergrown.....	1	Wormes	10

Christned	{ Males..... 70 }	Buried	{ Males..... 1612 }	Plague.. 2665
	{ Females ... 77 }		{ Females ... 1607 }	
	{ In all 147 }		{ In all 3219 }	

Decreased in the Burials this Week..... 1849

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 16 Parishes Infected..... 114

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 44

From the 17 of October to the 24.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	5	3	S^t George Potothplane			S^t Martin Ludgate	4	3
Alhallow Barking	17	16	S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	5	4	S^t Martin Orgars	2	1
Alhallow Breadstreet			S^t Hellen			S^t Martin Outwith		
Alhallow Great	15	14	James Dukes place	10	8	S^t Martin Vintry	8	6
Alhallow Hoaylane			James Garlick hithe	9	8	Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallow Lesse	4	4	S^t John Baptist	4	2	S^t Maudlin Milkstreet	1	
Alhallow Lombardstreet	1	1	S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	2	1
Alhallow Staining	4	2	S^t John Zachary	6	5	S^t Michael Bassishaw	2	1
Alhallow the Wall	7	5	S^t Katharine Coleman	10	8	S^t Michael Cornhill	4	4
S^t Alphege	5		S^t Katharine Creechurch	13	10	S^t Michael Crookedlane	8	8
S^t Andrew Hubbard	2		Lawrence Jewry	1		S^t Michael Queenhithe	9	7
S^t Andrew Undershaft	5	4	Lawrence Pountney	9	6	S^t Michael Quern	4	2
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	8	7	Leonard Eastcheap	4	3	S^t Michael Royal	5	3
S^t Ann Aldersgate	6	6	Leonard Fosterlane	7	5	S^t Michael Woodstreet	6	4
S^t Ann Blackfryers	17	13	Magnus Parish	5	4	S^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	1
S^t Antholins Parish			Margaret Lothbury	4	3	S^t Mildred Poultry	1	1
S^t Austins Parish			Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons	1	1
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	5	4	Margaret Newfishstreet	3	2	S^t Nicholas Coleabby	2	2
S^t Bennet Fynck	2	1	Margaret Pattons	1	1	S^t Nicholas Olaves	4	2
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	2	2	Mary Abchurch	5	5	S^t Olave Hartstreet	5	4
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	6	5	Mary Aldermaubury	3	3	S^t Olave Jewry	2	2
S^t Bennet Sherehog	1		Mary Aldernary	1		S^t Olave Silverstreet	6	4
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	3	3	Mary le Bow	1		S^t Pancras Soperlane	1	1
Christ's Church	17	12	Mary Bothaw			S^t Peter Cheap	3	3
S^t Christophers	4	4	Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhill	1	
S^t Clement Eastcheap	2	1	Mary Hill	2	2	S^t Peter Paulswharf	4	3
S^t Dionis Backchurch	2	1	Mary Mounthaw	2	1	S^t Peter Poor		
S^t Dunstan East	10	7	Mary Sommerset	11	10	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	12	10
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.	1	1	Mary Slayning			S^t Steven Walbrook	2	2
S^t Ethelborough	5	2	Mary Woolchurch	6	4	S^t Swithin		
S^t Faith	3	1	Mary Woolnoth	1		S^t Thomas Apostle	3	2
S^t Foster	2	2	S^t Martin Ironmongerlane			Trinity Parish	3	1
S^t Gabriel Feuchurch	2	1						

Christened in the 97 Parishes within the Walls... 21

Buried... 392

Plague... 295

S^t Andrew Holborn	46	32	S^t Botolph Aldgate	99	82	Saviours Southwark	106	101
S^t Bartholomew Great			S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	41	30	S^t Sepulchres Parish	40	19
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	6	5	S^t Dunstan West	23	21	S^t Thomas Southwark	11	10
S^t Bridget	24	17	S^t George Southwark	22	18	Trinity Minories	2	2
Bridewell Precinct	3	2	S^t Giles Cripplegate	56	28	At the Pesthouse	1	1
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	16	15	S^t Olave Southwark	102	73			

Christened in the 16 Parishes without the Walls... 34 Buried, and at the Pesthouse... 603 Plague... 456

S^t Giles in the fields	44	38	Lambeth Parish	29	28	S^t Mary Islington	8	8
Hackney Parish	6	5	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	28	20	S^t Mary Whitechappel	60	46
S^t James Clerkenwell	15	6	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	66	51	Rothwith Parish	13	7
S^t Kath. near the Tower	26	19	S^t Mary Newington	24	21	Stepney Parish	282	216

Christened in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry... 35 Buried... 601 Plague... 198

S^t Clement Danes	36	30	S^t Martin in the fields	60	38	S^t Margaret Westminster	98	93
S^t Paul Covent Garden	13	8	S^t Mary Savoy	3	3	Whereof at the Pesthouse	—	2

Christened in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster... 14 Buried... 210 Plague... 172

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	2	Infants	3
Aged	24	Killed by a fall from a Scaffold	
Bedridden	1	at St. Martin in the Fields	1
Bruised	1	Lethargy.....	1
Cancer	1	Livergrown.....	1
Canker	1	Overlaid	1
Childbed.....	12	Palsie	1
Chrisomes	6	Plague	1421
Collick.....	2	Quinsie	1
Consumption	59	Rickets	8
Convulsion	25	Rising of the Lights	3
Dropsie	17	Rupture	1
Drowned in a Tub of VVash		Scowring.....	1
in a Brewhouse at St. Giles in		Spotted Feaver	28
the Fields	1	Stillborn	3
Feaver	82	Stopping of the stomach	3
French-pox	1	Suddenly.....	1
Frighted	1	Surfeit	17
Grief	2	Teeth	41
Gripping in the Guts.....	13	Tissick	3
Jaundies	1	Winde	1
Imposthume.....	6	Wormes	8

Christned	{ Males.....	60	Buried	{ Males.....	951	Plague..	1421
	{ Females ...	44		{ Females ...	855		
	{ In all	104		{ In all	1806		

Decreased in the Burials this Week 1413

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 26

Parishes Infected 104

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 45

From the 24 of October to the 31.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet	2	1	S ^t George Botolphlane	3	3	S ^t Martin Ludgate	5	1
Alhallowes Barking	19	18	S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	6	5	S ^t Martin Orgars	5	4
Alhallowes Breadstreet			S ^t Hellen	3	1	S ^t Martin Outwich	1	
Alhallowes Great	11	9	S ^t James Dukes place	9	6	S ^t Martin Vintry	11	10
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	7	6	S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet	1	
Alhallowes Lesse	7	3	S ^t John Baptist	3	2	S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstreet			S ^t John Evangelist	2		S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	9	7
Alhallowes Staying	9	7	S ^t John Zachary	2	2	S ^t Michael Bassishaw	1	
Alhallowes the Wall	7	6	S ^t Katharine Coleman	6	5	S ^t Michael Cornhill	1	
S ^t Alplage	4	1	S ^t Katharine Creechurch	7	5	S ^t Michael Crookedlane	7	6
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	2	2	S ^t Lawrence Jewry	1	1	S ^t Michael Queenhithe	5	5
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	4	3	S ^t Lawrence Pountney	5	2	S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	6	2	S ^t Leonard Eastcheap	1	1	S ^t Michael Royal	6	3
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	2	2	S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	4	2	S ^t Michael Woodstreet	2	1
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	9	6	S ^t Magnus Parish	3	2	S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	2	
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury	3	2	S ^t Mildred Poultry	1	
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses	4	1	S ^t Nicholas Acons	1	1
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange	2	1	S ^t Margaret Newfishstre	2	1	S ^t Nicholas Coleabhy	5	4
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons	1	1	S ^t Nicholas Olaves	3	3
S ^t Bennet Graecechurch			S ^t Mary Abchurch			S ^t Olave Hartstreet	7	7
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf	2		S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	4	4	S ^t Olave Jewry	2	2
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olave Silverstreet	2	1
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate	6	3	S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Soperlane	1	
Christ Church	8	8	S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peter Cheap	1	
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch	1	1	S ^t Peter Cornhill	7	5
S ^t Clement Eastcheap	1		S ^t Mary Hill	3	3	S ^t Peter Paulswharf	1	1
S ^t Dionis Backchurch	5	4	S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor	1	1
S ^t Dunstan East	4	4	S ^t Mary Sommerset	7	5	S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	13	12
S ^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S ^t Mary Staying			S ^t Steven Walbrook	1	1
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch	3	1	S ^t Swithin	1	
S ^t Faith	3	3	S ^t Mary Woolnoth	5	4	S ^t Thomas Apostles	4	3
S ^t Foster	1	1	S ^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish	5	5
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch	4							

Christned in the 91 Parishes within the Walls.. 25 Buried..... 325 Plague..... 233

S ^t Andrew Holborn	40	31	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	65	53	Saviours Southwark	89	82
S ^t Bartholomew Great	3	1	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	28	24	S Sepulchres Parish	22	11
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	6	5	S ^t Dunstan West	21	15	S ^t Thomas Southwark	5	3
S ^t Bridget	29	15	S ^t George Southwark	16	14	Trinity Minories	2	2
Bridewell Precinct	5	3	S ^t Giles Cripplegate	39	22	At the Pesthouse	4	4
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	13	11	S ^t Olave Southwark	83	58			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls.. 36 Buried, and at the Pesthouse.. 470 Plague.. 326

S ^t Giles in the fields	50	20	Lambeth Parish	33	23	S ^t Mary Islington	9	8
Hackney Parish	3	3	S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	14	10	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	27	21
S ^t James Clerkenwell	13	5	S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	57	40	Rothorith Parish	12	8
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	21	13	S ^t Mary Newington	11	7	Stepney Parish	195	165

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey.. 27 Buried.. 435 Plague.... 343

S ^t Clement Danes	23	16	S ^t Martin in the fields	48	25	S ^t Margaret Westminster	75	72
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	6	4	S ^t Mary Savoy	3	2	Whereof at the Pesthouse		1

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.. 16 Buried.. 158 Plague.. 119

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	1	Plague	1031
Aged.....	22	Rickets	6
Childbed.....	11	Rising of the Lights	4
Chrisomes	8	Scowring	1
Consumption	67	Scurvy	2
Convulsion	27	Small-Pox	1
Dropsie	24	Sore legge	1
Drowned at St. Saviours South-		Spotted Feaver.....	13
wark	1	Stillborn	4
Feaver	75	Stone	2
French-pox	1	Stopping of the stomach.....	3
Gangrene	1	Strangury	1
Griping in the Guts.....	12	Surfeit	14
Imposthume	1	Teeth	36
Infants.....	8	Thrush.....	2
Meagrome	1	Tissick.....	3
Measles	1	Wormes	2
Palsie.....	1		

Christned	{ Males..... 50 }	Buried	{ Males..... 723 }	Plague..	1031
	{ Females ... 54 }		{ Females ... 665 }		
	{ In all 104 }		{ In all 1388 }		

Decreased in the Burials this Week 418

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 33

Parishes Infected..... 97

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 46

From the 31 of October to the 7 of November.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	3	3	S^t George Botolphlane	4	1	S^t Martin Ludgate	6	5
Alhallows Barking	22	19	S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	9	8	S^t Martin Orgars	1	1
Alhallows Breadstreet	1	1	S^t Hellen	1	1	S^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallows Great	12	11	S^t James Dukes place	4	3	S^t Martin Vintry	7	7
Alhallows Honey lane			S^t James Garlickhithe	10	8	S^t Matthew Fridaystreet	3	2
Alhallows Lesse	8	7	S^t John Baptist	3	3	S^t Mandlin Milkstreet	1	
Alhallows Lombardstreet	1		S^t John Evangelist			S^t Mandlin Oldfishstreet	6	5
Alhallows Staying	6	5	S^t John Zachary	1	1	S^t Michael Bassishaw	2	1
Alhallows the Wall	17	14	S^t Katharine Coleman	6	6	S^t Michael Cornhill	3	1
S^t Alphage	1		S^t Katharine Creechurch	12	10	S^t Michael Crookedlane	5	5
S^t Andrew Hubbard	6	3	S^t Lawrence Jewry	2	1	S^t Michael Queenhithe	3	1
S^t Andrew Undershaft	9	7	S^t Lawrence Pountney	11	8	S^t Michael Quern		
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	8	4	S^t Leonard Eastcheap	2	2	S^t Michael Royal	4	3
S^t Ann Aldersgate	3	3	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	5	3	S^t Michael Woodstreet	4	3
S^t Ann Blackfryers	18	13	S^t Magnus Parish	2	1	S^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S^t Antholius Parish			S^t Margaret Lothbury	4	4	S^t Mildred Poultry	4	3
S^t Austins Parish			S^t Margaret Moses	1		S^t Nicholas Acons	1	1
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	2	2	S^t Margaret Newfishstre.	9	6	S^t Nicholas Coleabby	5	4
S^t Bennet Fynck	2	1	S^t Margaret Pattous	2	1	S^t Nicholas Olaves	4	3
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	1	1	S^t Mary Abchurch	4	4	S^t Olave Hartstreet	11	7
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	7	5	S^t Mary Aldermanbury	7	3	S^t Olave Jewry	1	1
S^t Bennet Shorehog			S^t Mary Aldenary	9	7	S^t Olave Silverstreet	1	1
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	5	5	S^t Mary le Bow			S^t Pancras Soperlane	1	
Christ Church	13	12	S^t Mary Bothaw	2	2	S^t Peter Cheap	1	1
S^t Christophers	2	2	S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhill	5	3
S^t Clement Eastcheap	3	1	S^t Mary Hill	4	4	S^t Peter Paulswharf	4	2
S^t Dionis Backchurch	3	1	S^t Mary Mounthaw	1	1	S^t Peter Poor	3	2
S^t Dunstan East	7	5	S^t Mary Sommerset	15	12	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	10	9
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S^t Mary Staying	1	1	S^t Steven Walbrook	1	1
S^t Ethelborough	1		S^t Mary Woolchurch	1	1	S^t Swithin	3	1
S^t Faith	2	1	S^t Mary Woolnoth			S^t Thomas Apostles	5	4
S^t Foster			S^t Martin Iremongerlane	2	2	Trinity Parish	4	3
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch	4	4						

Christened in the 97 Parishes within the Walls . . . 23 *Buried* . . . 418 *Plague* . . . 314

S^t Andrew Holborn	43	36	S^t Botolph Aldgate	85	68	Saviours Southwark	113	108
S^t Bartholomew Great	4	4	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	34	24	S^t Sepulchres Parish	27	16
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	3	3	S^t Dunstan West	20	15	S^t Thomas Southwark	10	8
S^t Bridget	24	16	S^t George Southwark	26	22	Trinity Minorities	5	4
Bridewell Precinct	3	3	S^t Giles Cripplelegate	48	39	At the Pesthouse		
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	15	14	S^t Olave Southwark	86	67			

Christened in the 16 Parishes without the Walls . . 32 *Buried, and at the Pesthouse* . . 546 *Plague* . . 445

S^t Giles in the fields	32	24	Lambeth Parish	51	39	S^t Mary Islington	6	4
Hackney Parish	11	9	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	28	21	S^t Mary Whitechappel	57	40
S^t James Clerkenwel	12	5	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	50	57	Rotherhithe Parish	15	12
S^t Kath. near the Tower	13	8	S^t Mary Newington	22	16	Stepney Parish	282	253

Christened in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey . . 28 *Buried* . . 609 *Plague* . . 488

S^t Clement Danes	38	28	S^t Martin in the fields	61	37	S^t Margaret Westminster	102	92
S^t Paul Covent Garden	5	3	S^t Mary Savoy	8	7	Whereof at the Pesthouse		

Christened in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster . . 12 *Buried* . . 214 *Plague* . . 167

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	2	Killed by a fall at St. Margaret	
Aged	20	V Vestminster	1
Apoplexie	1	Murdered by the Mother, (an In-	
Bedridden	1	fant) at St. Georges Southwark	1
Childbed.....	13	Palsie	1
Chrisomes	6	Plague	1414
Collick.....	1	Rickets	7
Consumption.....	61	Rising of the Lights	8
Convulsion.....	36	Scowring	1
Dropsie	11	Scurvy	1
Drowned at St. Olaves South-		Spleen.....	2
wark	1	Spotted Feaver.....	3
Feaver	81	Stillborn	2
Flox and Small-pox	2	Stone.....	1
Flux	1	Stopping of the stomach.....	3
Found dead in the Fields at St.		Surfeit	13
Mary Islington	1	Teeth	47
French-pox.....	3	Thrush.....	2
Grief.....	1	Timpany	1
Griping in the Guts.....	13	Tissick.....	1
Jaundies	2	Winde.....	2
Imposthume.....	2	Wormes	5
Infants	12		

Christned	{ Males.....	51	Buried	{ Males.....	908	Plague..	1414
	{ Females ...	44		{ Females ...	879		
	{ In all	95		{ In all	1787		

Decreased in the Burials this Week

399

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 20 Parishes Infected..... 110

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 47

From the 7 of November to the 14.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	2	2	S^t George Botolphlane	5	4	S^t Martin Ludgate	3	3
Alhallowes Barking	12	10	S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	3	5	S^t Martin Orgars	1	1
Alhallowes Breadstreet	1	1	S^t Hellen			S^t Martin Outwich	1	1
Alhallowes Great	7	7	S^t James Unkes place	3	3	S^t Martin Vintrey	12	7
Alhallowes Honeylane			S^t James Garlickhithe	12	8	S^t Matthew Fridaystreet	2	2
Alhallowes Lesse	3	3	S^t John Baptist	9	5	S^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstreet	1		S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldishstreet	8	7
Alhallowes Staining	7	6	S^t John Zachary	3		S^t Michael Bassishaw	1	1
Alhallowes the Wall	10	10	S^t Katharine Coleman	7	7	S^t Michael Cornhill	2	2
S^t Alphage	2	1	S^t Katharine Creechurch	15	9	S^t Michael Crookedlane	8	6
S^t Andrew Hubbard	2	1	S^t Lawrence Jewry	2	1	S^t Michael Queenhithe	3	3
S^t Andrew Undershaft	4	3	S^t Lawrence Pountney	5	5	S^t Michael Quern	1	1
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	5	3	S^t Leonard Eastcheap	2	2	S^t Michael Royal	3	2
S^t Ann Aldersgate	4	3	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	6	6	S^t Michael Woodstreet	3	2
S^t Ann Blackfryers	13	12	S^t Magnus Parish	3	3	S^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	1
S^t Antholin Parish			S^t Margaret Lothbury	3	3	S^t Mildred Poultry		
S^t Austins Parish			S^t Margaret Moses	1	1	S^t Nicholas Acons	3	3
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	4	4	S^t Margaret Newfishstreet	3	2	S^t Nicholas Coleabby	2	2
S^t Bennet Fyneke	1	1	S^t Margaret Pattons	1		S^t Nicholas Olaves	2	2
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	2	1	S^t Mary Abchurch	5	3	S^t Olave Hartstreet	9	7
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	3	3	S^t Mary Aldermanbury	3		S^t Olave Jewry		
S^t Bennet Sherehog			S^t Mary Aldermay			S^t Olave Silverstreet	1	1
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	6	4	S^t Mary le Bow	1	1	S^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christs Church	10	8	S^t Mary Bothaw	1		S^t Peter Cheap	1	1
S^t Christophers	1	1	S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhill	4	3
S^t Clement Eastcheap	3		S^t Mary Hill	6	6	S^t Peter Paulswharf	4	4
S^t Dionis Backchurch	1		S^t Mary Mounthaw			S^t Peter Poor		
S^t Dunstan East	5	4	S^t Mary Sommerset	9	9	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	13	13
S^t Edmund Lumbardstr.	5	3	S^t Mary Staying			S^t Steven Walbrook	1	1
S^t Ethelborough	3	1	S^t Mary Woolchurch	3	2	S^t Swithin	4	2
S^t Faith	2	1	S^t Mary Woolmoth	1		S^t Thomas Apostle	5	3
S^t Foster	3	3	S^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish	3	1
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch	6	6						

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls . . . 29

Buried . . . 346

Plague . . . 262

S^t Andrew Holborn	33	28	S^t Botolph Aldgate	55	44	Saviours Southwark	79	77
S^t Bartholomew Great	1		S^t Botolph Bishopgate	23	17	S^t Sepulchres Parish	26	13
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	4	4	S^t Dunstan West	20	17	S^t Thomas Southwark	10	9
S^t Bridget	18	10	S^t George Southwark	13	13	Trinity Minorities	2	3
Bridewel Precinct	1	1	S^t Giles Cripplegate	34	23	At the Pesthouse	1	1
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	6	5	S^t Olave Southwark	65	44			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls . . 30 Buried, and at the Pesthouse . . 397 Plague . . 309

S^t Giles in the fields	26	21	Lambeth Parish	54	46	S^t Mary Islington	10	9
Hackney Parish	2	2	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	19	14	S^t Mary Whitechappel	46	29
S^t James Clerkenwel	12	4	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	42	36	Rotherith Parish	3	0
S^t Kath. near the Tower	14	9	S^t Mary Newington	7	5	Stepney Parish	215	191

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry . . 34 Buried . . 460 Plague . . 376

S^t Clement Danes	32	19	S^t Martin in the fields	50	23	S^t Margaret Westminster	6	57
S^t Paul Covent Garden	5	2	S^t Mary Savoy	3	2	Whereof at the Pesthouse		

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster . . 20 Buried . . 156 Plague . . 103

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	4	Rickets	4
Aged	18	Rising of the Lights	3
Childbed.....	14	Spleen	1
Chrisomes	5	Spotted Feaver	15
Consumption	49	Stilborn.....	9
Convulsion	30	Stone	4
Dropsie	14	Stopping of the stomach	7
Feaver	61	Suddenly	1
French-pox.....	2	Surfeit	9
Grief.....	1	Teeth	28
Griping in the Guts.....	7	Thrush.....	1
Imposthume	1	Tissick	2
Infants	4	Ulcer	1
Kingsevil	3	Vomiting	2
Palsie	1	Winde	1
Plague.....	1050	Wormes	7

Christned	{	Males.....	62		Buried	{	Males.....	584		Plague..	1050
		Females ...	71				Females ...	775			
		In all	133				In all	1359			

Decreased in the Burials this Week..... 428

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 31 Parishes Infected..... 99

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 48

From the 14 of November to the 21.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	2	1	S^t George Botolphlane	3	2	S^t Martin Ludgate	2	
Alhallows Barking	7	6	S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	4	4	S^t Martin Orgars	1	1
Alhallows Breadstreet			S^t Hellen	1		S^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallows Great	6	5	S^t James Dukes place	1	1	S^t Martin Vintry	5	3
Alhallows Honylane			S^t James Garlickhithe	5	3	S^t Matthew Fridaystreet	1	
Alhallows Lesse	5	2	S^t John Baptist	5	3	S^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallows Lombardstreet			S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	4	4
Alhallows Staining	3	1	S^t John Zachary			S^t Michael Bassishaw	2	1
Alhallows the Wall	6	5	S^t Katharine Coleman	8	7	S^t Michael Cornhill		
S^t Alphage	4	2	S^t Katharine Creechurch	8	6	S^t Michael Crookedlane	1	1
S^t Andrew Hubbard	2		S^t Lawrence Jewry			S^t Michael Queenhithe	4	2
S^t Andrew Undershaft	2	1	S^t Lawrence Pountney	3	2	S^t Michael Quern		
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	4	3	S^t Leonard Eastcheap			S^t Michael Royal	2	1
S^t Ann Aldersgate	4	3	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	3	2	S^t Michael Woodstreet	1	
S^t Ann Blackfryers	5	2	S^t Magnus Parish	1		S^t Mildred Preadstreet		
S^t Antholins Parish	1		S^t Margaret Lothbury	1	1	S^t Mildred Poultrey	1	1
S^t Austins Parish	1		S^t Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons	3	1
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	3	1	S^t Margaret Newfishstreet	1	1	S^t Nicholas Colebatch	4	3
S^t Bennet Fynck			S^t Margaret Pattons			S^t Nicholas Olaves	1	1
S^t Bennet Gracechurch			S^t Mary Abchurch			S^t Olave Hartstreet	1	
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	1	1	S^t Mary Aldermanbury			S^t Olave Jewry	1	1
S^t Bennet Sherchog			S^t Mary Aldermay	3	3	S^t Olave Silverstreet	1	
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	4	3	S^t Mary le Pow	1		S^t Pancras Soperlane		
Christs Church	3	3	S^t Mary Bothaw	1		S^t Peter Cheap		
S^t Christophers			S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhill		
S^t Clement Eastcheap	1	1	S^t Mary Hill	4	2	S^t Peter Paulswharf		
S^t Dionis Backchurch	2		S^t Mary Mounthaw	1		S^t Peter Poor		
S^t Dunstan East	4	3	S^t Mary Sommersel	5	5	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	9	8
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.	5	3	S^t Mary Stayning			S^t Steven Walbrook		
S^t Ethelborough	2		S^t Mary Woolchurch			S^t Swithin	3	2
S^t Faith	2		S^t Mary Woolmoth	3	2	S^t Thomas Apostle	1	1
S^t Foster	2	2	S^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish	4	2
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch	2	1						

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls... 27

Buried.... 195

Plague... 127

S^t Andrew Holborn	25	18	S^t Botolph Aldgate	33	24	Saviours Southwark	68	65
S^t Bartholomew Great	3	2	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	14	11	S. Sepulchres Parish	14	9
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	2	1	S^t Dunstan West	16	9	S^t Thomas Southwark	9	8
S^t Bridget	14	6	S^t George Southwark	11	8	Trinity Minorities	3	
Bridewell Precinct	2	2	S^t Giles Cripplelegate	28	17	At the Pesthouse	2	2
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	7	6	S^t Olave Southwark	47	29			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls... 31

Buried, and at the Pesthouse... 298

Plague... 217

S^t Giles in the fields	22	16	Lambeth Parish	36	25	S^t Mary Islington	6	3
Hackney Parish	4	3	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	10	6	S^t Mary Whitechappel	35	30
S^t James Clerkenwel	8	2	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	27	19	Rothorith Parish	13	10
S^t Kath. near the Tower	9	7	S^t Mary Newington	3	1	Stepney Parish	129	103

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry... 29

Buried... 302

Plague... 235

S^t Clement Danes	15	7	S^t Martin in the fields	33	15	S^t Margaret Westminster	40	45
S^t Paul Covent Garden	5	2	S^t Mary Savoy	6	4	Whereof at the Pesthouse		

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster... 21

Buried... 110

Plague... 73

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	4	Plague	652
Aged	11	Rickets	3
Ague	1	Rising of the Lights	4
Burnt (by accident) at St. Leonard Shoreditch	1	Sciatica	1
Childbed.....	5	Scurvy	1
Chrisomes	3	Small-Pox	1
Cold	1	Spotted Fever	4
Consumption	43	Starved in the V White Lyon Prison at St. George in Southwark....	1
Convulsion	13	Stillborn	5
Dropsie	13	Stone	2
Feaver	59	Stopping of the stomach	4
Flux	2	Suddenly.....	1
Grief	3	Surfeit	2
Griping in the Guts.....	10	Small-Pox	1
Imposthume.....	3	Teeth.....	33
Infants	9	Tissick.....	4
Kingsevil.....	2	Winde	1
Leprosie	1	Wormes	1

Christned	{ Males..... 52 }	Buried	{ Males..... 429 }	Plague.. 652
	{ Females ... 56 }		{ Females ... 476 }	
	{ In all 108 }		{ In all 905 }	

Decreased in the Burials this Week 454

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 46

Parishes Infected 82

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 49

From the 21 of November to the 28.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t ALBAN Woodstreet	2	1	S^t George Botolphlane			S^t Martin Ludgate	2	
Alhallows Barking	8	4	S^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	3	1	S^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallows Breadstreet			S^t Hellen	1	1	S^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallows Greal	7	5	S^t James Dukes place	2	2	S^t Martin Vintrey	4	4
Alhallows Honylane			S^t James Garlickhithe	3	2	S^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse	2	2	S^t John Baptist	4	3	S^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallows Lombardstreet			S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	1	1
Alhallows Staying	1		S^t John Zachary			S^t Michael Bassishaw	1	
Alhallows the Wall	3	2	S^t Katharine Coleman	1	1	S^t Michael Cornhil	1	
S^t Alpha			S^t Katharine Creechurch	5	4	S^t Michael Crookedlane	4	2
S^t Andrew Hubbard			S^t Lawrence Jewry			S^t Michael Queenhilhe		
S^t Andrew Undershaft	1	1	S^t Lawrence Pountney	1	1	S^t Michael Quern		
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	2	1	S^t Leonard Eastcheap			S^t Michael Royal	1	1
S^t Ann Aldersgate	1		S^t Leonard Fosterlane	2	1	S^t Michael Woodstreet	1	1
S^t Ann Blackfryers	6	4	S^t Magnus Parish	1	1	S^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S^t Antholins Parish	1	1	S^t Margaret Lothbury			S^t Mildred Poultry	1	
S^t Austins Parish			S^t Margaret Moses	1	1	S^t Nicholas Acons		
S^t Bartholomew Exchange	2	2	S^t Margaret Newfishstre			S^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S^t Bennet Fynck			S^t Margaret Pattons			S^t Nicholas Olaves		
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	2	2	S^t Mary Abchurch			S^t Olave Hartstreet	3	
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	1		S^t Mary Aldermanbury			S^t Olave Jewry		
S^t Bennet Sherehog			S^t Mary Aldermay	4	3	S^t Olave Silverstreet	3	1
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	1		S^t Mary le Bow			S^t Pancras Soperlane	1	1
Christ Church	12	5	S^t Mary Bothaw	1		S^t Peter Cheap		
S^t Christophers			S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhil	3	2
S^t Clement Eastcheap	1	1	S^t Mary Hill	1		S^t Peter Paulswharf		
S^t Dionis Backchurch	3		S^t Mary Mounthaw			S^t Peter Poor	2	1
S^t Dunstan East	8	6	S^t Mary Sommerset	5	3	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	4	4
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S^t Mary Staying			S^t Steven Walbrook		
S^t Ethelborough	1	1	S^t Mary Woolchurch			S^t Swithin	1	
S^t Faith	1	1	S^t Mary Woolnoth	1		S^t Thomas Apostles		
S^t Foster	1	1	S^t Marlin Iremungerlane			Trinity Parish		
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Christned in the 91 Parishes within the Walls... 31 Buried.... 136 Plague..... 82

S^t Andrew Holborn	15	10	S^t Botolph Aldgate	22	8	Saviours Southwark	23	22
S^t Bartholomew Great	2	2	S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	8	5	S^t Sepulchres Parish	16	3
S^t Bartholomew Lesse	1	1	S^t Dunstan West	8	5	S^t Thomas Southwark		
S^t Bridget	11	2	S^t George Southwark	3	2	Trinity Minories	2	
Bridewel Precinct	2	1	S^t Giles Cripplegate	10	2	At the Pesthouse	2	1
S^t Botolph Aldersgate			S^t Olave Southwark	26	18			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls... 35 Buried, and at the Pesthouse... 156 Plague... 82

S^t Giles in the fields	13	4	Lambeth Parish	10	6	S^t Mary Islington	7	1
Hackney Parish	4	3	S^t Leonard Shoreditch	6	2	S^t Mary Whitechappel	11	4
S^t James Clerkenwel	9	3	S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	14	8	Rothorith Parish	9	8
S^t Kath. near the Tower	7	5	S^t Mary Newington	5	3	Stepney Parish	83	75

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey... 27 Buried... 178 Plague.... 193

S^t Clement Danes	11	4	S^t Martin in the fields	25	13	S^t Margaret Westminster	31	22
S^t Paul Covent Garden	4	2	S^t Mary Savoy	3	3	Whereof at the Pesthouse		1

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster... 19 Buried... 74 Plague... 41

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	2	Overlaid	1
Aged.....	10	Plague.....	333
Ague	1	Rickets	4
Cancer	1	Rising of the Lights	3
Childbed.....	6	Scowring	1
Chrisomes	9	Scurvy	2
Cold	1	Spotted Fever.....	5
Consumption	29	Stilborn	5
Convulsion	11	Stone	1
Distracted	1	Stopping of the stomach.....	3
Dropsie	15	Strangury	1
Feaver	34	Suddenly	1
Flox and Small-pox	3	Surfeit	3
Flux	1	Teeth	16
French-pox.....	1	Tissick.....	3
Grief.....	2	Ulcer	2
Gripping in the Guts.....	8	Vomiting	1
Jaundies	2	VVen	1
Imposthume	5	Winde.....	2
Infants.....	10	Wormes	3
Kingsevil	1		

Christned	Males.....	58	Buried	Males.....	239	Plague..	335
	Females ...	54		Females ...	305		
	In all	112		In all	544		

Decreased in the Burials this Week 361

Parishes clear of the Plague.. 60 Parishes Infected..... 70

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 50 From the 28 of November to the 5 of December. 1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet			S ^t George Botolphlane			S ^t Martin Indgate	3	1
Alhallowes Barking			S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	1		S ^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallowes Breadstreet			S ^t Hellen	1		S ^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallowes Great	1		S ^t James Dukes place	1	1	S ^t Martin Vintrey	2	
Alhallowes Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	1		S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallowes Lesse	4		S ^t John Baptist	1	1	S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallowes Lombardstreet			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet		
Alhallowes Stayning	3		S ^t John Zachary	1		S ^t Michael Bassishaw	1	
Alhallowes the Wall	1		S ^t Katharine Coleman			S ^t Michael Cornhill	2	1
S ^t Alphege	1		S ^t Katharine Creechurch	2	1	S ^t Michael Crookedlane	1	1
S ^t Andrew Hubbard	1		S ^t Lawrence Jewry	4	3	S ^t Michael Quenhithe	1	
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	1		S ^t Lawrence Pountney	1	1	S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe			S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royal	1	1
S ^t Ann Aldersgate			S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	3	1	S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	3	1	S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	1	
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury			S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Antinus Parish	1		S ^t Margaret Moses			S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange	1	1	S ^t Margaret Newfishstre.			S ^t Nicholas Coleabby		
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons			S ^t Nicholas Olaves	1	
S ^t Bennet Gracechurch	1	1	S ^t Mary Abchurch	1		S ^t Olave Hartstreet	3	1
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf	2		S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	1		S ^t Olave Jewry		
S ^t Bennet Sherehog			S ^t Mary Aldermay	1	1	S ^t Olave Silverstreet		
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate			S ^t Mary le Bow			S ^t Pancras Soperlane	1	
Christ Church			S ^t Mary Bothaw			S ^t Peter Cheap		
S ^t Christophers	1		S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhill	1	
S ^t Clement Eastcheap			S ^t Mary Hill	1	1	S ^t Peter Paulswharf		
S ^t Dionis Backchurch			S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor		
S ^t Dunstan East	2	2	S ^t Mary Sommerset	3	2	S ^t Steven Colemanstreet	1	1
S ^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S ^t Mary Stayning			S ^t Steven Walbrook	1	
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithin		
S ^t Faith	2	1	S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostles	1	
S ^t Foster			S ^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish	1	
S ^t Gabriel Fenchurch	1							

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 37 Buried 71 Plague 24

S ^t Andrew Holborn	14	2	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	17	7	Saviours Southwark	22	20
S ^t Bartholomew Great	1	1	S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	10	5	S Sepulchres Parish	12	2
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	1		S ^t Dunstan West	3	2	S ^t Thomas Southwark	2	
S ^t Bridget	6	1	S ^t George Southwark	7	3	Trinity Minorics	3	2
Bridewel Precinct	3	2	S ^t Giles Cripplegate	15	3	At the Pesthouse	1	1
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	2		S ^t Olave Southwark	20	13			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls .. 32 Buried, and at the Pesthouse .. 139 Plague .. 64

S ^t Giles in the fields	8	4	Lambeth Parish	12	8	S ^t Mary Islington	2	1
Hackney Parish	1		S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	6	2	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	17	11
S ^t James Clerkenwel	5	2	S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	24	12	Rothorith Parish	4	2
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	9	3	S ^t Mary Newington	5	2	Stepney Parish	67	43

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey .. 33 Buried 160 Plague 90

S ^t Clement Danes	4	1	S ^t Martin in the fields	24	13	S ^t Margaret Westminster	26	14
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	4	4	S ^t Mary Savoy			Whereof at the Pesthouse		1

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster .. 21 Buried .. 58 Plague .. 32

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

ABORTIVE.....	2	Plague	210
Aged	11	Rickets	7
Apoplexie	1	Rising of the Lights	5
Cancer.....	3	Scowring	2
Childbed.....	8	Scurvy	2
Chrisomes	6	Sore throat	1
Cold.....	1	Spleen.....	1
Collick.....	4	Spotted Feaver.....	3
Consumption.....	61	Stillborn	4
Convulsion.....	12	Stone.....	3
Dropsie	18	Stopping of the stomach.....	2
Feaver	18	Surfeit	1
Frighted	1	Teeth	20
Gowt	2	Thrush.....	3
Griping in the Guts.....	4	Tissick.....	1
Infants	6	Ulcer	1
Palsie.....	1	Wormes	3

Christned	{ Males..... 59 }	Buried	{ Males..... 211 }	Plague..	210
	{ Females ... 64 }		{ Females ... 217 }		
	{ In all 123 }		{ In all 428 }		

Decreased in the Burials this Week 116

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 82 Parishes Infected..... 48

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 51

From the 5 of December to the 12.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S^t AIBAN Woodstreet	1		S^t George Botolphlane			S^t Martin Ludgate	2	2
Alhallows Barking	1		S^t Gregory by S^t Pauls	1	1	S^t Martin Orgars		
Alhallows Breadstreet			S^t Hellen			S^t Martin Outwich		
Alhallows Great			S^t James Dukes place	2	1	S^t Martin Vintrey	1	
Alhallows Honylane			S^t James Garlickhithe	6	2	S^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse			S^t John Baptist	3	3	S^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallows Lombardstreet	2	2	S^t John Evangelist			S^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	1	1
Alhallows Staining			S^t Joan Zachary			S^t Michael Bassishaw		
Alhallows the Wall	4	1	S^t Katharine Coleman	1		S^t Michael Cornhill		
S^t Alphage	1	1	S^t Katharine Crechurch	4	3	S^t Michael Crookedlane	3	2
S^t Andrew Hubbard	3	2	S^t Lawrence Jewry			S^t Michael Queenhithe	1	
S^t Andrew Undershaft			S^t Lawrence Pountney	1		S^t Michael Quern	1	
S^t Andrew Wardrobe	1		S^t Leonard Eastcheap			S^t Michael Royal		
S^t Ann Aldersgate	2	1	S^t Leonard Fosterlane	1	1	S^t Michael Woodstreet		
S^t Ann Blackfryers	2	2	S^t Magnus Parish			S^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S^t Antholins Parish			S^t Margaret Lothbury	2	2	S^t Mildred Poultry		
S^t Austins Parish			S^t Margaret Moses			S^t Nicholas Acons		
S^t Bartholomew Exchange			S^t Margaret New fishstreet			S^t Nicholas Coleabhy		
S^t Bennet Lynck			S^t Margaret Pattons			S^t Nicholas Olaves		
S^t Bennet Gracechurch	2	2	S^t Mary Abchurch	5	5	S^t Olave Hartstreet	8	6
S^t Bennet Paulswharf	2	1	S^t Mary Aldermanbury			S^t Olave Jewry		
S^t Bennet Sherehog			S^t Mary Aldermay			S^t Olave Silverstreet		
S^t Botolph Billingsgate	1	1	S^t Mary le Bow	1	1	S^t Pancras Sopelane		
Christs Church	3	1	S^t Mary Bothaw	1		S^t Peter Cheap		
S^t Christophers	1	1	S^t Mary Colechurch			S^t Peter Cornhill	3	
S^t Clement Eastcheap			S^t Mary Hill	3	3	S^t Peter Paulswharf	2	
S^t Dionis Backchurch			S^t Mary Mounthaw	1	1	S^t Peter Poor		
S^t Dunstan East	3	1	S^t Mary Sommerset	2	2	S^t Steven Colemanstreet	2	2
S^t Edmund Lombardstr.			S^t Mary Stayning			S^t Steven Walbrook		
S^t Ethelborough			S^t Mary Woolchurch	3	1	S^t Swithin	1	1
S^t Faith	1	1	S^t Mary Woolnoth	3		S^t Thomas Apostle	1	
S^t Foster			S^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish	1	
S^t Gabriel Fenchurch								

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls..... 31

Buried..... 94

Plague..... 57

S^t Andrew Holborn	13	7	S^t Botolph Aldgate	18	16	Saviours Southwark	2	13
S^t Bartholomew Great			S^t Botolph Bishopsgate	13	3	S^t Sepulchres Parish	8	
S^t Bartholomew Lesse			S^t Dunstan West	3	2	S^t Thomas Southwark	3	2
S^t Bridget	7	4	S^t George Southwark	2		Trinity Minories		
Bridewell Precinct			S^t Giles Cripplegate	11	3	At the Pesthouse		
S^t Botolph Aldersgate	7	4	S^t Olave Southwark	24	16			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls... 51 Buried, and at the Pesthouse... 132 Plague... 70

S^t Giles in the fields	11	5	Lambeth Parish	11	6	S^t Mary Islington	4	1
Hackney Parish	3		S^t Leonard Shoreditch	8	2	S^t Mary Whitechappel	18	7
S^t James Clerkenwel	3		S^t Magdalen Bermondsey	15	7	Rothorith Parish	5	4
S^t Kath. near the Tower	5	2	S^t Mary Newington	3	2	Stepney Parish	61	38

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry... 38 Buried... 147 Plague... 74

S^t Clement Danes	14	10	S^t Martin in the fields	24	15	S^t Margaret Westminster	27	15
S^t Paul Covent Garden	3	1	S^t Mary Savoy	1	1	Whereof at the Pesthouse		

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster... 13 Buried... 69 Plague... 42

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A GED	9	Jaundies	1
Bloody flux	1	Imposthume	1
Bruised	1	Infants	7
Calenture	1	Meagrome	1
Childbed	10	Mother	1
Chrisomes	4	Plague	243
Collick	1	Plannet	1
Consumption	35	Plurisie	1
Convulsion	17	Rickets	1
Dropsie	14	Rupture	1
Drowned 2, one at St. Magdalen		Scurvy	3
Bermondsey, and one at St.		Spotted Feaver	5
Margaret V Vestminster	2	Stilborn	4
Feaver	27	Stone	1
Flox and Small-pox	2	Stopping of the stomach	3
Flux	2	Surfeit	3
Found dead in a Stable at St.		Teeth	14
Mary Islington	1	Thrush	1
French-pox	2	Tissick	3
Frighted	2	Ulcer	2
Gripping in the Guts	8	Winde	1
Hanged himself (being distracted)		Wormes	4
at St. Peters in Cornhil	1		

Christned	{ Males..... 68 }	Buried	{ Males..... 220 }	Plague.. 243
	{ Females ... 65 }		{ Females ... 222 }	
	{ In all 133 }		{ In all 442 }	

Increased in the Burials this Week..... 14

Parishes clear of the Plague .. 73 Parishes Infected..... 57

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

London 52

From the 12 of December to the 19.

1665

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBAN Woodstreet	1	1	S ^t George Botolphlane	2	2	S ^t Martin Ludgate	4	2
Alhallows Barking	2		S ^t Gregory by S ^t Pauls	2		S ^t Martin Orgars	1	1
Alhallows Breadstreet			S ^t Hellen	1		S ^t Martin Outwitch		
Alhallows Great	2	2	S ^t James Dukes place			S ^t Martin Vintrey	2	
Alhallows Honylane			S ^t James Garlickhithe	1	1	S ^t Matthew Fridaystreet		
Alhallows Lesse	2	2	S ^t John Baptist			S ^t Maudlin Milkstreet		
Alhallows Lombardstreet			S ^t John Evangelist			S ^t Maudlin Oldfishstreet	3	3
Alhallows Staining			S ^t John Zachary			S ^t Michael Bassishaw	1	
Alhallows the Wall	4	1	S ^t Katharine Coleman	4		S ^t Michael Cornhil	2	2
S ^t Alphage	1		S ^t Katharine Creechurch	9	5	S ^t Michael Crookedlane	2	2
S ^t Andrew Hubbard			S ^t Lawrence Jewry	1	1	S ^t Michael Queenhithe	6	5
S ^t Andrew Undershaft	4	2	S ^t Lawrence Pountney	2	1	S ^t Michael Quern		
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe	4	2	S ^t Leonard Eastcheap			S ^t Michael Royal	1	1
S ^t Ann Aldersgate	3	2	S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	1		S ^t Michael Woodstreet		
S ^t Ann Blackfryers	1	1	S ^t Magnus Parish			S ^t Mildred Breadstreet		
S ^t Antholins Parish			S ^t Margaret Lothbury			S ^t Mildred Poultry		
S ^t Austins Parish			S ^t Margaret Moses	2	2	S ^t Nicholas Acons		
S ^t Bartholomew Exchange			S ^t Margaret Newfishstreet	1		S ^t Nicholas Coleabhy		
S ^t Bennet Fynck			S ^t Margaret Pattons	1		S ^t Nicholas Olaves	1	1
S ^t Bennet Graecchurch	2		S ^t Mary Abchurch	2	1	S ^t Olave Hartstreet	1	
S ^t Bennet Paulswharf			S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	2		S ^t Olave Jewry	1	1
S ^t Bennet Sherehog	1	1	S ^t Mary Aldermay			S ^t Olave Silverstreet		
S ^t Botolph Billingsgate	2	1	S ^t Mary le Bow	3	2	S ^t Pancras Soperlane	1	
Christs Church	6	2	S ^t Mary Bothaw	1	1	S ^t Peter Cheap		
S ^t Christophers			S ^t Mary Colechurch			S ^t Peter Cornhil	2	1
S ^t Clement Eastcheap	2	2	S ^t Mary Hill	1		S ^t Peter Paulswharf	1	1
S ^t Dionis Backchurch	1		S ^t Mary Mounthaw			S ^t Peter Poor		
S ^t Dunstan East	6	4	S ^t Mary Sommerset	3	1	S ^t Steven Colemanstreet		
S ^t Edmund Lombardstr.	3	2	S ^t Mary Stayning			S ^t Steven Wallbrook		
S ^t Ethelborough			S ^t Mary Woolchurch			S ^t Swithun	1	1
S ^t Faith	2	2	S ^t Mary Woolnoth			S ^t Thomas Apostle	2	
S ^t Foster	3	2	S ^t Martin Iremongerlane			Trinity Parish		
S ^t Gabriel Feuchurch	1	1						

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls.. 39 Buried.... 126 Plague.. 66

S ^t Andrew Holborn	13	4	S ^t Botolph Aldgate	23	11	Saviours Southwark	24	19
S ^t Bartholomew Great	3		S ^t Botolph Bishopsgate	14	4	S. Sepulchres Parish	11	2
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	1	1	S ^t Dunstan West	4	3	S ^t Thomas Southwark	1	
S ^t Bridget	7	2	S ^t George Southwark	4	2	Trinity Minories		
Bridewell Precinct	2		S ^t Giles Cripplegate	19	7	At the Pesthouse	1	1
S ^t Botolph Aldersgate	9	5	S ^t Olave Southwark	20	12			

Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls.. 48 Buried, and at the Pesthouse.. 156 Plague.. 75

S ^t Giles in the fields	7	2	Lambeth Parish	23	21	S ^t Mary Islington	4	1
Hackney Parish	4	1	S ^t Leonard Shoreditch	6	4	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	16	7
S ^t James Clerkenwel	6	1	S ^t Magdalen Bermondsey	25	13	Rothorith Parish	8	5
S ^t Kath. near the Tower	7	4	S ^t Mary Newington	10	3	Stepney Parish	71	44

Christned in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surry ... 39 Buried.. 187 Plague.... 106

S ^t Clement Danes	10	4	S ^t Martin in the fields	12	6	S ^t Margaret Westminster	24	19
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	4	2	S ^t Mary Savoy	6	3	Whereof at the Pesthouse		

Christned in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster.. 21 Buried.. 56 Plague.. 34

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.

A BORTIVE.....	1	Infants	3
Aged	11	Kingsevil.....	1
Ague	1	Palsie	1
Bruised	1	Plague	281
Cancer.....	1	Rickets	1
Calenture	1	Rising of the Lights	2
Childbed.....	2	Scurvy	1
Chrisomes	5	Spotted Feaver	6
Collick.....	2	Stillborn	4
Consumption	62	Stone	1
Convulsion	20	Stopping of the stomach	2
Dropsie	21	Strangury	1
Feaver	45	Surfeit	7
Flox and Small-pox	4	Teeth	20
French-pox	2	Timpany.....	1
Frighted	1	Tissick.....	4
Grief.....	1	Winde	1
Griping in the Guts.....	5	Wormes	1
Imposthume.....	1		

Christned	{ Males.....	81	Buried	{ Males.....	252	Plague..	281
	{ Females ...	66		{ Females ...	273		
	{ In all	147		{ In all	525		

Increased in the Burials this Week

83

Parishes clear of the Plague ..

62

Parishes Infected

68

The Assize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen,

A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Ten Ounces and a half, and three
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.

A GENERAL BILL FOR THIS PRESENT YEAR,

Ending the 19 of December, 1665, according to the Report made to the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

BY THE COMPANY OF PARISH CLERKS OF LONDON, &c.

	Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.		Bur.	Plag.
S ^t ALBANS Woodstreet	200	121	S ^t Clements Eastcheap	38	20	S ^t Margaret Moses ..	38	23	S ^t Michael Cornhill ..	104	52
S ^t Alhallowes Barking	514	330	S ^t Dionis Back-church	78	27	S ^t Margaret Newfishst.	114	66	S ^t Michael Crookedla.	179	133
S ^t Alhallowes Breadst	35	16	S ^t Dunstons East . . .	265	150	S ^t Margaret Pattons .	49	24	S ^t Michael Queenhit.	203	122
S ^t Alhallowes Great.	453	426	S ^t Edmunds Lombard.	70	36	S ^t Mary Abchurch . . .	99	54	S ^t Michael Querne . .	44	18
S ^t Alhallowes Honila.	10	5	S ^t Ethelborough	195	106	S ^t Mary Aldermanbury	181	109	S ^t Michael Royall . . .	152	116
S ^t Alhallowes Lesse . .	239	175	S ^t Faiths	104	70	S ^t Mary Aldermar . .	105	73	S ^t Michael Woodstreet	122	62
S ^t Alhall. Lombardstr.	99	62	S ^t Fosters	144	103	S ^t Mary le Bow	64	36	S ^t Mildred Breadstreet	59	26
S ^t Alhallowes Staining	185	112	S ^t Gabriel Fen-church	69	39	S ^t Mary Bothaw	55	30	S ^t Mildred Poultry . .	64	46
S ^t Alhallowes the Wall	500	356	S ^t George Botolphane	41	27	S ^t Mary Colechurch . .	17	6	S ^t Nicholas Acons . . .	46	28
S ^t Alphege	271	115	S ^t Gregories by Pauls	376	232	S ^t Mary Hill	91	64	S ^t Nicholas Coleabby	125	91
S ^t Andrew Hubbard . .	71	25	S ^t Hellens	108	75	S ^t Mary Mounthaw . .	56	37	S ^t Nicholas Olaues . .	90	62
S ^t Andrew Vudershafft	274	189	S ^t James Dukes place	262	190	S ^t Mary Summerset . .	342	269	S ^t Olaves Hartstreet . .	237	160
S ^t Andrew Wardrobe .	476	308	S ^t James Garlickhilhe	189	118	S ^t Mary Staynings . . .	47	27	S ^t Olaves Jewry	54	32
S ^t Anne Aldersgate . .	282	197	S ^t John Baptist	138	83	S ^t Mary Woolchurch . .	65	33	S ^t Olaves Siluerstreet .	250	132
S ^t Anne Blacke Friers	652	467	S ^t John Euangelist . . .	9	5	S ^t Mary Woolth	75	38	S ^t Pancras Soperlane .	30	15
S ^t Antholins Parish . .	58	33	S ^t John Zacharie	85	54	S ^t Martins Iremonger	21	11	S ^t Peters Cheape . . .	61	33
S ^t Austins Parish . . .	43	29	S ^t Katherine Coleman	299	213	S ^t Martins Ludgale . . .	196	129	S ^t Peters Cornhill . .	136	76
S ^t Barthol. Exchange	73	51	S ^t Katherine Creechn .	335	231	S ^t Martins Orgars . . .	110	71	S ^t Peters Pauls Wharfe	114	86
S ^t Bennet Fynch . . .	47	12	S ^t Lawrence Jewry . . .	94	48	S ^t Martins Outwich . .	60	34	S ^t Peters Poore	79	47
S ^t Benn. Grace-church	57	41	S ^t Lawrence Ponninney	214	146	S ^t Martins Vinlrey . . .	417	349	S ^t Stevens Colemanstr	560	391
S ^t Bennet Pauls Wharf	355	172	S ^t Leonard Eastcheap	42	27	S ^t Matthe Fridaystreet	24	6	S ^t Stevens Walbrooke	31	17
S ^t Bennet Sherehog . .	11	1	S ^t Leonard Fosterlane	335	255	S ^t Maudlins Milkstreet	44	22	S ^t Swithins	93	56
S ^t Botolph Billingsgale	83	50	S ^t Magnus Bishopsg . .	103	60	S ^t Maudlins Oldfishstr.	176	121	S ^t Thomas Apostle . .	6	110
Christ Church	653	467	S ^t Margaret Lothbury	160	66	S ^t Michael Bassishaw .	253	164	Trinitie Parish	115	79
S ^t Christophers	60	47									

Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls . . . 15201 Whereof, of the Plague . . . 9887

S ^t Andrew Holborne . .	3958	3103	Bridewell Precinct . .	2301	179	S ^t Dunstons West . . .	958	665	S ^t Saviours Southwark	4235	3446
S ^t Bartholomew Great	493	344	S ^t Botolph Aldersga . .	997	755	S ^t George Southwark	1613	1260	S ^t Sepulchres Parish .	4509	2746
S ^t Bartholomew Lesse	193	139	S ^t Botolph Aldgate . .	4926	4051	S ^t Giles Cripplegate . .	8069	1338	S ^t Thomas Southwark	475	371
S ^t Bridget	211	1427	S ^t Botolph Bishopsg .	3464	2500	S ^t Olaves Southwark .	4793	2785	Trinity Minories . . .	168	123
									At the Pesthouse . . .	159	156

Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls . . . 41351 Whereof, of the Plague . . . 28888

S ^t Giles in the fields .	4457	3216	S ^t Katherines Tower .	956	601	S ^t Magdalen Bermon	1943	1363	S ^t Mary Whitechappel	4766	5583
Hackney Parish . . .	232	132	S ^t Lambeth Parish . .	798	537	S ^t Mary Newington . .	1272	1004	S ^t Redriffe Parish . .	301	210
S ^t James Clerkenwel .	1862	1377	S ^t Leonard Shorditch	2669	1949	S ^t Mary Islington . . .	696	593	S ^t Sepney Parish . . .	359	6583

Buried in the 12 out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey . . 28554 Whereof, of the Plague . . 21420

S ^t Clement Danes . . .	1969	1319	S ^t Mary Sauoy	303	198
S ^t Paul Covent Garden	408	261	S ^t Margaret Westminster	4710	3742
S ^t Martins in the fields	4804	2883	Whereof at the Pesthouse	156	
Buried in the 5 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster				12194	
Whereof, of the Plague				8403	

The Total of all the Christnings 9967

The Total of all the Burials this year 97306

Whereof, of the Plague 68596

The Diseases and Casualties this Year.

A BORTIVE and Stilborne.....	617	Impostume	227
Aged	1545	Kild by severall accidents.....	46
Ague and Fever.....	5257	Kings Evill.....	86
Appoplex and Suddenly.....	116	Leprosie	2
Bedrid	10	Lethargy	14
Blasted	5	Livergrown.....	20
Bleeding	16	Meagrom and Headach.....	12
Bloody Flux, Scowring & Flux.....	185	Meazles	7
Burnt and Scalded.....	8	Murthered and Shot	9
Calenture	3	Overlaid & Starved.....	45
Cancer, Gangrene, and Fistula	56	Palsie	30
Canker, and Thrush.....	111	Plague.....	68596
Childbed	625	Plannet	6
Chrisomes and Infants.....	1258	Plurisie	15
Cold and Cough.....	68	Poysoned.....	1
Collick and Winde.....	134	Quinsie	35
Consumption and Tissick.....	4808	Rickets.....	557
Convulsion and Mother.....	2036	Rising of the Lights.....	397
Distracted.....	5	Rupture	34
Dropsie and Timpany.....	1478	Scurvy	105
Drowned	50	Shingles and Swine pox.....	2
Executed	21	Sores, Ulcers, broken and bruised	
Flox and Small-pox.....	655	Limbs	82
Found dead in streets, fields, &c....	20	Spleen	14
French Pox.....	86	Spotted Feaver and Purples.....	1929
Frighted.....	23	Stopping of the Stomack	332
Gout and Sciatica.....	27	Stone and Strangury	98
Grief	46	Surfet.....	1251
Gripping in the Guts.....	1288	Teeth and Worms.....	2614
Hanged & made away themselves....	7	Vomiting	51
Headmouldshot & Mouldfallen.....	14	VVeun	1
Jaundies.....	110		

Christned { Males..... 5114 }	Buried { Males.....48569 }	Of the Plague....68596
{ Females.... 4853 }	{ Females....48737 }	
{ In all..... 9967 }	{ In all.....97306 }	

Increased in the Burials in the 130 Parishes and at the Pest-house this year.....79009
Increased of the Plague in the 130 Parishes and at the Pest-house this year.....68590

A TRUE AND FAITHFUL
 ACCOUNT
 OF
 THE SEVERAL INFORMATION
 EXHIBITED TO
 THE HONOURABLE COMMITTEE
 APPOINTED BY THE
 PARLIAMENT
 TO INQUIRE INTO
 The Late Dreadful Burning of the City of London.

TOGETHER

With other INFORMATION touching the Insolency of POPISH PRIESTS and JESUITS, and the INCREASE of POPERY; brought to the Honourable Committee appointed by the Parliament for that Purpose.

Printed in the Year 1667.

Reprinted from a most rare Tract of Eighteen Leaves, in the Collection of the late celebrated Antiquary,

THE REV. JOHN BRAND,
 SECRETARY TO THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

LONDON'S CONSUMPTION BY FIRE.

UPON the second of *September* 1666. the Fire began in *London*, at one *Farryners* House, a Baker, in *Pudding Lane*, between the hours of one and two in the morning, and continued burning until the sixth of *September* following; consuming, as, by the Surveyors, appears in print, three hundred seventy three Acres within the Walls of the City of *London*, and sixty three

Acres three Roods without the Walls. There remains seventy five Acres three Roods yet standing within the Walls unburnt. Eighty nine Parish Churches, besides Chappels, burnt. Eleven Parishes within the Walls yet standing. Houses burnt, thirteen thousand two hundred.

Per {*Jonas Moore*} Surveyors
 {*Ralph Gatriv*}

Upon the eighteenth of *September* 1666. the Parliament came together: And upon the 25th of the same month, the House of Commons appointed a Committee to enquire into the Causes of the late Fire, before whom the following Informations were given in; and proved before the Committee; as by their Report will more clearly appear, bearing date the two and twentieth of *January* 66. And upon the eighth of *February* following, the Parliament was prorogued; Before they came to give their Judgement thereupon.

Die Martis 25 Septembris 1666. 18 Car. 2.

Resolved, &c.

THAT a Committee be appointed to inquire into the Causes of the late Fire, and that it be referred to

Sir <i>Charles Harbord.</i>	Mr. <i>Rob. Milkward.</i>	Sir <i>Robert Atkins.</i>
Mr. <i>Sandys.</i>	Sir <i>William Lowther.</i>	Sir <i>Thomas Gower.</i>
Col. <i>Birch.</i>	Sir <i>Richard Tatley.</i>	Mr. <i>Trevor.</i>
Sir <i>Robert Brook.</i>	Sir <i>Rowland Beckley.</i>	Sir <i>Thomas Clifford.</i>
Sir <i>Thomas Littleton.</i>	Sir <i>Thomas Allen.</i>	Sir <i>Hen. Cesar.</i>
Mr. <i>Prin.</i>	Mr. <i>Whorwood.</i>	Sir <i>John Monson.</i>
Mr. <i>Jones.</i>	Mr. <i>Coventry.</i>	Sir <i>Job Charlton.</i>
Sir <i>Solom. Swale.</i>	Serj. <i>Maynard.</i>	Lord <i>Ancram.</i>
Sir <i>Thom. Tomlins.</i>	Sir <i>Jo. Talbot.</i>	Mr. <i>Pepis.</i>
Mr. <i>Seymour.</i>	Mr. <i>Morley.</i>	Sir <i>Richard Everard.</i>
Mr. <i>Finch.</i>	Mr. <i>Garraucay.</i>	Mr. <i>Crouch.</i>
Lord <i>Herbert.</i>	Sir <i>Fran. Goodrick.</i>	Mr. <i>Merrel.</i>
Sir <i>John Heath.</i>	Col. <i>Strangways.</i>	Sir <i>Will. Hickman.</i>
Mr. <i>Milkward.</i>	Sir <i>Edward Massey.</i>	Sir <i>Richard Broten.</i>
Sir <i>Richard Ford.</i>	Sir <i>Edm. Walpool.</i>	Mr. <i>Maynard.</i>

And they are to meet to morrow at two of the Clock in the afternoon, in the Speakers Chamber; and to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Will. Goldesbrough, Cler. Dom. Com.

October 9. 1666.

Ordered, That these Members following be added to the Committee appointed to inquire into the Causes of the late Fire, *Viz.* Sir John Pelham, Mr. Hugh Buscoven, Mr. Giles Hungerford, Sir William Lewis, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir John Brampton, Mr. Mitcard; Mr. Buscoven; and all the Members that serve for the City of London.

Will. Goldesbrough, Cler. Dom. Com.

October 16. 1666.

Ordered, That Mr. Davies, Sir Tho. Higgons, Mr. St. John, Sir Richard Franklin, Sir Tho. Tomkins, Mr. Devereux, Mr. Millard, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Dowdeswell, Sir James Thyn, Sir Edm. Pierse, Mr. Coleman, Sir Tho. Allen, Mr. Giles Hungerford, Mr. Churchil, be added to the Committee appointed to inquire into the Causes of the late Fire.

Will. Goldesbrough, Cler. Dom. Com.

THE Honourable Committee, according to the fore-mentioned Orders of the House, did meet in the Speakers Chamber, and having chosen Sir Robert Brook for their Chairman, proceeded to receive many considerable Informations from divers credible Persons, about the matter wherewith they were intrusted, and thereupon did at last agree that Sir Robert Brook should make the insuing Report to the Honourable House of Commons.

The Report of Sir Robert Brook, Chairman to the Committee that was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the Firing of the City of London; made the Two and Twentieth of January, 1666.

IN a Letter from *Alanson*, of the 23 of *August*, 1666. New Stile, written from one *Dural* to a Gentleman lodging in the House of one of the Ministers of the French Church in *London*, called Mounsieur *Herault*, There were these expressions:

“ Pray acquaint me with the Truth of certain News which is common in
“ this Countrey, That a Fire from Heaven is fallen upon a City called
“ *Belke*, situated on the side of the River of *Thames*, where a world of
“ People have been killed and burnt, and Houses also consumed:” Which
seemed

seemed a word of *Cabal*, cast out by some that were knowing, and others that might be ignorant of the signification of it.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Styles* informs, That in *April* last, in an eager discourse she had with a French Servant of Sir *Vere Fan*, he hastily replied, *You English Maids will like the French men better, when there is not a House left between Temple Bar and London Bridge.* To which she answered, I hope your Eyes will never see that: He replied, *This will come to pass between June and October.*

William Tisdale informs, That he being about the beginning of *July* at the Greyhound in St. *Martins*, with one *Fitz-Harris* an Irish Papist, heard him say, There would be a *sad Desolation* in *September*, in *November* a worse, in *December* all would be united into one. Whereupon he asked him, Where this Desolation would be? He answered, *In London.*

Mr. *Light of Ratcliff*, having some discourse with Mr. *Langhorne* of the Middle-Temple, Barrister, (reputed a zealous Papist) about *February*---65 last, after some discourse in disputation about Religion, he took him by the hand, and said to him, *You expect great things in Sixty Six, and think that Rome will be destroyed, but what if it be London?*

Mr. *Kitley* of *Barkin* in *Essex*, informs, That one Mrs. *Fazly*, a Papist, of *Ilford* in the said County, came unto his House, *August* the 13th, and being in discourse with his Mother, said, *They say the next Thursday will be the hottest day that ever was in England.* She replied, I hope the hottest season of the year is now past: To which she answered, *I know not whether it be the hottest for Weather or for Action.* This Mrs. *Fazly* coming to the same House the Week after the Fire, Mr. *Kitley* said to her with some trouble, I have often thought of your hot *Thursday*: To which she replied, *It was not indeed upon the Thursday, but it happened upon the Sunday was sennight after.* Mrs. *Fazly* hearing this Evidence produced against her, endeavoured to avoid the words, saying, That upon the 13th of *August* she did tell Mrs. *Kitley*, That they say the next *Thursday* will be the *darkest Thursday* that ever was in *England*, but not otherwise; which she affirms to have received from one *Finchman*, an old Woman of *Ilford*; who being examined by a Justice of Peace, to discover the truth thereof, denied that she ever said any such words to Mrs. *Fazly*, or that she had discoursed with her about any such matter. And as to the subsequent words, she saith Mrs. *Fazly* denies ever to have spoken them; but Mr. *Kitley* offered in her presence (if it should be demanded) to bring his Mother and Wife to testify the same.

William Ducket Esquire, a Member of the House, informs, That one *Henry Baker* of *Chippenham* in the County of *Wilts*, coming from Market with one *John Woodman* of *Kelloceay* in the same County, the *Thursday* before the Fire began in *London*, they had some discourse about the buying of a Yoke of fat *Bullocks*, wherein they differed, because *Woodman* who was to sell them was desired to keep them a while in his hands; But the said *Woodman* denied so to doe, for that as he alleadged, he could not stay in the Country till that time which *Baker* would have them delivered to him in,
and

and being asked whither he was going, he refused to tell, Asking what he had to do to make that question ; But riding a little further, the said *Woodman* exprest these words. *You are brave Blades at Chippenham, you made Bonfires lately for beating the Dutch, But since you delight in Bonfires, you shall have your Bellies full of them ere it be long, Adding, That if he lived one Week longer, he should see London as sad a London as ever it was since the World began. And in some short time after, he should see as bloody a time, as ever was, since England was England.* This discourse was not much taken notice of at that time it was spoken, But when the City of London was Burnt, the said *Henry Baker* gave this Information to the said Mr. *Ducket*, and thereupon he issued out his Warrant to apprehend *Woodman*, but he was gone out of the Country, and cannot be heard of since.

Robert Hubert of *Roan* in *Normandy*, who acknowledged that he was one of those that fired the house of *Mr. Furryncr* a Baker in *Pudding-Lane*, from whence the Fire had its beginning, confessed, that he came out of *France* with one *Stephen Peidloe* about four months before the Fire, and went into *Sweden* with him, where he also staid with him as his Companion four months, and then they came together into *England* in a *Swedish Ship* called the *Skipper*, where he staid on board with the said *Peidloe* till that *Saturday* night, in which the Fire brake out. When *Peidloe* taking him out of the Ship, carried him into *Pudding-lane*, and he being earnest to know whither he would carry him, he would not satisfie him till he had brought him to the place, and then he told him, that he had brought three Balls, and gave him one of them to throw into the house, And he would have been further satisfied in the design, as he said, before he would execute it : But *Peidloe* was so impatient that he would not hear him, and then he did the Fact, which was, That he put a Fire-ball at the end of a long Pole, and lighting it with a piece of match, he put it in at a Window, and staid till he saw the house in a Flame. He confessed that there were *Three and Twenty Complices*, whereof *Peidloe* was the *Chief*.

Mr. Graves a *French Merchant* living in *St. Mary Are*, Informed this Committee, that he had known *Hubert* ever since he was four years old, and hath ever observed him to be a person of a mischievous inclination, and therefore fit for any villanous enterprize ; And because of his knowledge he had of him, he went to visit him in Prison, where when he saw him, he could not but commiserate the condition whereinto he had brought himself. And for his better discovery of the Fact, he told him the said *Hubert*, that he did not believe he had done that of which he confessed himself Guilty ; To which *Hubert* replied, *Yes Sir, I am Guilty of it, and have been brought to it by the instigation of Monsieur Peidloe ; But not out of any malice to the English Nation, but from a desire of Reward, which he promised me upon my return into France.*

It is observable, that this miserable Creature who confessed himself to the Committee to be a Protestant, was a Papist, and dyed so. And as for the aforesaid *Peidloe*, the said *Mr. Graves* informed, that he had had a full knowledge

knowledge of him, and knew him to be a very Deboist person, and apt to any wicked Design. Moreover for a clear conviction of the Guilt of the aforesaid *Hubert*, Mr. *Lowman* the Keeper of the *White-Lyon* Prison was appointed to set him upon a horse, and to goe with him, and to see if he could find out the place where he threw the Fire Ball. Upon which, *Hubert* with more readiness than those that were wel acquainted with the place, went to *Pudding-lane*, unto the very place where the house that was first Fired, stood, saying here stood the house. The *Jaylor* endeavoured to draw him from that belief, and put him upon seeking for some other place, But he positively persisted in what he had first said; and affirmed that to have been the said House. It being intimated to the Committee, That notwithstanding the Confession of the said *Hubert* it was confidently reported, that the Fire in the forementioned *Farryners* house began by accident. The Committee therefore sent for him the said *Farryner* before them, who being examined, said, That it was impossible any Fire should happen in his house by accident; For he had after Twelve of the Clock that night, gone through every Room thereof, and found no Fire, but in one Chimney, where the Room was paved with Bricks, which Fire he diligently raked up in Embers. He was then asked whether no Window or Door might let in wind to disturb those Coals? He affirmed there was no possibility for any wind to disturb them: and that it was absolutely set on fire of purpose.

Durces Weymansel Esq; one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, informed, That he saw a man apprehended in the time of the Fire near the Temple, with his Pockets stuff with *combustible matter*, made of Flax, Tow, and such-like materials.

Doctor *John Packer* informs, That he saw a Person in the time of the Fire, throw some *combustible matter* into a Shop in the *Old Bayley*, which he thinks was the Shop of an Apothecary; and that immediately thereupon he saw a great smoak, and smelt a *smell of Brimstone*. The Person that did this, immediately ran away; but upon the out-cry of the People he was taken by the Guards.

Mr. *Randal*, Mr. *Haslem*, and Mr. *Humpry Bowyer*, do all agree, That they saw a person flinging something into a House near *St. Antholin's* Church; and that thereupon the House was on fire, and the smoak thereof infested the adjacent Houses. And when this was done, there was *No Fire near the place*.

Mr. *Michael March*, an Officer in the Trained Bands in a Company of Sir *Richard Browns*, apprehended a *Walloon* in the time of the Fire at the Nags Head in *Leaden-hall-Street*, with an instrument like a dark Lanthorn, made (as is conceived) to lay a Train of Powder, and it was filled with Gun-Powder. There were two more of the same Nation in his company. They being asked to what use they employed the same Instrument, would give no Account thereof.

Newton Killingworth Esq; informed, That he apprehended a person during the Fire, about whom he found much *combustible matter*, and certain
black

black things of a long figure, which he could not indure to hold in his hands, by reason of their extream heat. This Person was so surprized at first, that he would not answer to any question; But being on his way to *White-hall*, he acted the part of a Mad-man, and so continued while he was with him.

Sir *John Maynard*, a Member of this House, affirms, That he had some of that combustible matter in his hands; and though it were in its natural substance, and unfired, yet the heat of it was scarcely to be endured by the touch.

Mr. *Freeman* of *Southwark* Brewer, (whose House was lately fired) informs, That on the day his House was fired, (about a quarter of an hour before that happened) a Paper with a Ball of Wildfire, containing near a pound weight wrapped in it, was found in the *Nave of a Wheel*, in a Wheelers yard, where lay a great quantity of Timber. How his House was fired, he knoweth not; but this he affirmed to the Committee, That it could not be by accident, because there had not been any Candle or Fire in the House where the Hay lay, that whole day; and that the Hay being laid in very dry, and before *Midsommer*, could not possibly be set on fire within it self. Moreover he said, That the Hay loft was on fire on the top of the House, and that the Fire spread from one end of the Roof to another in an instant.

Mr. *Richard Harwood* informs, That being near the Feathers Tavern by *St. Paul's*, upon the fourth of *September*, he saw something through a grate in a Cellar like Wildfire, by the sparkling and spitting of it he could judge it to be no other; Whereupon he gave notice of it to some Souldiers that were near the place, who caused it to be quenched.

I had order from the Committee to acquaint you, That we traced several Persons apprehended upon strong suspicion, (during the Fire) to the Guards, but could not make further discovery of them.

Thus far was the Report: What follows was given in to the Committee, but not by them Reported to the House at that time.

*I*N obedience to an Order directed to me, from the Honourable Committee of the House of Commons, then sitting in the Speakers Chamber, of the second of October, 1666. I did carry Robert Hubert to *St. Katharines Tower* by Water, to let me know the place where the Swedish Ship lay, that brought him and other Frenchmen from Stockholm, and he brought me to the Dock over-against Mr. Corsellis his Brewhouse, and did then verifie to me and Mr. Corsellis, That the Ship lay there, until such time as he with Mr. Peidloe and others, did go & set fire to a House. And this Hubert did then further say, That Mr. Peidloe did fix two Fire-Balls to a long Pole, and put them into a Window:

Window; and that he the said Robert Hubert did fire one in the same manner, and put it in at the same Window. But with all the inquiry and diligence that I could use, I could neither find nor hear of any such Vessel. And from thence I carried the said Robert Hubert to Tower-Hill, and did then desire him to shew me the House that they did fire, and he said, That it was near the Bridge. So we went along Thames-Street towards the Bridge; but before we came to the Bridge, the said Robert Hubert said, That the House was up there, (pointing with his hand up Pudding-Lane: So I bid him go to the place, and he went along upon the Bricks and Rubbish, and made a stand: Then I did ask one Robert Penny, a Wine-Porter, which was the Bakers House, and he told me, That was the House where the aforesaid Robert Hubert stood. So I went to Robert Hubert, and stood by him, and turned my back towards the Bakers House, and demanded of him which house it was that he fired, (directing to other Houses contrary to that House.) But he turning himself about, said, This was the House, (pointing to the Bakers House that was first fired.) Then by reason of his lameness I set him on a Horse, and carried him to several other places, but no other place he would acknowledge; but rode back again to the Bakers House, and said again, That that was the House, (pointing at the Bakers House. And this I do humbly certify to this Honourable Committee.

By me *John Lowman*, Keeper of his Majesties
County-Goal for Surrey.

SIR,

HEARING that you are Chairman to the Committee for examining the Firing of London, I thought good to acquaint you with this Information that I have received.

William Champneys, a Hatband-maker, now living upon *Horsly-Down*, was upon Tuesday-morning, September the Fourth, 1666. in *Shoe-Lane*, and there met with a Constable who had apprehended a Frenchman whom he took firing a House there with Fire-Balls, and charged the said *Champneys* to assist him, who carried the said Frenchman to *Salisbury Court*, hoping there to have found a Justice; but finding that place burning down, returned into *Fleetstreet*, who was presently called upon by the Commander of the Life Guard, to know what the matter was: The Constable told him, He had apprehended a Frenchman firing a House in *Shoe-Lane*; he examined the Person and committed him to the Guard, and told the Constable he would secure him, and carried him along with him. The Constable asked him whether he should go a long with him to give in his evidence: He replied,
That

That he had done enough, and might go home. But what became of the Frenchman, he knoweth not.

Your humble Servant,
S. G.

In a Letter directed from *Ipswich*, for the Honourable Sir *Robert Brook*, it is intimated, That about the 30th of *August* 1666. One of the Constables of *Cotton* in *Hartsmer* Hundred, being about the survey of that Town, about *Hearth* money, was told by one Mr. *William Thompson*, a Roman Catholique in that Town, That though Times were like to be sad, yet if he found any Cause to *Change his Religion*, he would see he should not want : And further said to him, What will you say if you should hear that *London* is *Burnt* ?

The Affidavits touching a Frenchman that said, There were Three Hundred of them engaged in Firing the City.

The Informations of Richard Bound of St. Giles in the Field, Ironmonger, William Cotes, Samuel Page, Francis Cogny, Edmund Dakins, and Richard Pardoe, taken the eighth day of September 1666. by Sir Justinian Lewen, Knight, one of His Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, upon Oath, as followeth.

RICHARD BOUND saith, That upon *Tuesday* night last, about twelve or one of the clock, there was a Frenchman brought by the Watch, to this Informants Fathers house, being at the Sign of the *White Hart* in *King-street*, taken as a suspicious person ; The said person being questioned by them, whether he was not one of those that Fired the City, or had any hand therein, or any privy or knowledge of any that had designed the same ; or words to that effect : The said person answered a great while in a perverse manner ; quite different from the question. But being further pressed, to tell the truth, and being told, that if he were guilty, it would be the only way to save his life. He did at first obstinately deny, that he knew any thing of any Plot ; Whereupon a Youngman took the Prisoner aside, to the end of the Room, and after some private discourse between them, they both returned to this Informant and the rest of the Company, and the said young-man spake openly to us, in the hearing of the Prisoner, That the said Frenchman and Prisoner had Confessed there were *Three hundred Frenchmen* that were in a Plot or Conspiracy to Fire the City. Upon which this Informant and others, spake to the said Frenchman in these words, or to the

same effect: *Well Monsieur, you have done very well to confess what you have done, and no doubt but you may have your Pardon, if you will confess all you know of this Plot: And thereupon further asked him, Are there no more than three hundred persons in the said Plot? He answered, There are no more than three hundred Persons. Then we inquired, who they were, and how he came to know they were Three Hundred: To which he would give no direct answer, but put it off with other extravagant discourse. And being asked why he came to St. Gyles Parish (where he was apprehended) He told a Story, that he came from Islington Fields where his Masters goods were; But the Goods were now removed, but he could not tell whither; and that his Master bid him to go up and down the Feilds, but would not declare upon what occasion, or for what end he was so to doe; And being asked whether there were Three hundred persons engaged in this Design, or plot, He replied, that there were Three hundred engaged in it.*

The several Informations of William Cotes of Cow-lane of London Painter, of Samuel Page of St. Gyles in the Fields Weaver, of Edmond Dakins of St. Gyles aforesaid Bookseller, of Francis Cockney of St. Andrews Holborn, of Richard Pardoe Victualler, taken upon Oath, &c. tend to the Confirmation of the foregoing Relation.

An Extract of a Letter from Heydleburgh, in the Palatinate, September the 29th. 1666.

SIR,

YOURS of the sixth current came on Wednesday to me, and brought me the ill Tydings of the Burning of London, constantly expected. and discoursed of amongst the Jesuits to my knowledge for these fifteen years last past, as to Happen this Year. In which they do also promise to themselves and others the Introduction of the publick Exercise of the Catholick Religion. This Letter was sent to Mr. Alton, who lives in New Gravel-lane in Shadwell, who Negotiates the business of the Palatinate, and will produce the Original, if there be occasion.

The Information of John Chisshull Schoolmaster in ENFIELD.

UPON Friday, August the 31st. Mrs. St. George, and her eldest Daughter Susanna St. George, both *Popish Recusants*, came to visit Mrs. Rebecca Eves Widdow, at her house in *Enfield*; where speaking concerning the Session of Parliament drawing nigh, Mrs. St. George told her, That some would hereafter be called to account for a Plot. Being asked for what? She told her in her Ear, *For Burning the City*. Mrs. Eves afterwards hearing of the Firing of *London*, (and going to a place where she might behold it) met with Mrs. Susanna St. George, and (amongst other discourse) told her how much her Mothers Words, which she spake the Fryday before, did run in her thoughts; which she repeated to her Daughter, who made this Reply, That her Mother was very apt to talk, and that she had been fain to keep her Mother within doors during the Fire, fearing lest she should talk.

After this, (during the Fire) Mrs. Eves met with Mrs. Cook, another Popish Recusant, and of the same Family, to whom she also related Mrs. St. George her Words; who made this return, That she was a *worthy Woman to keep Counsel!*

Also the Lady St. George at *Enfield* in the Lord of *Lincolns* House, declared to Mrs. Rebecca Eves of the said Town, That within a few days the City of *London* should be laid in *Ashes*. This was spoken about two days before the Fire happened.

Mrs. Eves of Enfield, her Examination before Mr. Jolliff and Mr. Marvel, Decemb. the 20th. 1666. concerning Mrs. St. George.

MRS. Rebecca Eves of *Enfield*, three or four dayes, or within a Week before the Fire, receiving a visit in her own house from Mrs. St. George (amongst other discourses) Mrs. St. George askt her what News she heard, and asked her if she knew when the Parliament sate? Mrs. Eves replied, she thought shortly. The other asked, if she heard of any that were to be called in question before the Parliament; Mrs. Eves said, about what? Mrs. St. George said, about a Plot. Mrs. Eves asked, what Plot? Mrs. St. George answered, About Firing the City. Mrs. Eves said, I hope God will preserve the City, but People use not to be questioned before the Fact be committed. So the discourse was waved for that time.

At the time of the Fire, Mrs. Eves went out to look towards the Fire, and mentioning Mrs. St. George, one in the Company replied behind her, (but she cannot certainly fix the Person) *A prime Woman to keep Counsel!*

After

After the Fire, Mrs. *St. George* her Daughter came to Mrs. *Eves*, who asked her if she remembered what her Mother had said? She said, *My Mother is such a Woman she will speak what she thinks*: Afterwards she said, That she had much ado to keep her Mother in, at the time of the Fire, lest she should speak some things that she should be questioned for.

At the first discourse, Mrs. *Eves* her Daughter, and others of her Family were present. Mr. *St. George*, his Wife and Family, have since left *Enfield*. They are all great Papists, and there are many more in the Neighbourhood.

A Letter directed and sent by the Post to Mr. *Samuel Thurlton*, in *Leiceslershire*, from a person unknown, as followeth, Dated *October 1666*.

MY FRIEND,

YOUR presence is now more necessary at London, than where you are, that you may determine how to dispose of your estate, in Southwark; For its determined by Humane Council (if not frustrated by Divine Power) that the Suburbs will shortly be destroyed. Your capacity is large enough to understand, Proceed, as your Genius shall instruct you.

Cave, Cave, Fuge, Vale.

SATURDAY the first of *September 1666*. the day before the Fire in *London*, came one *Urmstraw* from *Ireland* with a Letter from thence, to one Esquire *Holcroft* at *East-Ham* in *Essex* (being related to that Family by Marriage) where he supped. After which he asked the Esq; if he had heard any thing of the Firing of *London*, who answered No,, But *Urmstraw* said he would shortly, *For it was, or would be so that Night*: The Esquire answered, if it were, he hoped it might be quenched again, as it had been many a time: But *Urmstraw* answered No, *It would not be quenched; For it should be said of it as of Troy*, repeating a Latine Verse, *Nunc Seges est ubi Troja fuit*, That Now Corn grows where Troy stood. This discourse was managed pleasantly by him, after which, they went to their beds. And in the morning this *Urmstraw* inquires earnestly, whether they had heard of the Firing of *London* that Night, they answered, No: But he prayed them to send one of the Family out to inquire, and doubtless they would hear of it; Upon which a Messenger was sent, who brought in Word from a man that travelled upon the Road, that it was on Fire indeed. After Dinner this *Urmstraw* desires his horse to be saddled, that he might be gone. The Esquire intreats him to stay till next morning, But he answered, *if I should stay, I shall sleep no more this night than I did the last; Therefore I*
would

would go see London before its quite Burned, For I shall never see it more.

Sunday Morning the Fire being begun in *London*, a person coming from *Deptford*, when he came to *Barnaby-street* end in *Southwark*, hears a Woman cry out against a *Frenchman* for throwing Fireballs, he runs after him, and lays hold of him. He asked him what Commission he had for so doing? He answered, that his Commission was in his Chest: The People coming in, they search'd him, and found Fireballs in his Pockets. He was delivered to the Guard in *Southwark*, but heard of no more.

A Citizen being Fired out of his House, had hyred a Lodging in *Queens street* in *Covent-Garden*; and going up *Holborn* (there being a Crowd of people) steps in amongst them, and hears a Woman say, that she had a hand in Firing the City. The people askt her, whether she were an Anabaptist? She said No: Are you an Independent? She said No: Are you a Presbyterian? She said No: Are you a *Roman Catholick*? to which she would give no answer. The Citizen asked her, but Mrs. had you a hand in Burning the City? She answered, what will you have me to say? *I have Confessed it already, and do deserve to Dye for it*: This she said with great Trembling and seemed to be much troubled. The Citizen inquires for a Constable, the people reply, There was one gone for, But a Gallant comes, and takes her by the Arm, and leads her away, saying, he would have her examined, and forthwith another Gallant closeth with him, and they both carryed her to the *Griffin Tavern* in *Holborn*. The Citizen follows them, to see the result of the business, But they, with the Master of the House, shut out the Company (all but the Citizen, supposing him to be one of their own Company) but asking one the other concerning him, and finding him not of them, put him out again. Whereupon he goes to the next Company of Souldiers, and inquires for their Captain, who replied, he was not there, but told him, Yonder is my Lord *Craven*, unto whom the Citizen repaired, and acquainted his Lordship, That there was a Woman apprehended (and rescued by a couple of Gallants) that had Confessed she had a hand in Burning of the City, and was at such a Tavern. Whereupon the Lord *Craven* called to a Captain in the street, and ordered him to goe with that Man and apprehend the Woman that he should direct him to; Whereupon he goes with the Citizen, and takes her with the first Gallant, who stood up highly in her defence, and carries them both to an Alehouse on the other side of the way. The Citizen perceiving that nothing would be done with her, leaves his name with the Captain, and where he might be found, but was never called for, to Justifie the words spoken by her.

A Woman standing in *White-Chappel* with a Company about her, was askt what the matter was. She said, That she met two young men in that place, and asked them how it was with the Fire: They answered, *Its now almost out, if it can be kept so, but the Rogues renew it with their Fireballs*. Ay saith another Woman, Young men, if you have a heart to it, you may be hyred to throw *Fire balls* too; For I know where twenty were hired yesterday

to throw them. It was askt her, What was become of the Woman that spake thus? She answered, That she had apprehended her and delivered her to the under-Beadle of *White-Chappel-Parish*. The Woman falling under the accusation (not being able to deny it) there being many Witnesses at that time that heard it: She was delivered to Sir *John Robinson*, but heard of no more.

One from *France* writes to his Correspondent in *London*, to know the truth of what was muttered in *Paris*, Whether *London* were laid in Ashes or no. The Letter being dated a Week before the Fire began.

From *Surrey* in or near *Darkin*, a Person in ordinary habit (who was yet observed to take place of all the Nobility and Gentry among the Papists, seeing the People of *Darkin* mourn for the Burning of the City, he spake slightly of it, telling them, They should have something else to trouble themselves for, and that shortly *Darkin* should be laid as low as *London*. Whereupon the People made at him, and one Mr. *Howard* a great Papist rescues him, and sends him away in his Coach to *London*. This was deposed before Sir *Adam Brown*, a Justice of the Peace and a Member of Parliament.

These following Relations (for substance) were delivered to Sir *Robert Brooks*, Chairman of the Committee, a little before the Prorogation of the Parliament.

A True Relation made by one of the Grand Jury, at Hicks Hall, at a general Quarter-Sessions, presently after the Fire in London, who was upon the Tryal of some of those that Fired the City.

THAT near *West-Smithfield* in *Cheek-Lane*, there was a man taken in the very Act of Firing a House, by the Inhabitants and Neighbours; and carrying him away through *Smithfield*, to have him before a Justice for the Fact committed: The King's Life-Guard perceiving of it, made up unto them, and demanded their Prisoner from them, but they refused to let him go. The Life-Guard men told them, That he was one of the Kings Servants; and said, *We will have him*; and thereupon they drew out their Swords and Pistols, and rescued him out of the Peoples Hands by force of Arms.

A Bill of Indictment was brought against him, and two or three Witnesses did swear unto it, and the Bill was found by the Grand Jury, who did carry it to the *Old Bayley*, and presented it to the Lord Chief Justice; but it came to no further Tryal, nor was ever seen after at the *Old Bayley*, so far as this Person upon his best enquiry could ever hear or learn.

Concerning

Concerning a House-Keeper at So-ho, who fired his Dwelling-House.

FIRST he secured all his Goods in his Garden, and then went in and fired his House, which when he had done, he endeavoured to get away out at his Fore-Door. A Neighbour demanded of him who had fired his House? He answered, The Devil: Upon that, his Neighbour bid him stand, or he would run his Halbert into his Guts: His answer was, If you do, there are enough left behind me to do the work: Whereupon he was secured, and a Bill of Indictment brought against him, and about three Witnesses did swear to it, and his Son came in as a Witness against him. He was demanded by the Foreman, What he could say as to the firing of his Fathers House? He said that his Father did fire it with a Fire-Ball. It was demanded of him, Whether he did fire it above Stairs, or below? He answered, Above Stairs. The Bill was likewise found; but the petty Jury being too much influenced and over-awed by the L. C. J. K. did not find him guilty.

A MAID was taken in the Street with two Fire Balls in her Lap; Some did demand of her, Where she had them? She said, One of the Kings Life-Guard threw them into her Lap: She was asked Why she had not caused him to be apprehended? She said, That she knew not what they were. She was indicted for this, and the Bill found against her, and turned over to the *Old-Bayly*, but no prosecution upon it.

IN the time of the Fire, a Constable took a Frenchman firing a House, seized on him, and going to a Magistrate with him, met His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who asked the reason of the tumult: One told him that a Frenchman was taken firing a House; his Highness called for the man, who spake to him in French: The Duke asked, Who would attest it? The Constable said, *I took him in the Act, and I will attest it.* The Duke took him into his custody, and said, *I will secure him.* But he was heard of no more.

ON *Munday* the third of *September*, there was a Frenchman taken firing a House; and upon searching of him, Fire-Balls were found about him. At which time four of the Life-Guard rescued the Frenchman, and took him away from the People, *after their usual manner in the whole time of the Fire.*

ONE Mr. *Belland* a Frenchman, living at *Maribone*, who bought great store of Pastboard for a considerable time before the Fire in the City of *London*, to the quantity of twenty gross in one Shop, and much more elsewhere, was asked by a Citizen, What he did with all that Pastboard? He answered, That he made *Fire-Works for the Kings pleasure*. The Citizen asked him, What doth the King give you? He replied, *Nothing, onely I have Respects at Court*: The Citizen said, *Take heed, Mr. Belland, you do not expend your Estate, and then lose your Respects at Court, for you are at a great charge*. *Belland* answered, *Sir, do you think this a great matter? I use all this my self; But if you did see all the great quantities I have made elsewhere, in three several places, three, four, and five miles off; you would say something*. Another time, the Stationer with whom he dealt for the Pastboard, being at his House in *Maribone*, and wondring at the many thousands of Fire-Works that lay piled up of several sorts, he said, *Sir, do you wonder at this? If you should see the quantity that I have made elsewhere by other men, you would WONDER INDEED*.

The *Sunday* before the Fire began, this *Belland* came to the Shop where he was wont to buy his Pastboard, but the Stationer being not there, he desired a Citizen (the Stationers Neighbour) to speak to him, and to let him know that he had much wronged him in disappointing him of the four gross of Pastboard which he should have had of him, and said that he should not do his work by the time; and that if he had it not by *Tuesday* night, it would come too late, he should have no occasion for it after that (which was the *Tuesday* night before the Fire) Mr. *Belland* (said the Citizen) what is the reason of your hast? Have you any Shew suddenly before the King? At which he blusht, and would give no answer. Says the Citizen, *What kind of Fireworks do you make, onely such as will crack and run?* *Belland* answered, *I make of all sorts; some that will burn and make no crack at all, but will fly up in a pure Body of Flame, higher than the top of Pauls, and Waver in the Ayre*. Says the Citisen, Mr. *Belland*, when you make your Shew, shall I see it? Yes, said *Belland*, I promise you, and gave him his hand upon it. Which Citizen, in the time of the Fire, being upon the *Thames* in a Boat, saw to his great amazement sundry bodies of Fire, burning above the Fire of the Houses *as high again as Pauls, Wavering in the Ayre*, directly according to *Bellands* description.

And after the Burning of the City, the Stationer and the other Citisen agreed, to go to *Maribone*, to speak with this *Belland*; and by the way met with his two Maids and his Boy: And having some knowledge of them, asked for young Mr. *Belland*, who told them, he was not at home, neither knew they where he was. But the Citisens observing that they caried with them Rabbits and Capons ready drest, concluded, they were going to him, and told them so. Wherat, they were Surly and bid them go look him, for they would not tell them where he was. Upon that, the Citisens resolved to follow them, and did, till they came to *Hitchall*. The Servants went up stairs and down stairs, on purpose to have lost them, but could not, for they

they kept close to them. And at last, one of the Maids went to a dore and knock'd, Crying out, *They were dogg'd by two men, that they could not be rid of*; With that young Mr. Belland opened the dore, saying to one of the Citisens, *Sir your Servant, how do you do?* One of them answered, *Both I and many Thousand Families more are the worse for you, for you under pretence of making Fire-works for the King, have Destroyed a Famous City, and Ruined a Noble Poble.* To which Belland replies, *I make nothing but Innocent Things, that will do no harm; for which, I have a Patent from the King.* But the Citisen answered, *If the King gave you a Patent, it was but for your self*: Who answered, *No*. Said the Citisen, *What made you then to imploy so many men, in so many places?* No said Belland, *I set no man to work, neither know I any man that makes of them, but my self*; though he had often before said otherwise. While they were thus discouraging, Old Belland looks from under the Hanging, Sir said he, *I hear you charge my Son, with Suspition of Burning the City, I pray you speak lower* (casting his eyes about, fearing the Ladies passing by, might hear,) and said, *My Son doth nothing but what he hath a Patent from the King for, and shall have an Order, to Sue any man, that shall accuse him.* And he said, *My Son, is no Prisoner, but Lodged here, to prevent him from the Rage of the Common People.* Well, said the Citisens, *You must give an Account for what you have done.* And so they shut the dore upon them. The Citisens went and inquired whose Lodgings they were, and were told, they belonged to the Lady Killegrew.

The Information of *Thomas Middleton* Chyrurgion, late Inhabitant of *St. Brides, London.*

I *THE* said Thomas Middleton do hereby certifie, that upon the Sunday in the Afternoon (the day wherein the dreadful fire brake out in Pudding-Lane which consumed the City) hearing the general outcry, that the City was fired by Papists and French, I repaired to the top of a Church Steeple near the Three Cranes in the Vintrey, where my self and several others observed the motion of the Fire for two or three hours together, and we all took notice, that the Fire did break forth out of several houses, when the houses which were then burning were at a good distance from them every way, and more particularly I saw the Fire break out from the inside of St. Lawrence Pountney Steeple when there was no fire near it. These and such like observations begat in me a perswasion, that the Fire was maintained by design. Upon Munday I repaired again into the City, and found as the day before that the Fire did break forth in fresh houses at a great distance one from another. And as I was returning home, passing through Watling-street by a Tobaccoe Merchants house, I saw the Master of the House come

down stairs, driving a young fellow before him, saying to him, you Rogue, do you come to Rob me, what did you do in my Garret? or words to that purpose, and pushed him out of doors: All which I observed, and he seemed to be a Frenchman, he was a short black fellow of about 22 years of Age: and as soon as he was out of the house, he having a loose Coat on in a way of privacy, Shuffles something under his Coat, whereupon I laid hold of him, & said, Sirrah, what have you there? The fellow replied, What is that to you, the Master of the House knows me: Upon that I asked the Mr. of the house, whether he knew the fellow, he answered, he knew him not. Whereupon I searched the fellow, and found a horn of powder about him, and as soon as the powder was discovered, he fell a rubbing his hands, they being all black with powder: He had also about him, a book Intituled The Jewish Government. I charged him that he was a Frenchman, because he spoke broken English; but he denied it, and did much Vaunt himself. There coming a Constable by with his Staffe, I Required him to Carry him to Prison, and I would assist him; So we conveyed him to Old Bridewell, and by the way, the people were ready to kill him, calling him French Rascall. I prayed them to forbear, for Justice would give him his reward. I told the fellow he would be hanged; but he made slight of it, saying, If I dye my Soul shall be Saved, but yours shall be Damned. And when he was put into Bridewell, I desired that he might be secured, and none suffered to speak with him, till he were Examined before a Magistrate, because the Tobacco-Merchants House was presently Burned upon it. But so it happened on the next day, that the Fire came on, and Consumed my House and Goods, so that I was forced with my Family to fly into the Countrey, and what became of the Fellow I know not, Old Bridewell being burnt also. And understanding that the Parliament hath appointed a Committee to enquire after the Actors in, and Fomenters of that Terrible Fire, I thought good to inform the Honourable Committee thereof, That they might send for the Keeper of the said Bridewell, to know what became of the Fellow, that he might receive Justice according to his demerit. Thus much I thought my self obliged to do, as in Duty bound to God and my Country. All which I am ready to affirm upon Oath, when I shall be thereunto called.

Tho. Middleton.

IN the time of the Fire, near *Bridewell*, There was a man sadly bemoaning the great Loss he was like to sustain, (the Fire then being within five or six houses of him) did beseech the people for God sake, they having no goods of their own in danger to come in and help him to throw out Trunks, Chests, Beds, &c. out at Window, having procured two Carts or Waggons to carry them away. Whereupon I ran into his House with several others, broke down his Windows, Threw out his Goods, and Loaded the Carts, and there being some Interval of time before the return of the Carts, and seeing
a Room

a Room wherein were many books and loose papers (which seemed to be a Library) I went in, and took down a book, which proved to be *Ovids Metamorphosis*, and while I was looking upon it, there came into the same Room an Old Man of Low Stature with a white Frock, who looked also on the book as it was in my hand, I took him in my mind to be some Groom, come out of a Stable, and thought him to be presumptuously foolish, supposing such a mean like old man ignorant of that Language, in which the book was written, it being Latine; but I spoke not to him: In the mean time, there break forth a Fire amongst the Papers which were behind us, there being none in the Room but he and I. Whereupon the rest of the people coming in, Cryed out, we had set the Room on Fire, and Rushing in upon us, put out the Fire with their feet; whereupon I took hold of the Old Man by the buttons under the Throat, and said, how now Father, it must either be you or I that must fire these Papers. There was a small thing of a black matter which looked like a piece of a Link, burning, which questionless set fire on the Papers, but it was immediately trode out. A Tumult of People thronged in; and when I said how now Father, and took hold of him, he said, *Parce mihi Domine*: The People which did not understand it, Cryed out, he is a French-man kill him, and with pulling of him, his Perriwigge fell off; Then appeared a bald Scull, and under his Frock he had black Cloathes, I think of Bishops Sattin, whereupon he seemed to be a Grave Æcclesiastick Person. I had much ado to save him from the people, but at last brought him before the Duke of York: we found in his Pocket a bundle of papers closed up with Wax like a Packet, which was delivered to the Duke of York. I know not what was written in them, neither do I know what Countrey-man he was; but me thoughts he looked something Jesuiticall like. This I am certain of, that when I went into the Room there was no fire in it, and it was fired when there was none but he and I in it, yet I cannot say I saw him do it, though I cannot but suspect he did it, and the rather, because there were several houses untouched betwixt this house, and where the fire was coming on, when the Papers in the Library were thus on fire as I have related. What became of this Fellow after we had delivered him to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, I have not heard.

John Stewartt.

Thus farr concerning the Report and Informations about the Fire: Now follows a true account of what was represented to another Committee of Parliament touching the Insolency of Popish Priests and Jesuites, and the Increase of Popery, &c.

At the Committee appointed to certify Informations touching the Insolency of Popish Priests and Jesuites, and the INCREASE of POPERY.

Ordered,

That these several Informations proceeded on, in pursuance of the said Power of the Committee, be Reported to the House, in reference to the Insolency of Popish Priests and Jesuites, and the increase of Popery.

AS to the Increase of Popery, Mr. *Hancock* Minister of *Chilmoth* in *Wiltts*, Informs, That meeting with one Mr. *Thompson*, about a Month since, coming from *Mass* out of *Somerset-House* Chappel, and discoursing to him of his Religion, asked him if there were many lately turned to it? *Thompson* answered, *Thousands*. And being demanded, what incouragement there was to it, *Replied*, There would be a *Change suddenly*.

Report his Carriage at the Committe.

Mr. *Thompson* being summoned before the Committee, did behave himself very insolently: They have commanded me to report it. Being asked, Whether he had not a Shop in *Somerset-House*, where *Popish Books* and *Popish Knacks* were sold? He said, He had; and that his Man sold such Books and *Beads*, and other things. And said, There was one Crucifix, no Reliques, but wished he had some good ones. He said that he was a *Roman Catholick*, and thanks God for it. He said he was no Priest, but wished he were in a capacity to be one. He said he had not taken the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, nor would do it. He said that he would take any Oath that any Christian Prince should require, but not the Oath of Allegiance, intimating some mixture in it. He said he had taken the Oath of Allegiance to the King of *Spain*, and was a Subject to the King of *Spain*.

ONE Mr. *Ash* a Minister, late of *Capell* in *Surrey*, Informed, that being at *Caulfield* in *Lancashire* this last Summer, he saw great Resort on *Sundays* to *Caulfield* house, the house of a Papist; and asking some that were going thither, what the occasion was of their Resort thither, they told him, that they were going to *Mass*, and that one Mr. *Robinson* a Priest did say *Mass*.

Mr. *Ash* did likewise Inform, That he thought the Number of those that went to *Mass*, to that house on *Sundays*, was as great as the *Protestants* that went to the Parish Church.

ONE Mr. *Welden* Deputy Ordinary for *Middlesex* did Inform, That in his accustomed attendance on the Prisoners at *Newgate*, about the times of Execution, *Romish Priests*, and particularly one Mr. *Harvy* a Jesuite, hath constantly used to resort to the Prison at those times; and doth perswade the Prisoners to become Papists; and that divers have been altered in their Religion by them, and turned to *Popery*.

MR. *WOTTON* informeth, That on the 16th of *October*, he went to *Newgate*, and meeting with one *Howard* an under-Keeper at the door, desired to speak with Mr. *Hubert* the Frenchman, who was then condemned. *Howard* told him that he could not speak with him yet, for Mr. *Harvy* the Queen-Mothers Confessor was in private with him, and said, this *Harvy* used frequently to come to the Prison after Condemnation, and that where one Prisoner dyed a Protestant, many dyed Papists. Mr. *Wotton* said, that after some stay, he saw Mr. *Harvy* come out from Mr. *Hubert*, and then he was admitted to have speech with him.

MR. *CAWDRY* Keeper of *Newgate* did inform, That Mr. *Harvy* the Jesuite did frequent the Prison at *Newgate* about the times of Execution, upon the pretence of the Queens Charity, and did spend much time with the Prisoners in private, and particularly, did so before the last execution, night after night. Mr. *Cawdry* said likewise of the nine that suffered, eight dyed Papists, whereof some he knew were Protestants when they came into the Prison.

It appeared upon several Informations, That Mr. *Harvy* and other Priests, did not only resort to *Newgate* at times of Execution, but likewise to the *White Lyon* in *Southwark*, and other places in the Country, and used their endeavours to pervert Dying Prisoners.

THOMAS BARNET late a Papist, Informed, That when he was a Papist, and resorted to Gentlemens Houses in *Barkshire* that were Papists, there was almost in every Gentlemans house a Priest, and instanced in divers private Gentlemen in that County. Others did inform the like in *Surrey*.

MR. *COTMAN* did Inform, That one Mr. *Carpenter*, late a Preacher at *Colledge-Hill*, did in discourse tell *Cotman*, That the Judgements of God upon this Kingdom, by the Plague last year, and lately by the Fire in London, were come upon this Land & People for their forsaking the true Roman Catholique Religion, and casting off obedience to the Pope. And that if they would return to the Church of Rome, the Pope would re-build this City at his own charge. *Carpenter* said likewise to the said *Cotman*, That if he would

would come and hear him preach the next Sunday at his house in Queen-street, he would give twenty Reasons to prove, that the Roman Catholique was the true Religion, and his false; and that our Bible had a thousand falsities in it, And that there was no true Scripture but at Rome and their Church.

CARPENTER at the Committee confessed, That he had formerly taken Orders from the Church of Rome, to be a Priest, but said he had Renounced that Church, and taken Orders in England.

THE next thing is the Information of their Insolency; and I shall begin with their *Scorning and Despising the Bible*.

One Thomas Williams an Officer in Sir William Bowyer's Regiment Informed, That one Ashley a Papist, seeing a Woman reading in a Bible, asked her why she read in that *Damnable Presbyterian Bible*, and said, a *Play-book* was as good.

THOMAS BARNET of Bynfield in Barkeshire Informed, That being at one Mr. Youngs house in Bynfield at Bartholomew-tide last, Mr. Young said to the Brother of this Thomas, in his hearing, *That within two years there should not be a Protestant in England*. Thomas Barnet informed further, That being at Mr. Doncasters house in Bynfield, One Mr. Thural, Son-in-law to Mr. Doncaster (and both Papists) said to this Informer (who was then likewise a Papist) "The People take me for a poor fellow, But I shall find a thousand or two thousand pounds, to raise a party of Horse to make Mr. Hathorns and Mr. Bulcocks fat Guts lye on the Ground. For it is no more to kill an Heretique, than to kill a Grasshopper: And that it was happy for him, that he was a Catholique. For by that means, He shall be one that shall be mounted."

MR. LINWOOD a Scrivener in White-Chappel Informed, That about the 20th. of October last, meeting with one Mr. Binks a Papist, and discoursing with him, Binks told him, That there was amongst the Papists as great a Design as ever was in England; and he thought it would be executed speedily. Being asked how many Papists there might be about London, he answered, about seven thousand; and in England, a hundred thousand were Armed.

MR. OAKES a Physician dwelling in Shadwell, Informed, That a little after the Burning of London, one Mr. Carpenter a Minister, came to his house on Tower-Harf, and spake to him to this purpose: "I will not say that I am a Papist; But this I will say, that I had rather dye the death

" &c

“ of a Papist, and that my soul should be raised with their Resurrection,
 “ Than either be Presbyterian, Independent or Anabaptist. And I tell
 “ you, the Papists have hitherto been his Majesties best Fortification. For
 “ when Presbyterian, Independent, and Anabaptist opposed him, Then they
 “ stood by him and helped him. And He is now resolved to commit him-
 “ self into their hands. And take it upon my word, in a short time, the
 “ Papist will lay you as low as that house; pointing to a house that was
 “ demolished; For they are able to raise Forty thousand men. And I
 “ believe the next work will be cutting of Throats. This was sworn by
 “ Mr. Oakes before Sir John Fredericke a Member of the House.

Miriam Pilkington being present when the words were spoken doth affirm them all, save only those, That the King is resolved to commit himself into the Papists hands. Those, she doth not remember.

HENRY YOUNG a Distiller of hot-waters, Informed, That about *April* 1661. being in the Jesuites Colledge in *Amwerp*, one *Powel*, an English Jesuite, perswaded him to turn *Roman Catholique*; and said, If he intended to save his Life and Estate, he had best turn so, for within seven years he should see all *England* of that Religion. *Young* replied, *That the City of London would never endure it.* *Powel* answered, *That within five or six years they would break the power and strength of London in pieces*; and that they had been contriving it these *twenty years*; and that if *Young* did live, he should see it done. The said *Young* did likewise inform, That shortly after his coming into *England*, one *Thompson* and *Copervel*, both Papists, did several times say to him, *That within five or six years at the furthest, The Roman Catholick Religion should be all over this Kingdom.*

JASPER GOODWIN of *Darkin* in the County of *Surrey*, informed, That about a month since, One *Edward Complyn*, a Papist, said to him, *You must all be Papists shortly*; and that now he was not ashamed to own himself a *Roman Catholique*, and to own his Priests; naming two that lived in *Darkin*, in the Houses of two Papists. And likewise said, *That in twenty four hours Warning, the Roman Catholiques could raise Thirty Thousand Men, as well armed as any Men in Christendom.*

WILLIAM WARNER of *Darkin*, informed, That the said *Edward Complyn* did tell him, That the *Roman Catholiques in England* could in *twenty four hours* raise *Thirty Thousand Horse and Arms*: And upon saying so, pull'd out his *Crucifix and Beads*; and said, *He was not ashamed of his Religion.*

JOHN

JOHN GRANGER of *Darkin*, informed, That about a year since, being in his House reading the Bible, one *Thomas Collins*, a Papist, said to him, *Are you still a Church-goer? Had you not better turn Roman Catholique? If you stay till you are forced, none will abide you.* He said further, That there was a Man beyond-Sea had prophesied, *That in Sixty Six, if the King did not settle the Romish Religion in England, he would be banished out of the Kingdom, and all his Posterity.* And *Collins* further said, *That he being lately turned a Roman Catholique, would not be a Protestant again for all the World.* He wished *Granger* again, in the hearing of his Wife (which she affirmed to the Committee) *To turn to his Religion; For all the said Prophecy would come to pass in Sixty Six.*

ROBERT HOLLOWAY of *Darkin* aforesaid, informed that one *Stephen Griffin* a Papist said to him, *That all the Blood that had been shed in the late Civil Wars, was nothing to that which would be shed this Year in England.* *Holloway* demanding a reason for these words (in regard the Kingdome was in Peace, and no likelihood of Trouble) and said, *Do you Papists mean to Rise and Cut our Throats when we are a Sleep?* *Griffin* answered, *That's no matter, If you Live, you shall see it.*

FERDINANDO DE MASSIDO, a *Portugal*, and some few years since a *Roman Priest*, but turning *Protestant*, informed, That One Father *Teffe* a *Jesuit*, did the last year tell him at *Paris*, *That if all England did not Return to the Church of Rome, They should all be Destroyed the next Year.*

MR. Samuel Cotman of the *Middle-Temple* Barrister, informed, That about two years since, one *Mr. Jeviston* a *Popish Priest*, and called by the name of *Father Garret*, did perswade him to turn *Papist*, and he should want neither profit nor preferment. *Mr. Cotman* objected, That he intended to practice the Law, which he could not do, if he turned *Papist*, because he must take the *Oath of Supremacy* at his being called to the Bar: And if he was a *Papist*, he must not take it. *Mr. Jeviston* replied, Why not take the *Oath?* It is an unlawful *Oath* and voyd, *ipso facto*, And after some pause, said further, First take the *Oath*, and then I will Convert you. He said further, The King will not own himself to be *Head of the Church*. And said further, You of *England* that set up the *Dutch* to destroy our Religion, shall find that they shall be made use of to pull down Yours, and consequently their own at last.

MAN STANLEY an Officer to the Duke of *Ormand* in *Ireland* informed, That coming out of *Ireland* with one *Oriell* (who owned himself of the Order of the Jesuites, and Commissioned from the Pope to be Lord Primate of *Ireland* and Arch-Bishop of *Armaugh*) and falling into some discourse with him, he told him that there had been a difference betwixt him and some other of the Jesuits in *Ireland*, and that part of the occasion was, That one *Father Welch*, and some other of the Jesuits there, did dispence with the Papists in *Ireland*, to take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, by virtue of a *Standing Commission* from the Pope which they had to do it, *During this Kings life*, and *Oriell* thought they ought not to do it by virtue of the *Standing Commission*; But should take a *New Commission* from the Pope every Year to do it. And likewise that he brought eight Boyes out of *Ireland*, whom he intended to carry for *Flanders*, to breed up in some of the Colledges there. And at his taking Shipping to go for *Flanders*, He Shaked his Foot towards *England*, terming it *Ægypt*, and said, *He would not Return to England, till he came with Fifty Thousand men at his heels.*

A FRENCH Merchant, being a Papist, living in *St. Michaels Lane London*, writes in a Letter to his Friend, that a great Number of Men and Arms were ready here, if those he wrote to were ready there. He being upon the intercepting this Letter Searched, Forty Firelocks were found in his house, ready Loaden; which were carryed to Fishmongers Hall, a month or more before the Fire, and he Committed to Prison, but since Released.

A POOR woman retaining to one *Belsons* house a Papist, about *Darkin* in *Surrey*, was Solicited that she and her husband, would turn *Roman Catholiques*; which if they did voluntarily *Now*, they would be accepted of; But if they staid a little longer, They would be forced, whether they would or no; and then they would not be esteemed. This was deposed before Sir *Adam Brown*, a Member of Parliament.

A COMPLAINT being made against a *Sugar Baker* at *Fox-Hall*, his house was Searched by *Lieutenant Colonell Luntly*, who found there several Guns with such Locks, as no English-man who was (at the taking of them) could discharge; together with brass Blunder-Busses and Fire-works, of a very furious and burning Nature. Tryal being made of a small part of them, the Materials were discerned, to be Sulphur, Aquavitæ, Gunpowder, whatever else.

IN a Letter to Sir *John Frederick*, and Mr. *Nathaniel Heron*, from *Horsham in Sussex*, the 8th. of *September* 1666. Subscribed *Henry Chowne*. Wherein is mentioned, that the said *Henry Chowne* had thoughts to come to *London* that Week, but that they were in Distraction there, concerning the Papists, fearing, that they would shew themselves all, that day: And that he had been to search a Papists house within 6 miles of that place. He with another Justice of Peace met with the Gentlemans Brother (who is a Priest) going to *London*, whom they searched, and found a Letter about him which he had received that morning from his Sister twenty miles off from him, Wherein is expressed, *That a great Business is in hand, not to be Committed to Paper, as the Times be.*

Your Committee have thought fit to give no Opinion upon these Informations; But leave the matter of Fact to your Judgements.

I am Commanded to tell you, That your Committee have several other things of this Nature under their Inquiry.

AS a further Instance of the Audacious and Insolent behaviour of these Popish Recusants, take the following Copy of Verses Made, and then scattered abroad by some of their Party in *Westminster Hall*, and several other Places about the City, and elsewhere in the Kingdome.

*COVERE la feu, yee Hugonots,
That have so branded us with Plots;
And henceforth no more Bonfires make,
Till ye arrive the Stygian Lake.
For down ye must yee Hereticks,
For all your hopes of Sixty Six.
The hand against you is so steady,
Your Babylon, is faln already.
And if you will avoyd that happ,
Return into your Mothers Lapp;
The Devil a Mercy is for those,
That Holy Mother Church oppose.
Let not your Clergy you betray;
Great eyes are op'e, and see the way.*

I	E
7	5

Return

*Return in time, if you will save
Your Souls, your Lives, or ought you have,
And if you Live till Sixty Seaven,
Confess you had fair Warning given.
Then see in time, or e're be blind,
Short time will shew you what's behind.*

Dated the 5th. day of *November* in the year 1666. and the first year of the Restoration of the Church of *Rome* in England.

NOT long after the Burning of *London*, Mr. *Brook Bridges* a young Gentleman of the *Temple*, as he was going to attend Divine Service in the *Temple Church*, in a *Pew* there found this following Paper, which immediately either by himself, or a Relation of his, was delivered to Sir *William Morrice* one of his Majesties Principal Secretaries of State; the Contents of the Paper are as follows.

A Warning to Protestants.

I, WHO have been a Papist, from my Infancy, till of Late, and in Zeal for their horrid Principles, had too great a Share in the Firing of the City. And did intend to do further Mischief to the Protestants (of which I am now and ever shall be a Member) do upon abhorrency of that Villany, and Religion that hath moved me to it, declare to all Protestants, the Approach of their Suddain Ruine, that it may be prevented, If it be not too Late.

When I, together with other Papists, both *French*, *Irish*, and *English*, Fired the City; Others were Employed to Massacre the Protestants, we thinking thereby to destroy the Heads of your Religion; But the Massacre was disappointed by the Fear of him, who was the Chief Agent in this Villany. And the Fire not having done all its Work, They have often endeavoured to Fire the remaining Part. They intend likewise to Land the French upon you: To whose Assistance they all intend to come, and for that Purpose are stored with Arms: And have so farre deceived the King, that they have the Command of the most part of the Army, and the Sea Ports. The French intend to Land at *Dover*, that Garrison being most Papists: And the Papists in *England*, have express command from *Rome*, to hasten their business before the next Parliament; And to dispatch. Therefore as you love your Lives and Fortune, prevent your Ruine by Removing all the Papists in *England*, especially Collonel *Legg* from the
Tower:

Tower: And the Lord *Dowglass*, and all his Adherents, and Souldiers, from *Dover*, and by Disarming all Papists. I have such an abhorrency that I would willingly undergoe any Punishment for it, and declare my self openly; were I not assured that I could do you more good in concealing my name for the Present. Delay not from following these Directions as you love your Lives; And be not deceived by any Pretences whatsoever.

To the Publisher of the new Edition of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

HAVING in my Possession a very curious Engraving of The Great Fire of London, after the celebrated Picture by old Griffier, which was painted at the Time, I take the liberty of offering you the use of it, as I think it well deserves a place in your entertaining Miscellany. If you think proper to admit it, I shall further recommend you to insert, by way of illustration, the interesting and dispassionate account of that terrible calamity, which was drawn up by the great Earl of Clarendon.

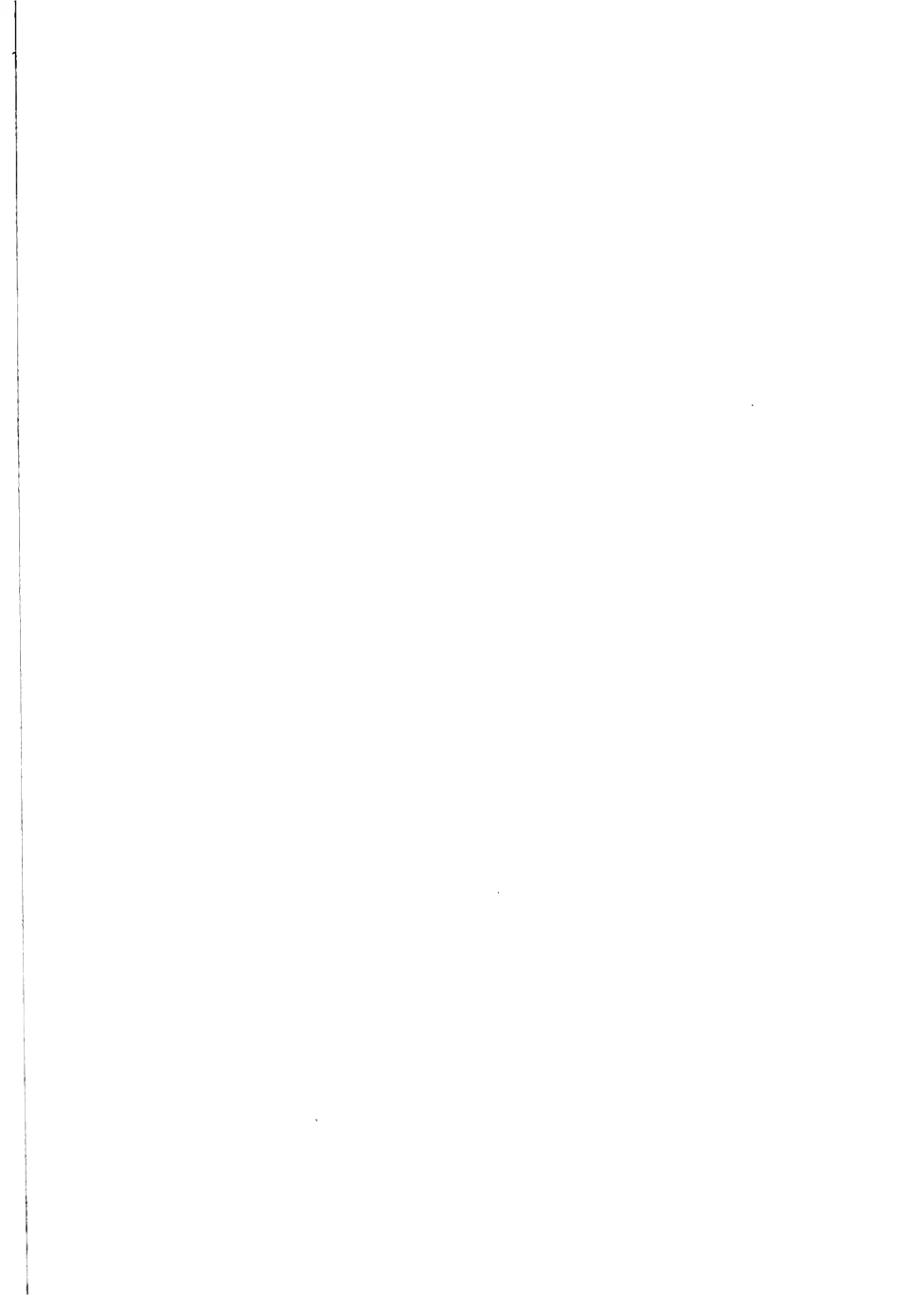
I remain, Sir, with my best wishes for the success of your undertaking, which so well deserves encouragement,

Your humble Servant,

Durham, 26th May, 1807.

T. W.

IT was upon the first Day of that *September*, in the dismal Year of 1666 (in which many Prodigies were expected and so many really fell out), that that memorable and terrible Fire brake out in *London*, which begun about Midnight, or nearer the Morning of *Sunday*, in a Baker's House at the End of *Thames Street* next the *Tower*, there being many little narrow Alleys and very poor Houses about the Place where it first appeared; and then finding such Store of combustible Materials, as that Street is always furnished with in Timber-Houses, the Fire prevailed so powerfully, that that whole Street and the Neighbourhood was in so short a Time turned to Ashes, that few Persons had Time to save and preserve any of their Goods; but were a Heap of People almost as dead with the sudden Distraction, as the Ruins were which They sustained. The Magistrates of the City assembled quickly together, and with the usual Remedies of Buckets, which They were provided with :





The GREAT FIRE of L

From the Original P

*Robert Golden Esq. Painted by Old Griffin at the time of the Fire. The S
adjoining it fell, and established in the Year Old St. Paul's t*

C. H. B. & Co. Ltd.



LONDON in the Year 1666.

*View in the Pyropean of
 the Original Endgate taken at the instant of time when the Walls of the Great
 Church just taking fire and Old Bow Church in the back ground.*

Vide Penant's London

Painted by W. R. Marshall, 1840, Street 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

with: But the Fire was too ravenous to be extinguished with such Quantities of Water as those Instruments could apply to it, and fastened still upon new Materials before it had destroyed the old. And though it raged furiously all that Day, to that Degree that all Men stood amazed, as Spectators only, no Man knowing what Remedy to apply, nor the Magistrates what Orders to give: Yet it kept within some Compass, burned what was next, and laid Hold only on Both Sides; and the greatest Apprehension was of the *Tower*, and all Considerations entered upon how to secure that Place.

But in the Night the Wind changed, and carried the Danger from thence, but with so great and irresistible Violence, that it kept the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets from grappling when they were so near each other, so it scattered the Fire from pursuing the Line it was in with all its Force, and spread it over the City: So that They, who went late to Bed at a great Distance from any Place where the Fire prevailed, were awakened before Morning with their own House's being in a Flame; and whilst Endeavour was used to quench that, other Houses were discovered to be burning, which were near no Place from whence They could imagine the Fire could come; all which kindled another Fire in the Breasts of Men, almost as dangerous as that within their Houses.

Monday Morning produced first a Jealousy, and then an universal Conclusion, that this Fire came not by Chance, nor did They care where it began; but the breaking out in several Places at so great Distance from each other made it evident, that it was by Conspiracy and Combination. And this Determination could not hold long without Discovery of the wicked Authors, who were concluded to be all the *Dutch* and all the *French* in the Town, though They had inhabited the same Places above twenty Years. All of that Kind, or, if They were Strangers, of what Nation soever, were laid Hold of; and after all the ill Usage that can consist in Words, and some Blows and Kicks, They were thrown into Prison. And shortly after, the same Conclusion comprehended all the *Roman Catholics*, who were in the same Predicament of Guilt and Danger, and quickly found that their only Safety consisted in keeping within Doors; and yet some of them, and of Quality, were taken by Force out of their Houses and carried to Prison.

When this Rage spread as far as the Fire, and every Hour brought Reports of some bloody Effects of it, worse than in Truth there were, the King distributed many of the Privy Council into several Quarters of the City, to prevent, by their Authorities, those Inhumanities which He heard were committed. In the mean Time, even They or any other Person thought it not safe to declare, "that They believed that the Fire came by Accident, or that it was not a Plot of the *Dutch* and the *French* and *Papists* to burn the City;" which was so generally believed, and in the best Company, that He who said the Contrary was suspected for a Conspirator, or at best a Favourer of them. It could not be conceived, how a House that was distant a Mile from any Part of the Fire could suddenly be in a Flame, without some particular Malice; and this Case fell out every Hour. When a Man at the farthest

farthest End of *Bread-Street* had made a Shift to get out of his House his best and most portable Goods, because the Fire had approached near them; He no sooner had secured them, as He thought, in some Friend's House in *Holborn*, which was believed a safe Distance, but He saw that very House, and none else near it, in a sudden Flame. Nor did there want, in this woful Distemper, the Testimony of Witnesses who saw this Villany committed, and apprehended Men who They were ready to swear threw Fireballs into Houses, which were presently burning.

The Lord *Hollis* and Lord *Ashley*, who had their Quarters assigned about *Newgate-Market* and the Streets adjacent had many brought to them in Custody for Crimes of this Nature; and saw, within a very little Distance from the Place where They were, the People gathered together in great Disorder; and as They came nearer saw a Man in the Middle of them without a Hat or Cloak, pulled and hauled and very ill used, whom They knew to be a Servant to the *Portugal* Ambassadour, who was presently brought to them. And a substantial Citizen was ready to take his Oath, that He saw that Man put his Hand in his Pocket, and throw into a Shop a Fireball; upon which He saw the House immediately on Fire: Whereupon, being on the other Side of the Way, and seeing this, He cried out to the People to stop that Gentleman, and made all the Haste He could himself; but the People had first seized upon him, and taken away his Sword, which He was ready to draw; and He not speaking nor understanding *English*, They had used him in the Manner set down before. The Lord *Hollis* told him what He was accused of, and "that He was seen to have thrown Somewhat out " of his Pocket, which They thought to be a Fireball, into a House which " was now on Fire;" and the People had diligently searched his Pockets to find more of the same Commodities, but found Nothing that They meant to accuse him of. The Man standing in great amazement to hear He was so charged, the Lord *Hollis* asked him, " what it was that He pulled out of his " Pocket, and what it was He threw into the House : " To which he answered, " that He did not think that He had put his Hand into his " Pocket; but He remembered very well, that as He walked in the Street " He saw a Piece of Bread upon the Ground, which He took up and laid " upon a Shelf in the next House ; " which is a Custom or Superstition so natural to the *Portuguese*, that if the King of *Portugal* were walking, and saw a Piece of Bread upon the Ground, He would take it up with his own Hand, and keep it till he saw a fit Place to lay it down.

The House being in View, the Lords with many of the People walked to it, and found the Piece of Bread just within the Door upon a Board, where He said He laid it; and the House on Fire was two Doors beyond it, which the Man who was on the other Side of the Way, and saw this Man put his Hand into the House without staying, and presently after the Fire break out, concluded to be the same House; which was very natural in the Fright that all Men were in: Nor did the Lords, though They were satisfied, set the poor Man at Liberty; but, as if there remained Ground enough

enough of Suspicion, committed him to the Constable, to be kept by him in his own House for some Hours, when They pretended They would examine him again. Nor were any Persons who were seized upon in the same Manner, as Multitudes were in all the Parts of the Town, especially if They were Strangers or *Papists*, presently discharged, when there was no reasonable Ground to suspect; but all sent to Prison, where They were in much more Security than They could have been in full Liberty, after They were once known to have been suspected; and most of them understood their Commitment to be upon that Ground, and were glad of it.

The Fire and the Wind continued in the same Excess all *Monday, Tuesday*, and *Wednesday* till Afternoon, and flung and scattered Brands burning into all Quarters; the Nights more terrible than the Days, and the Light the same, the Light of the Fire supplying that of the Sun. And indeed whoever was an Eyewitness of that terrible Prospect, can never have so lively an Image of the last Conflagration till He beholds it; the Faces of all People in a wonderful Dejection and Discomposure, not knowing where They could repose themselves for one Hour's Sleep, and no Distance thought secure from the Fire, which suddenly started up before it was suspected; so that People left their Houses and carried away their Goods from many Places which received no Hurt, and whither They afterwards returned again; all the Fields full of Women and Children, who had made a Shift to bring thither some Goods and Conveniences to rest upon, as safer than any Houses, where yet They felt such intolerable Heat and Drought, as if They had been in the Middle of the Fire. The King and the Duke*, who rode from one Place to another, and put themselves into great Dangers amongst the burning and falling Houses, to give Advice and Direction what was to be done, underwent as much Fatigue as the meanest, and had as little Sleep or Rest; and the Faces of all Men appeared ghastly and in the highest Confusion. The Country sent in Carts to help those miserable People who had saved any Goods: And by this Means, and the Help of Coaches, all the neighbour Villages were filled with more People than they could contain, and more Goods than they could find Room for; so that those Fields became likewise as full as the other about *London* and *Westminster*.

It was observed that where the Fire prevailed most, when it met with brick Buildings, if it was not repulsed, it was so well resisted that it made a much slower Progress; and when it had done its Worst, that the Timber and all the combustible Matter fell, it fell down to the Bottom within the House, and the Walls stood and enclosed the Fire, and it was burned out without making a farther Progress in many of those Places; and then the Vacancy so interrupted the Fury of it, that many Times the two or three next Houses stood without much Damage. Besides the spreading, insomuch as all *London* seemed but one Fire in the Breadth of it, it seemed to continue in its full Fury a direct Line to the *Thames* Side, all *Cheapside* from beyond the *Exchange*, through *Fleet-Street*; insomuch as for that

* Duke of York.

Breadth, taking in Both Sides as far as the *Thames*, there was scarce a House or Church standing from the Bridge to *Dorset-House*, which was burned on *Tuesday Night* after *Baynard's Castle*.

On *Wednesday Morning*, when the King saw that neither the Fire decreased nor the Wind lessened, He even despaired of preserving *Whitehall*, but was more afraid of *Westminster-Abbey*. But having observed by his having visited all Places, that where there were any vacant Places between the Houses, by which the Progress of the Fire was interrupted, it changed its Course and went to the other Side; He gave Order for pulling down many Houses about *Whitehall*, some whereof were newly built and hardly finished, and sent many of his choice Goods by Water to *Hampton-Court*; as most of the Persons of Quality in the *Strand*, who had the Benefit of the River, got Barges and other Vessels, and sent their Furniture for their Houses to some Houses some Miles out of the Town. And very many on Both Sides of the *Strand*, who knew not whither to go, and scarce what They did, fled with their Families out of their Houses into the Streets, that They might not be within when the Fire fell upon their Houses.

But it pleased God, contrary to all Expectation, that on *Wednesday*, about four or five of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Wind fell: And as in an Instant the Fire decreased, having burned all on the *Thames* Side to the New Buildings of the *Inner-Temple* next to *White-Friars*, and having consumed them, was stopped by that Vacancy from proceeding farther into that House; but laid Hold on some old Buildings which joined to *Ram-Alley*, and swept all those into *Fleet-Street*. And the other Side being likewise destroyed to *Fetter-Lane*, it advanced no farther; but left the other Part of *Fleet-Street* to the *Temple Bar*, and all the *Strand*, unhurt, but what Damage the Owners of the Houses had done to themselves by endeavouring to remove; and it ceased in all other Parts of the Town near the same Time: So that the greatest Care then was, to keep good Guards to watch the Fire that was upon the Ground, that it might not break out again. And this was the better performed, because They who had yet their Houses standing had not the Courage to sleep, but watched with much less Distraction; though the same Distemper still remained in the utmost Extent, "that all this had " fallen out by the Conspiracy of the *French* and *Dutch* with the *Papists*;" and all Gaols were filled with those who were every Hour apprehended upon that Jealousy, or rather upon some Evidence that They were guilty of the Crime. And the People were so sottish, that They believed that all the *French* in the Town (which no Doubt were a very great Number) were drawn into a Body, to prosecute those by the Sword who were preserved from the Fire: And the Inhabitants of a whole Street have ran in a great Tumult one Way, upon the Rumour that the *French* were marching at the other End of it; so terrified Men were with their own Apprehensions.

When the Night, though far from being a quiet one, had somewhat lessened the Consternation, the first Care the King took was, that the Country might speedily supply Markets in all Places, that They who had saved themselves from burning might not be in danger of starving; and if there
had

had not been extraordinary Care and Diligence used, many would have perished that Way. The vast Destruction of Corn, and all other Sorts of Provisions, in those Parts where the Fire had prevailed, had not only left all that People destitute of all that was to be eat or drank; but the Bakers and Brewers, which inhabited the other Parts which were unhurt, had forsaken their Houses, and carried away all that was portable: Insomuch as many Days passed, before They were enough in their Wits and in their Houses to fall to their Occupations; and those Parts of the Town which God had spared and preserved were many Hours without any Thing to eat, as well as They who were in the Fields. And yet it can hardly be conceived, how great a Supply of all Kinds was brought from all Places within four and twenty Hours. And which was more miraculous, in four Days, in all the Fields about the Town, which had seemed covered with those whose Habitations were burned, and with the Goods which they had saved, there was scarce a Man to be seen: All found Shelter in so short a Time, either in those Parts which remained of the City and in the Suburbs, or in the neighbour Villages; all Kind of People expressing a marvellous Charity towards those who appeared to be undone. And very many, with more Expedition than can be conceived, set up little Sheds of Brick and Timber upon the Ruins of their own Houses, where They chose rather to inhabit than in more convenient Places, though They knew They could not long reside in those new Buildings.

The King was not more troubled at any Particular, than at the Imagination which possessed the Hearts of so many, that all this Mischief had fallen out by a real and formed Conspiracy; which, albeit He saw no Colour to believe, He found very many intelligent Men, and even some of his own Council, who did really believe it. Whereupon He appointed the Privy Council to sit both Morning and Evening, to examine all Evidence of that Kind that should be brought before them, and to send for any Persons who had been committed to Prison upon some Evidence that made the greatest Noise; and sent for the Lord Chief Justice*, who was in the Country, to come to the Town for the better Examination of all Suggestions and Allegations of that Kind, there having been some malicious Report scattered about the Town, “that the Court had so great a Prejudice against any Kind of Testimony “of such a Conspiracy, that They discountenanced all Witnesses who came “before them to testify what They knew;” which was without any Colour of Truth. Yet many, who were produced as if their Testimony would remove all Doubts, made such senseless Relations of what They had been told, without knowing the Condition of the Persons who told them, or where to find them, that it was a hard Matter to forbear smiling at their Evidence. Some *Frenchmens* Houses had been searched, in which had been found many of those Shells for Squibs and other Fireworks, frequently used in Nights of Joy and Triumph; and the Men were well known, and had lived many Years there by that Trade, and had no other: And one of these

* Sir John Keyling was Chief Justice of the King's Bench at that time.

was the King's Servant, and employed by the Office of Ordnance for making Grenades of all Kinds, as well for the Hand as for Mortarpieces. Yet these Men were looked upon as in the Number of the Conspirators, and remained still in Prison till their Neighbours solicited for their Liberty. And it cannot be enough wondered at, that in this general Rage of the People no Mischief was done to the Strangers, that no one of them was assassinated outright, though many were sorely beaten and bruised.

There was a very odd Accident that confirmed many in what They were inclined to believe, and startled others, who thought the Conspiracy impossible, since no Combination not very discernible and discovered could have effected that Mischief, in which the immediate Hand of God was so visible. Amongst many *Frenchmen* who had been sent to *Newgate*, there was one *Hubert*, a young Man of five or six and twenty Years of Age, the Son of a famous Watchmaker in the City of *Roan*; and this Fellow had wrought in the same Profession with several Men in *London*, and had for many Years both in *Roan* and in *London* been looked upon as distracted. This Man confessed "that He had set the first House on Fire, and that He had been hired in *Paris* a Year before to do it: That there were three more combined with him to do the same Thing, and that They came over together into *England* to put it in Execution in the Time of the Plague; but when They were in *London*, He and two of his Companions went into *Sweden*, and returned from thence in the latter End of *August*, and He resolved to undertake it; and that the two others went away into *France*."

The whole Examination was so senseless, that the Chief Justice, who was not looked upon as a Man who wanted Rigour, did not believe any Thing He said. He was asked, "who it was in *Paris* that suborned him to this Action?" To which He answered, "that He did not know, having never seen him before;" and in the enlarging upon that Point He contradicted himself in many Particulars. Being asked "what Money He had received to perform a Service of so much Hazard," He said, "He had received but a *Pistole*, but was promised five *Pistoles* more when he should have done his Work;" and many such unreasonable Things, that Nobody present credited any Thing He said. However They durst not slight the Evidence, but put him to a Particular, in which He so fully confirmed all that He had said before, that They were surprised with Wonder, and knew not afterwards what to say or think. They asked him, "if He knew the Place where He first put Fire;" He answered, "that He knew it very well, and would shew it to any Body." Upon this the Chief Justice, and many Aldermen who sat with him, sent a Guard of substantial Citizens with the Prisoner, that He might shew them the House; and They first led him to a Place at some Distance from it, and asked him "if that were it;" to which He answered presently, "No, it was lower, nearer to the *Thames*." The House and all which were near it were so covered and buried in Ruins, that the Owners themselves, without some infallible Mark, could very hardly have said where their own Houses had stood: But this Man led them directly to the

the Place, described how it stood, the Shape of the little Yard, the Fashion of the Door and Windows, and where He first put the Fire; and all this with such Exactness, that They who had dwelt long near it could not so perfectly have described all Particulars.

This silenced all farther Doubts. And though the Chief Justice told the King, "that all his Discourse was so disjointed that He did not believe Him guilty;" nor was there one Man who prosecuted or accused him: Yet upon his own Confession, and so sensible a Relation of all that He had done, accompanied with so many Circumstances (though without the least Shew of Compunction or Sorrow for what He said He had done, nor yet seeming to justify or take Delight in it; but being asked whether He was not sorry for the Wickedness, and whether He intended to do so much, He gave no Answer at all, or made Reply to what was said; and with the same Temper died), the Jury found him Guilty, and He was executed accordingly. And though no Man could imagine any Reason why a Man should so desperately throw away his Life, which He might have saved though He had been guilty, since He was only accused upon his own Confession; yet neither the Judges nor any present at the Trial did believe him guilty, but that He was a poor distracted Wretch weary of his Life, and chose to part with it this Way. Certain it is, that upon the strictest Examination that could be afterwards made by the King's Command, and then by the Diligence of the House, that upon the general Jealousy and Rumour made a Committee, that was very diligent and solicitous to make that Discovery, there was never any probable Evidence (that poor Creature's only excepted) that there was any other Cause of that woful Fire, than the Displeasure of God Almighty: The first Accident of the Beginning in a Baker's House, where there was so great a Stock of Faggots, and the Neighbourhood of much combustible Matter, of Pitch and Rosin and the like, led it in an Instant from House to House through *Thames-Street*, with the Agitation of so terrible a Wind to scatter and disperse it.

Let the Cause be what it would, the Effect was very terrible: for above two Parts of three of that great City were burned to Ashes, and those the most rich and wealthy Parts of the City, where the greatest Warehouses and the best Shops stood. The *Royal Exchange* with all the Streets about it, *Lombard-Street*, *Cheapside*, *Paternoster-Roe*, *St. Paul's Church*, and almost all the other Churches in the City, with the *Old-Bailey*, *Ludgate*, all *Paul's Church-Yard* even to the *Thames*, and the greatest Part of *Fleet-Street*, all which were Places the best inhabited, were all burned without one House remaining.

The Value or Estimate of what that devouring Fire consumed, over and above the Houses, could never be computed in any Degree: For besides that the first Night (which in a Moment swept away the vast Wealth of *Thames-Street*) there was not any Thing that could be preserved in Respect of the Suddenness and Amazement (all People being in their Beds till the Fire was in their Houses, and so could save Nothing but themselves), the next Day with the Violence of the Wind increased the Distraction: nor did many believe

believe that the Fire was near them, or that They had Reason to remove their Goods, till it was upon them and rendered it impossible. Then it fell out at a Season in the Year, the Beginning of *September*, when very many of the substantial Citizens and other wealthy Men were in the Country, whereof many had not left a Servant in their Houses, thinking themselves upon all ordinary Accidents more secure in the Goodness and Kindness of their Neighbours, than They could be in the Fidelity of a Servant; and whatsoever was in such Houses was entirely consumed by the Fire, or lost as to the Owners. And of this *Classis* of absent Men, when the Fire came where the Lawyers had Houses, as They had in many Places, especially *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-Street*, with that Part of the *Inner-Temple* that was next it and *White-Friars*, there was scarce a Man to whom those Lodgings appertained who was in the Town: So that whatsoever was there, their Money, Books and Papers, besides the Evidences of many Mens Estates deposited in their Hands, were all burned or lost, to a very great Value. But of particular Mens Losses could never be made any Computation.

It was an incredible Damage that was and might rationally be computed to be sustained by one small Company, the Company of Stationers, in Books, Paper, and the other lesser Commodities which are vendible in that Corporation, which amounted to no less than two hundred thousand Pounds: In which prodigious Loss there was one Circumstance very lamentable. All those who dwelt near *Paul's* carried their Goods, Books, Paper, and the like, as others of greater Trades did their Commodities, into the large Vaults which were under *St. Paul's Church*, before the Fire came thither: Which Vaults, though all the Church above the Ground was afterwards burned, with all the Houses round about, still stood firm and supported the Foundation, and preserved all that was within them; until the Impatience of those who had lost their Houses, and whatsoever They had else, in the Fire, made them very desirous to see what They had saved, upon which all their Hopes were founded to repair the rest.

It was the fourth Day after the Fire ceased to flame, though it still burned in the Ruins, from whence there was still an intolerable Heat, when the Booksellers especially, and some other Tradesmen, who had deposited all They had preserved in the greatest and most spacious Vault, came to behold all their Wealth, which to that Moment was safe: But the Doors were no sooner opened, and the Air from without fanned the strong Heat within, but first the dryest and most combustible Matters broke into a Flame, which consumed all, of what Kind soever, that till then had been unhurt there. Yet They who had committed their Goods to some lesser Vaults, at a Distance, from that greater, had better Fortune; and having learned from the second Ruin of their Friends to have more Patience, attended till the Rain fell, and extinguished the Fire in all Places, and cooled the Air: And then They securely opened the Doors, and received all from thence that They had there.

If so vast a Damage as two hundred thousand Pounds befell that little Company of Stationers in Books and Paper and the like, what shall We conceive

conceive was lost in Cloth (of which the Country Clothiers lost all that They had brought up to *Blackwell-Hall* against *Michaelmass*, which was all burned with that fair Structure), in Silks of all Kinds, in Linen, and those richer Manufactures? Not to speak of Money, Plate and Jewels, whereof some were recovered out of the Ruins of those Houses which the Owners took Care to watch, as containing Somewhat that was worth the looking for, and in which Deluge there were Men ready enough to fish.

The Lord Mayor*, though a very honest Man, was much blamed for Want of Sagacity in the first Night of the Fire, before the Wind gave it much Advancement: For though He came with great Diligence as soon as He had Notice of it, and was present with the first, yet having never been used to such Spectacles, his Consternation was equal to that of other Men, nor did He know how to apply his Authority to the remedying the present Distress; and when Men who were less terrified with the Object pressed him very earnestly, "that He would give Order for the present pulling down " those Houses which were nearest, and by which the Fire climbed to go " farther" (the doing whereof at that Time might probably have prevented much of the Mischief that succeeded), He thought it not safe Counsel, and made no other Answer, "than that He durst not do it without the Consent of the Owners." His Want of Skill was the less wondered at, when it was known afterwards, that some Gentlemen of the *Inner-Temple* would not endeavour to preserve the Goods which were in the Lodgings of absent Persons, nor suffer others to do it, "because," They said, "it was " against the Law to break up any Man's Chamber."

DESCRIPTION

OF

TWO MEN OF EXTRAORDINARY STATURE.

[From *Stow's Chronicle*.]

IN the yeare 1581 were to be seene in London, two Dutchmen of strange statures, the one in height seuen foot and seuen inches, in breadth betwixt the shoulders three quarters of a yard, and an inch, the compasse of his breast one yard and halfe, and two inches: and about the wast one yard, quarter, and one inch, the length of his arme to the hand, a full yard: a comely man of person but lame of his legges

* Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knight.

(for

(for he had broken them with lifting of a barrel of beere.) The other was in height but three foote, had neuer a good foote, nor any knee at all, and yet could hee daunce a Galliard, hee had no arme, but a stumpe to the elbow, or litle more on the right side, on the which singing, hee would daunce a cup, and after tosse it aboue three or foure times, and euery time receiue the same on the said stumpe: he would shoote an arrow neere to the marke, flourish with a rapire, throw a bowle, beat with a hammer, hew with an axe, sound a trumpet, and drink euery day ten quarts of the best beere if he could get it. I my selfe on the 17 of July, saw the taller man sitting on a bench bareheaded, and the lesser standing on the same bench, and hauing on his head a hat with a feather, was yet the lower. Also the taller man standing on his feet, the lesser (with his hat and feather on his head) went vpright between his legs, and touched him not.

THE CHARTER

OF

KING WILLIAM THE FIRST,

GRANTED UNTO THE CITIE OF LONDON, AT THE SPECIAL SUTE OF
WILLIAM THEN BISHOP OF THE SAME CITIE, ANNO 1067.

[*From Hollingshed's Chronicle.*]

WILLIEM Kyng grets Williem Bisceop and Godfred Porterefan, & calle ya Burghwarr binnen Lodon Frencisce, & Englisce frendlice, & le kiden coy, yeet le wille yeet git ben ealra weera lagayweord, ye get weeran on Eadwerds daege kings, and le will yeet aele child by his fader yrfuune, aefter his faders daege. And le nelle ge wolian, yeet aenigman coy aenis wrang beode. God coy heald.

Wilhelmus rex salutatur Wilhelmum Episcopum, & Godfridū Portegrefiū & omnē Burghware infra London Frans. & Angl. amicabiliter. Et vobis notū facio, quod ego volo, quod vos sitis omni lege illa digni qua fuistis Edwardi diebus regis. Et volo quod omnis puer sit patris sui hæres post diem patris sui. Et ego nolo pati quod aliquis homo aliquam injuriam vobis inferat. Deus vos saluet.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT
OF THE
SWEATING SICKNESS,
IN THE YEAR 1486.

[*From Hollingshead's Chronicle.*]

IN the year 1486 a newe kynde of sicknesse invaded sodeynly the people of this lande, passing thorough the same from the one end to the other. It began about the. xxi. of September, and continued till the latter end of October, beyng so sharpe and deadly, that the lyke was never hearde of to any mannes remembrance before that tyme. For sodeynely a deadly burnyng sweate so assayed theyr bodies, and distempered their bloud wyth a moste ardent heat, that searse one amongst an hundred that sickned did escape with life: for all in maner as soone as the sweat tooke them, or within a short tyme after yelded up the ghost: besyde the great number which deceassed within the citie of London two Mayres successively died within viii. days and vi. Aldermē. At length by the diligent observatiō of those that escaped (which marking what thinges had done thē good, and holpen to their deliverance, vsed the lyke agayne: when they fell into the same disease, the second or thirde tyme, as to dyuers it chaunced, a remedie was founde for that mortall maladie, which was this: if a man on the day tyme were taken with the sweate, then should he streight lye downe with al his cloathes and garments, and continue in hys sweat. xxiiii. houres, after so moderate a sort as might bee. If in the nyghte hee chaunced to bee taken, then shoulde he not ryse out of his bedde for the space of. xxiiii. hours, so castyng the cloathes that he myght in no wyse prouoke the sweate, but so lye temperately, that the water mighte distyll out softly of the owne accord, and to absteyn from all meat if he might so long suffer hunger, and to take no more drinke neyther hot nor colde, thā wold moderately quench and assuage his thirstie appetite. And thus with lukewarme drinke, temperate heate, and measurable clothes manye escaped: fewe whiche vsed this order after it was founde out dyed of that sweat. Mary one point diligētly above all other in this cure is to be observed, that he neuer put out his hande or feete out of the bed, to refreshe or coole him, which to do is no lesse ieopardie than short and present death.

Thus

Thus this disease comming in the first yeare of king Henries reigne, was iudged (of some) to be a token and signe of a troublous reigne of the same king, as the profe partly afterwards shewed it selfe.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

THE story of a Centinel escaping punishment for being found asleep on his post at Windsor Terrace, by a singular proof that he was not relieved at the proper hour, has generally met with credit, and may deserve it. It is not long since a Newspaper mentioned the death of one who said he was the man.

One circumstance of it I think I can correct from my own memory : for the first time I heard it was at Windsor, before St. Paul's had a clock ; when the Soldier's plea was said to be that Tom of Westminster struck thirteen instead of twelve, at the time when he ought to have been relieved. This being thought worth enquiring after, proved true, and he was forgiven.

This, and some other particulars it leads me to recollect, you are heartily welcome to, if you think them worth a place in your Repertory.

The Bell, called Tom of Westminster, hung in a strong Clock Tower of stone, over-against the great door of Westminster-hall; and about the beginning of the last Century was granted to St. Paul's, whither it was removed, and stood under a shed in the Church-yard many years before the steeple was cleared of the scaffolding, and fitted for such an ornament.

The Clock had not long been up before the Bell was cracked, and new cast ; but with such bad success, that in a few years it was thought necessary to take it down and repeat the experiment.

I myself was at the lowering of it, and lent a hand to the breaking it in pieces ; when an inscription on it, copied from the old Bell, engaged the attention of the company ; the form of the letters I cannot give, the spelling is, to the best of my memory, as follows :

Tercius aptavit me Rex, Edwardque vocavit,
Sancti decore Edwardi signeretur ut hore.

It is to show that the third King gave this Bell, and named it Edward, that the hours of St. Edward might be taken proper notice of.

It was debated whether this King was the third from the Conqueror, but the words did not express this; and as to Edward, the name was plainly given in honour of the Confessor, and the devotions paid to him. We could not then settle this matter to our satisfaction, but I think it may be done now.

The Clock Tower was standing till the year 1715; the occasion of its being built, Mr. Maitland's History of London gives as follows:

“ A certain poor man, in an action of debt, being fined the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence, Radulphus Ingham, Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, commiserating his case, caused the court-roll to be erased, and the fine reduced to six shillings and eightpence, which being soon after discovered, Ingham was amerced in a pecuniary mulct of eight hundred marks, which was employed in erecting the said Bell Tower on the north-side of the said inclosure [new Palace-Yard] opposite Westminster-hall Gate; in which Tower was placed a Bell and a Clock, which striking hourly, was to remind the Judges in the Hall of the fate of their brother, in order to prevent all dirty work for the future.”

Ingham appears, by Tindal's Additions to Rapin, to have been Chief-Justice in the time of King Henry III. we may therefore suppose the King mentioned on this Bell as donor of it; and then, if any difficulty remains to be cleared up, it is how the Bell should come to be called Tom of Westminster, which was named Edward at its baptism.

I use this word, because among the superstitions of the Church of Rome, one we read of is the ceremony of baptizing of Bells with Godfathers, who make responses for a new one as in baptism of a Christian, giving it a name and cloathing it with a new garment, as Christians used to be cloathed, and believing this would make it capable of driving away tempests and devils.

While this opinion kept its ground we may suppose the Bell kept its first name, but that when the Reformation occasioned St. Edward and his hours to be but little regarded, as other Bells of uncommon size were frequently called Tom, as fancied to pronounce that word when stricken; that at Lincoln for example, and that at Oxford, this also followed the fashion, of which, to what I remember of it before it was hung up, I may add another proof, from a Catch made by the late Mr. Eccles, which begins:

Hark ! Harry, 'tis late, 'tis time to be gone,
For Westminster Tom, by my faith, strikes one.

I cannot tell whether the Monkish verses which have furnished materials for this letter, were remembered at the casting of the present Bell, nor whether you will think it worth while to examine, or to find room for what I now send you ; if you do you may possibly hear from me again, for I am one of your well-wishers.

M. Y.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

THE annexed Epitaph was intended for a monument in the parish church of St. Anne, Westminster, which has nevertheless been neglected to be erected ; I request therefore that you will insert it in your valuable Work, which in all probability will perpetuate the memory of the deceased longer than boasted marble or stately columns ; and your doing so will oblige your constant reader,

Banbury, Dec. 31, 1778.

FRANCIS PIGOTT.

Reader,
Pause a while and inform yourself
How great a man lies here ;
A member
Of the same catholic church with thyself.
Under the same hope of a happy resurrection,
And in expectation
Of the same appearance of our Lord Jesus Christ ;
The most holy man
John Pelling, D. D.
Born in *London*, educated at *Christ Church, Oxford* ;
He went through the office of Proctor
Of that university,
And was there distinguished
By that great promoter of all learning,
Henry Aldrich, D. D.
And *Dean of Christ Church*.
He was recommended by him to the great prelate
And champion of liberty,
Dr. Henry Compton,
Bishop of London,

To

To whom as chaplain
 He gave universal satisfaction;
 And in consequence
 Was rewarded with this valuable rectory
 And
 A *Prebendary* in the *Cathedral of St. Paul's*.
 He was likewise patronized
 By *Sir Thomas Hammer*,
 Speaker of the House of Commons,
 Whose interest procured him
 A stall in the *Royal Chapel of St. George*
At Windsor.
 His distinguished learning recommended him
 To be Tutor
 To the *Earl of Bath* and *Daniel Pultney, Esq.*
 Whose advancement is sufficiently recorded
 In the British history
 To reflect an uncommon share
 Of honour
 On their instructor.
 He declined episcopal character as industriously
 as others pursue it.
 He was a distinguished benefactor
 To the several hospitals in this metropolis.
 He had a great comprehension of things
 And fluency of words.
 He merits
 Eternal admiration
 For his constant piety towards God,
 His liberality,
 His charity,
 His uncommon affability,
 His humanity to those about him,
 And
 For his unshaken integrity towards all.
 He resigned this life for a better,
 Full of years and reputation,
 To the regret of all good men,
 On the 30th of March, 1750,
 Aged 80.

He was buried in this chancel on the 7th of April following, his pall
 being supported by the Bishops of

Worcester, Bristol, Norwich, St. Davids, Carlisle, and Peterborough.

DISSERTATION
ON THE
Armorial Ensigns of the County of Middlesex,
AND OF
THE ABBEY AND CITY OF WESTMINSTER,
BY SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

IT has lately been agitated, as a question involving in it some circumstances respecting the history and antiquities of this kingdom, whether there are any armorial ensigns, or heraldical device, appropriated to the county of Middlesex: A question of somewhat the more importance, as the determination thereof will either justify or condemn the assumption of three *sabres* or *falchions*, for so I must at present term them, as the impress, or cognizance of that county, and the consequent displaying them on the colours of the western regiment of the military corps, maintained by the same.

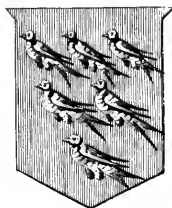
And here it is first to be observed, that, in the great west window of Westminster Abbey, there are five compartments, the first whereof, viz. that on the south side contains the device above-mentioned, under a regal crown, or rather a circle with points. This, though by some mistaken for the arms of King Alfred, it may be presumed refers to Sebert, king of the East Saxons, for this reason, that he was the founder of the church and convent; and that in the time of the heptarchy the same was the armorial ensign of the kingdom of the East Saxons, as may be seen, together with the arms of the other kingdoms, in Speed's Chronicle, and also in Heylin's Help to English History, edit. 1773, page 7, with the addition of the terms of blazonry.

It may perhaps be thought, that the three sabres were the family arms of Sebert; and the family of Seber, who now bear them, attempt to justify their claim by this supposition: but the fact is otherwise, it being pretty evident, that till of very late times the arms borne by our princes were not their own, if they had any, but those of the kingdom for the time being: even the cross and martlets, which are reputed to be Edward the Confessor's arms, were not peculiar to him or his family. Egbert, the first monarch of England, took the cross as the
arms

I. Kent



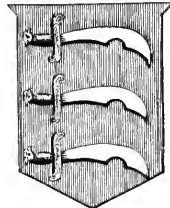
II. South Saxons



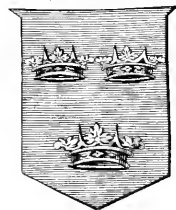
III. West Saxons



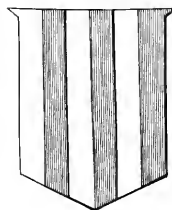
IV. East Saxons



V. East Angles



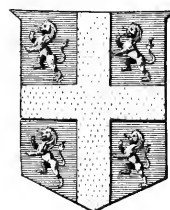
VI. Bernicia



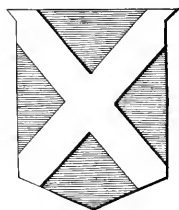
VII. Deira



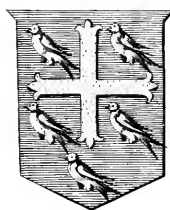
VIII. Northumbria



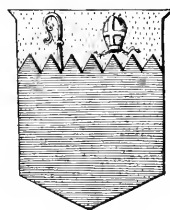
IX. Mercia



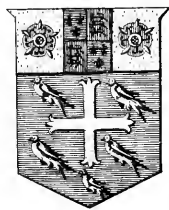
X. Eborac. Confessor



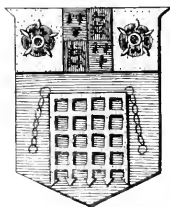
XI. Wofm. Abbey



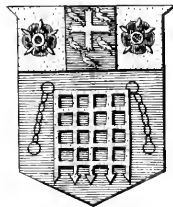
XII. Wofm. College



XIII. Wofm. City



XIV. Wofm. City



arms of the kingdom; Alfred added thereto four martlets, and Edward the Confessor made them five, by the addition of one at the base point; and as to the arms in question, it seems that they were borne by Erkenwyne, the first of the East Saxon kings, and his successors.

The arms of France and England in a quarterly bearing, the device of Edward III. who imitated therein the quartering of the arms of Castile and Leon, was also the bearing of his successors, as kings of England, and were *Semée Fleur de Lys*; that is to say, the field sown or powdered with fleurs de lys*, until Charles VI. of France reduced them to three, when our Henry V. did the like: Camden's Remains, 293. and so they continued.

It is now time to enquire after the true appellation of those warlike weapons that compose the East Saxon device; and upon consulting the authors undermentioned, I find that that curved weapon, which I have called a sabre or falchion, was anciently termed a *Sach*, and there can be little doubt, but that from the constant use of it in battle the Saxons at large derived their name.

The following are the sentiments of sundry learned etymologists on the subject:

Camden, among other opinions touching the denomination, mentions that of its derivation from the word *Saxa*, which he says gave occasion to the following rhyme of Engelhusius.

*Quippe brevis gladius, apud illos Saxa vocatur,
Unde sibi Saxo nomen traxisse putatur.*

The Saxon people did, as most believe,
Their name from Saxa, a short sword, receive.

*Introduction to Camden's Britannia, by Bp. Gibson.
Edition 1753. col. 156.*

Bishop Gibson, the editor of Camden, seems to prefer this etymology to the others adduced by his author; and especially to reject that opinion of Michael Neander, that the Saxons came from the Sacæ or Sassones of Asia, in opposition whereto he cites a passage from Bishop Stillingfleet's *Origines Brit.* p. 305, 306, in these words:

“ However, this original of the Saxons from the Sacæ of Asia may
“ be thought too far fetched, unless there were some fair historical

* So Cotgrave in *voce semée*; and see them thus represented in the arms of England in Westminster-hall, at the foot of the arched beams that form the roof; also on the tomb of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey; or to go no farther, the heads and monuments by Vertue, in Rapin's History, from Henry III. to Henry V. inclusive.

“ account

“ account how the Saxons came to be propagated by those Sacæ ; and
 “ no such account being given, it may seem to be little more than a
 “ possibility. Nor may that other original from the short swords, called
 “ Sachs, seem altogether vain, when it is considered that the Quirites
 “ had their name from Quiris, a short spear ; and the Scythians from
 “ Scytten, to shoot with a bow. Tacitus also, speaking of some of the
 “ northern Germans, saith, that the common badges they wear are
 “ round shields and short swords ; and the arms of Saxony to this day,
 “ as Pontanus observes, are two short swords across.”

Junius, in his Etymologicon Anglicanum, Voce Sachs, is more express to the purpose, making it to signify Cultrum, a knife ; Pugio, a dagger, or poniard ; and Gladius, a sword : More particularly he asserts, that the SAKS was a kind of sword, the blade and hilt whereof were nearly of equal length, that it had only one sharp edge, and was not unlike a knife for cutting meat ; and adds, that in his time the Danes used the word Sass for a pair of shears. He denies, that the nation of the Saxons derived its name from the Latin, Saxum, as being a hardy, stony race, as he says has been asserted by some upon the authority of Isidore, Lib. IX. Orig. c. 2. On the contrary, he maintains, that it came from those knives which the Germans called Sachs. It farther appears from this author, in *loc. cit.* that the word Sachs has sometimes been rendered by the Latin appellative Sica, a short sword or poniard, and he conjectures that the French Scie, a saw, may be derived therefrom.

Sir Henry Spelman, in his Glossary, Voce Saxones, cites two lines from Roswitha de Gest. Odonum, which seem to favour the derivation of Saxones from Saxum. Nevertheless, he concurs with Junius ; and to add weight to his conjecture, in the next article, viz. Saxo, renders the term by Brevis Gladius, and gives from Gothofredus Viterbiensis the following verses :

*Pax ubi congeritur sub fraude Macedo veretur,
 Ne malè frustretur si totus inermis habetur,
 Unde brevis gladius clam tulit arte secus ;
 Ipse brevis gladius apud illos Saxo vocatur,
 Unde sibi Saxo nomen peperisse notatur,
 His quoque cultellis vita redempta fuit.*

Verstegan, though a writer of somewhat less authority than any of those above cited, is nevertheless worth consulting on the subject ; and the rather, as he elucidates it by the relation of sundry curious particulars,
 which

which he sums up in a positive assertion, that the Saxons had their name from this crooked, or scythe-like kind of sword, adding, that he was confirmed in this his opinion by a conversation he once had with Justus Lipsius on the subject, who concurred with him therein. *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, p. 23.

In modern heraldical language, it seems, that the weapon above described is termed a *Seax*. Vide Blount's *Glossographia*, in *Vocibus Saxons et Seax*. Phillips's *Diet. in Articulo*. Verstegan, p. 21. et seq. 142. Farther, Heylin thus blazons the arms of the East Saxons, *Gules, three seaxes Argent, pommels, Or*; adding, that this was a weapon of the Saxons which they wore under their coats, when they slew the Britons on Salisbury Plain. *Help to English History*, page 11.*

It seems that this kind of weapon was in use also with the Spartans, for Plutarch relates, that one of that nation being jested with for wearing a sword so short, readily answered, that it was sufficiently long to reach the heart of an enemy.

It must be confessed that the foregoing testimonies of the Etymologists, do in strictness prove no more than that the device of the three *Seaxes* was a proper and apposite designation of the Saxon people in general, as pointing to a particular circumstance in their martial œconomy; and, seeing that each of the other six kingdoms that made

* The particular circumstances of this slaughter are related both by William of Malmesbury and Geoffry of Monmouth; from the former of these, as being of the two a writer of the best authority, it may be supposed that Hollinshed took that account of it which is given in his history, Vol. I. p. 117, and is here inserted:

“ When Hengist had knowledge of the huge host of the Brytains that was coming against him, he required to come to a communication with Vortigerne, which request was granted, so that it was concluded, that on May-day a certain number of Britains, and as many of the Saxons, should meete together upon the Plaine of Salisburie.”

“ Hengist having devised a newe kind of treason, when the daye of theyr appoynted meeting was come, caused every one of his allowed number secretly to put into his hose a long knyfe (where it was ordeined that no man should bryng any weapon with him at all) and that at the verie instant when this watchworde should be vttered by him, Nempt [i. e. take] your sexes, then should every of them plucke out his knife, and slea the Brytayne that chaunced to be next to him, except the same shoulde bee Vortigerne, whom he willed to be apprehended, but not slaine.”

“ At the day assigned, the king, with his appointed number of Brytaynes, nothing mistrusting lesse than any such manner of unfaythfull dealing, came to the place in order before prescribed, without armour or weapon, where hee found readie Hengist with his Saxons, the which receyved the king with amiable countenance, in moste louing sort: but after they were entred a little into communication, Hengist meaning to accomplish his deuysed purpose, gave the watchworde, immediately whereupon the Saxons drew out their knyves, and sodainly fell on the Brytaynes, and slue them as sheepe being fallen within the daunger of woolues.”

up the heptarchy, had as good a claim to this bearing as the latter, it may be a matter of wonder that the propriety of it did not recommend it to those who had the first election.

To this it may be answered, that the question now under discussion is not, to whom the device now spoken of most properly belonged, but who were the people that first adopted it. This is an enquiry touching a fact, which besides that it is above ascertained, may thus be accounted for. The kingdom of Kent was the first founded, and the principal of the Heptarchy, and for the cognizance thereof, Hengist, who led the Saxons into Britain, displayed on its banner a white horse, in Saxon, Hengst, in allusion to his name, and which is even now the bearing of the house of Saxony. Ella, the first king of the South Saxons, had taken six martlets, Cuthred of the West Saxons, a griffin. The East Saxon kingdom was the next in the order of erection; and for that Erkenwyne made choice of the device of the three Seaxes*, than which as being a generical, etymological symbol, including in the very name thereof that of the nation which assumed it, a more apposite one could hardly have been suggested.

It is presumed, that the authorities here cited are abundantly sufficient to prove, that the three Seaxes blazoned in the colours above described, were the proper armorial device of the kingdom of the East Saxons; and when it is considered, that the same consisted of the counties of Essex and Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire, and that Westminster, situated in Middlesex, was the seat of its kings, one of whom was the founder of the abbey there; and farther, that this county, from the dissolution of the heptarchy down to this time, has been the principal residence of the English monarchs, and the fountain both of justice and legislature; when these circumstances, I say, are considered, the propriety of assuming, as the martial designation of the

* See the arms of the several kingdoms of the heptarchy in the annexed plate No. I. et seq. to No. IX. Upon which it is to be observed, that No. VI. and VII. are the arms of Bernicia and Deira, two several provinces of Northumbria, until Oswin, king of the former, having subdued Deira, and become sole monarch of Northumbria, took for the arms thereof, *Azure, a cross between four lions rampant, Or*, as represented by No. VIII. Of the province of Deira, from whence Durham, quasi Deirham, mention is made by Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, in which, taking occasion to speak of the conversion of the Saxons to christianity, he relates, that certain captive children being exposed to sale in the market-place of Rome, Gregory, afterwards Pope, the first of that name, questioned them touching their country, and being answered that they were Angli, he resembled them to angels; and enquiring from what province they came, and receiving for answer Deira, he replied in a quibble, less witty than benevolent, that they should be freed Dei ira, from the wrath of God, soon after which Augustine came hither, charged with a mission to teach and propagate the christian faith.

county of Middlesex, the device of that territory of which it made so great and respectable a part, will hardly admit of a question.

Of the Arms of the Abbey and City of Westminster.

THE arms of Edward the Confessor are in general appropriated to the abbey of Westminster, and are thus blazoned, *Azure, a Cross flurt, or as some term it, patonce, between five Martlets Or.* Carved over the north entrance into the abbey they have the appearance of No. X. in the annexed Plate. Upon which it may be observed, that they are precisely the same with those of Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in Norden's *Speculum Britanniae*, page 32. Nevertheless the arms of the abbey, as they appear on the tomb of Abbot Flaccet, or Fascet, in the chapel of St. Erasmus, and also among the arms of the mitred abbies in Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* are, *Azure, a crozier or pastoral staff and a mitre in chief*, and so are they represented in the plate of Westminster Abbey in Newcourt's *Repertorium*, and in a rude manner in Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. I. page 100. Vide No. XI.

The college arms on the wall over the great table in the college hall, and those in a shield near it, containing the college arms *party per pale*, with the arms of the dean, bishop Wilcocks, and also in another like the latter in the great west window of the church, are the *cross and martlets*, and above them, or in chief, those of France and England *quarterly between two roses, gules*, agreeing with the description thereof by Sir George Buck, who, in his *Treatise of the Foundations of all the Colleges, &c.* in and about London, printed at the end of Stow's *Chronicle*, chap. 5. says, That the ancient arms of the abbey of Westminster were, *partie per fesse eudente Or and Azure, a crozier erect and a miter in chief*; but that the new arms of the college are partly the arms of Edward the Confessor, and partly those of England *in a chief Or, between two red roses.* Vide No. XII.

The roses, as they are red, clearly allude to that badge or cognizance of the house of Lancaster, which with another, viz. the *Portcullis*, is to be seen on the gates, and almost in every corner both within and without, of the chapel of Henry VII. Fuller asserts, that the addition

of the chief above given, was an augmentation of the ancient conventional seal, plainly relating to the enlargement of the church by the erection of Henry the Seventh's chapel, Church Hist. Book VI. Page 322, and accordingly they are represented on the rods of the vergers, the covers of the common prayer and musical service-books; and such at this time are the arms of the college as they appear at the feet of Saint Peter on the reverse of the common seal of the Dean and Chapter affixed to their leases and other corporate instruments.

The arms of the city of Westminster differ from those of the college, and are variously represented. In the great west window of the Abbey, in the extreme compartment toward the north, and also in a window on the south side of the Broadway chapel, Westminster, they appear as in No. XIII.

But in the compartment over the seat of the chairman in the Guildhall, Westminster, the arms of Edward the Confessor take the place in the chief of the arms of England, the roses occupying the extremities, as is seen in No. XIV.

The *Portcullis* seems to have been a favourite device of Henry VII. as importing his descent from the house of Lancaster*; the original assumption whereof is thus to be accounted for: John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, had a concubine named Catherine Swinford; and being entitled by descent to the castle of Beaufort in the province of Anjou, and residing there at certain times, Catherine, within the walls of it, was delivered of a son named John, who together with others of his children by her was legitimated by a statute of 20th Richard II. 1396, and surnamed de Beaufort; soon after which the said John was created earl of Somerset. In reference to the place and circumstances of their birth, these children assumed for their badge or cognizance a *Portcullis*, a frequent symbol with the heralds, of a castle or fortress, and the same is at this day the crest of the duke of Beaufort †, who

* He seems also to have been equally desirous of declaring by symbols his relation to the house of York; for besides the white rose conjoined with the red in the gates of his chapel, and elsewhere in and about that sumptuous edifice, there occurs the device of a Falcon in a Fetter-lock, which was the badge or cognizance of Edmund of Langley, duke of York. Camd. Rem. 452.

† Henry de Beaufort, duke of Somerset, the grandson of the above John de Beaufort, and whose father, Anno 1443, was created duke of Somerset, dying without lawful issue, temp. Edward IV. left issue by Joan Hill a son named Charles, who assumed the name of Somerset, and was created Earl of Worcester, from whom descended Henry Somerset, marquis of Worcester, afterwards duke of Beaufort. Heyl. Help to English History, Page 65. Collins's Peerage, Duke of Beaufort.

claims

claims a descent from the above John de Beaufort. See Sir Richard Baker's Chron. 136, and Collins's Peerage, in Somerset duke of Beaufort.

Henry VII. as appears by his pedigree in Rapin, was descended from the above son of John of Gaunt; wherefore and because that son had chosen the *Portcullis* for his device, and his immediate descendants had adopted it, it seems that the augmentation of the arms would have been more explicit and correspondent with his own intention, had the chief contained a Portcullis between the Roses as it does in the shield over the monument of bishop Wilcocks, in which the arms of the Bishop as Dean are impaled with his own paternal arms*, but whether with any sufficient warrant we are to seek.

As touching the arms in the great west window it is to be noted, that there are five compartments, containing as follows, viz. I. Arms of king Sebert, the founder of the Abbey. II. Arms of England and France, temp. Elizabeth, the foundress of the college. III. Arms of Great Britain and France, temp. George II. in whose reign the towers were built. IV. The college arms impaled with those of bishop Wilcocks, who, being dean of Westminster, was very active in procuring grants of public money for the repair of the fabric, and the erection of the towers, as may be collected from the inscription and the bass relief on his monument. V. The arms of the city of Westminster.

15th May, 1780.

J. H.

* The arms on bishop Wilcocks's monument are blazoned quarterly, the shield containing in the first quarter the episcopal arms of Rochester, in the second his paternal coat, in the third the three crowns as Dean of the Order of the Bath, and in the fourth the arms of Edward the Confessor, with a Portcullis between two Roses in Chief.

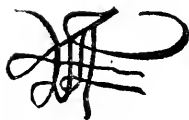
For the Antiquarian Repertory.

By what Manner the Death of George Duke of Clarence, Brother to Edward IV. was effected, has hitherto remained a controverted Point among our Historians, as also was his Attainder; the following curious Papers will determine this Matter beyond the Shadow of a Doubt; they are copied from the Rolls of Parliament, Vol. VI. Pag. 193, 194, 195, printed under the Auspices of the House of Peers.

THE ATTAINDER
OF
GEORGE, DUKE OF CLARENCE,

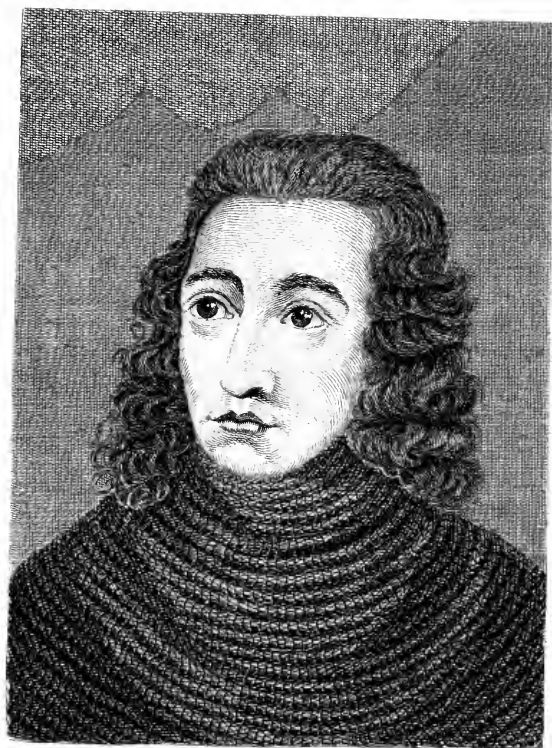
A. D. 1477, 17 Edw. IV.

EX ORIGINALI IN TURRI LONDON.



THE Kyng oure Sovereigne Lorde hath called to his Remembrance the manyfold grete Conspiracies, malicious and heynous Tresons, that hertofore hath be compassed by dyverse psones his unnaturall Subgetts, Rebelles and Traytours, whereby Commocions and Insurrections have been made within this his Royaulme, for entent and purpose to have destroyed his moost Roiall persone, and with that to have subverted the state, wele publique and politic of all his saide Royaulme;

George Duke of Clarence .



*Engraved from the Original Picture in the Possession
of the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Huntingdon*

Printed by W. Wood, at the Sign of the Crown, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Royaulme; ne had so bien, that by the help of Almyghty God, with the grete laboures and diligences, and uttermost explette of his persone by Chevalrye and Werr, he had mightly and graciously repressed the same. Wherthrogh grete nowmbre of the said his Rebelles and Traytours he hath at dyverse tymes punysshed, as well by swerd as other punyshments, in exemple to others to have been ware of suche attempting hereafter. And yet as a begnigne and a gracious Prince moeved unto pitie, after his grete Victories sent hym by God, not oonly he hath spared the multitudes in theire feldes and assembles overcomen by thaym and eertyn other, the grete movers, sturrs and executours of suche haynous Tresons, at the reverence of God, he hath taken to his mercy and clerly prrdoned, as may not be unknowen to all the Worlde. This notwithstanding, it is comen nowe of late to his knowlage, howe that agaynst his mooste Royall persone, and ayanst the persones of the blessed Princesse oure alther Sovereigne and Liege Lady the Quene of my Lorde the Prince, theire Son and Heire, and of all the other of thaire moost noble issue, and also against the grete parte of the Noble of this Lande, the goode rule, politike and wele publique of the same, hath been conspired, compassed and purposed, a moch higher, moch more malicious, more unnaturall and lothely Treason, than atte eny tyme hertofoen hath been compassed, purposed and conspired, from the Kyngs first Reigne hiderto; whiche Treson is, and must be called so moche and more henyous, unnaturall and lothely, for that not oonly it hath proceeded of the moost extreme purposed malice, incomparably exceedyng eny other that hath been afoen, but also for that it hath been contrived, imagined and conspired by the persone that of all erthely creatures, beside the dutie of ligeaunce, by nature, by benefette, by gratitude, and by yeftes and grauntes of goodes an possessiones, hath been moost bounden and behalden to have dradde, loved, honoured, and evere thanked the Kyng more largely, than evere was eny other bounden or behalden, whom to name it gretely aggruggeth the hert of oure saide Sovereigne Lorde, sauf oonly that he is of necessitie compelled, for the suertie, wele and tranquillitie of hym and all this Royaulme, which were full neer the poynt of perdieion, ne were the help and grace of Almyghty God. He sheweth you therefore, that all this hath been entended by his brother George, the Duke of Clarence. Wherin it is to be remembered, that the Kynges Highnesse of tendre youthe, unto now of late hath ever loved and cherished hym, as tenderly and as kindly as eny creature myght his naturell Brother, as well it may be declared, by that he beyng right
younge,

younge, not borne to have eny lifelode but oonly of the Kynges grace; he gave hym soo large porcion of possessions, that no memorie is of, or seldom hath been seen, that eny Kyng of Englande heretoforn within his Royaulme gave soo largely to eny his Brothers. And not oonly that, butt above that, he furnished hym plenteously of all manere stuff, that to a right great Prynce myght well suffice; soo that aftree the Kynges his lifelode and richesse notably exceeded eny other within his Lande att thatt tyme, and yet the Kyng not herewith content, butt beyng ryght desirous to make hym of myght and puissance excedyng others, caused the greate parte of all the Nobles of this Lande to be assured unto hym next his Highnesse, trustyng that not oonly by the bond of nature, butt also by bondes of soo grete benefitt, he shulde be more than others lovyng,, helpyng, assistyng and obeissaunt, to all the Kynges good pleasures and commaundments, and to all that myght be to the politik wele of his Lande. All this notwithstanding it is to remember, the large grace and forgevnesse that he gave hym uppon, and for that at dyverse tyme sith he gretely offended the Kyng, as in jupartying the Kynges Royall estate, persone and life in strait warde, puttyng thereby from all his libertie, aftre procuryng grete Commocions, and sith the voydaunce oute of his royaulme, assistyng, yevyng to his enemies mortall, the usurpers, laboryng also by Parlement, to exclude hym and all his from the Regalie, and enabling hymself to the same, and by dyverse weyes otherwyse attemptyng, whiche all the Kyng by nature and love moved, utterly forgave, entendyng to have putte all in perpetuell oblivion. The said Duke nathelesse, for all this noo love encreasyng, but growyng daily in more and more malice, hath not left to confedre and conspire newe Treasons, more haynous and lothely than ever aforne, how that the said Duke falsely and traiterously entended and purposed fermely, th'extreme distruction and disherityng of the Kyng and his Issue; and to subverte all the polityk rule of this Royaulme, by myght to be goten as well outewarde as inwarde, whiche false purpose the rather to brynge aboute, he cast and compassed the moyans to enduce the Kynges naturell Subjetts to withdrawe theire herts, loves and affections from the Kyng theire naturell Sovereigne Lorde, by many subtyll contrived weyes, as in causyng dyverse his Servauntes, suche as he coulde imagine most apte to sowe sedicion and aggrugge amonge the People, to goo into dyverse parties of this Royaulme, and to labour to enforme the People largely in every place where they shulde come, that Thomas Burdett his Servaunte, which was lawefully and truly atteynted of Treason, was wrongefully putte to Deth, to some his Servauntes

rauntes of suche like disposicion, he yave large Money, Veneron, therewith to assemble the Kynges Subjects to Feste theym and chere theym, and by there policies and re-sonyng, enduce hem to beleve that the said Burdett was wrongfully executed, and so to putte it in noyse and herts of the People; he saide and laboured also to be noysed by suche his Servauntez, apte for that werk, that the Kyng oure Sovereigne Lorde wroght by Nygromancye, and used crafte to poyson his Subgettes, suche as hym plesed, to th'entent to desclaundre the Kyng in the moost haynous wyse he couth, in the sight and conceipt of his Subgetts, and therfore to encorage theym to hate, despice and aggugge there herts ayanst hym, thynkyng that he ne lived ne dealid with his Subgettes as a Xpien Prynce. And overe this, the saide Duke beyng in full purpose to exalt hymself and his Heires to the Regallye and Corone of Englande, and clerely in opinion to putte aside from the same for ever the said Corone from the Kyng and his Heirez, uppon oon the falsest and moost unnaturall coloured pretence that man myght imagine, falsely and untruely noysed, published and saide, that the Kyng oure Sovereigne Lorde was a Bastard, and not begottone to reigne uppon us; and to contynue and procede ferther in this his moost malicious and traytorous purpose, after this lothely, false and sedicious language shewed and declared amonge the People, he enduced dyverse of the Kynges naturell Subgetts, to be sworne uppon the blessed Sacrament to be true to hym and his heires, noon exception reserved of there liegeaunce; and after the same Othe soo made he shewed and declared among and to certayn persones that suche Othe had made, that the Kyng had taken his lifelode from hym and his men, and disheryed theym, and wolde utterly endevoire hym to gete hem there inheritance as he wolde doo for his owen. He shewed also, that the Kyng entended to consume hym in like wyse as a Candell consumeth in brennyng, wherof he wolde in brief tyme quyte hym. And overe this, the said Duke continuyng in his false purpose, opteyned and gate an exemplification undre the Grete Scall of Henry the Sexte, late in dede and not in right Kyng of this Lande, wherein were conteyned alle suche appoyntements as late was made betwene the saide Duke and Margaret, callyng herself Quene of this Lande, and other; amonges which it was conteyned, that if the said Herry, and Edward his first begoton Son, died without Issue Male of there Body, that the seid Duke and his Heires, shulde be Kyng of this Lande; whiche exemplification the said Duke hath kepyd with hymself secrete, not doyng the Kyng to have eny knowlegge therof, thereby to have abused the Kynges true Subgetts,

for

for the rather execucion of his said false purpose. And also the same Duke purposing to accomplisse his said false and untrue entent, and to inquite and trouble the Kyng oure said Sovereigne Lorde, his Liege People, and this his Royaulme, now of late willed and desired the Abbot Tweybury, Master John Tapton, Clerk, and Roger Harewell, Esquier, to cause a straunge Childe to have be brought unto his Castell of Warwyk, and there to have be putte and kepte in likeliness of his Sonne and Heire, and that they shulde have conveyed and sent his said Sonne and Heire into Ireland, or into Flaundes, oute of this Lande, wherby he myght have goten hym assistaunce and favoure agaynst oure said Sovereigne Lorde; and for the execucion of the same, sent oon John Taylour his Servaunte, to have had delyveraunce of his said Sonne and Heire, for to have conveyed hym; the whiche Mayster John Tapton and Roger Harewell, denyed the delyveraunce of the said Childe, and soo by Goddes grace his said false and untrue entent was lette and undoon. Over all this, the saide Duke compassyng subtelly and trayterously to brynge this his trayterous purpose to the more redy execucion by all meanes possible, and for to putte these his said Treasons fynally to pleyn execucion, falsely and trayterously he commaunded dyverse of his Servautes, to goo unto sundry parties of this Royaulme, to commove and stirre the Kynges naturall Subgetts, and in grete nowmbre to be redy in harnays within an Houre warnyng to attend uppon hym, and to take his parte to levy Werre agaynst the Kynges moost Royall persone, and hym and his Heirez utterly to destroye, and therby the Corone and Royall Dignite of his Royaulme to obteigne, have possede and enjoye, to hym and to his heires for evere, contraie to all nature, ryght and duetie of his Ligeaunce. The Kyng remembrvng over, that to side the nearnesse of Blode, howe be nature he myght be kind to his Brother, the tender love also whiche of youthe he bare unto hym, couthe have founden in his hert, uppon due submission, to have yet foryeven hym eftsones; ne were, first, that his said Brother by his former dedes, and now by this conspiracy, sheweth hymself to be incorrigible, and in noo wyse reducible to that by bonde of nature, and of the grete benefices aforn reherced, he were moost soveraynly beholden of all Creaturez: secondly, ne were the grete jupartie of effusion of Xpien blode, whiche most likkely shulde therof ensue; and thridenly and principally, the bond of his conscience, wherby and by solempne Othe, he is bounden anenst God, uppon the peryll of everlastyng dampnacion, to provyde and defende, first, the suertie of hymself and his mooste Royall issue; secondly,

the

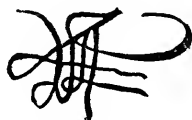
the tranquillite of Goddes Church within this his Royaulme, and after that the wele publique, peas and tranquillite, of all his Lordes, Noblemen, Comens, and others of every degree and condicion, whiche all shulde necessarily stande in extreme iupartie, yf Justice and due punysshment of soo lothely offence shulde be pardoned; in pernicious example of all mysdoers, theves, traytours, rebelles, and all other suche as lightly wolde therby bee encouraged and emboldened to spare noo manner of wikkednesse. Wherefore thof all the Kynges Highnesse be right sory to determyne hymself to the contrarie, yet considering that Justice is a vertue excellently pleasynge Almighty God, wherby Reaulmes stand, Kynges and Pryncez reign and governe, all good rule, polyce and publique wele is maynteigned; and that this vertue standeth not oonly in retribucion and rewarde for good dedes, butt also in correccion and punysshment of evil doers, after the qualitees of theire mysdoynge. For whiche premisses and causez the Kyng, by the avyse and assent of the Lordes Speretuell and Temporell, and Comons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the auctorite of the same ordeyneth, enacteth and establieth, that the said George Duke of Clarence be convicted and atteyntit of Heigh Treason, commyttet and doon agaynst the Kynges moost Royall persone; and that the same Duke, by the said auctorite, forfeit from him and his heires for ever, the Honoure, Estate, Dignitie and name of Duke. And also that the same Duke, by the said auctorite, forfeit from hym and his heyres for ever, all Castelles, Honoures, Maners, Landes, Tenements, Rents, Avousons, Hereditaments, and Possessions, that the same Duke nowe hath by any of the Kynges Līez Patents to his owen use, or that any other persone nowe hath to the use of the same Duke, by eny of the Kynges Līez Patentz, or that passed to hym fro the Kyng by the same. And that all Līez Patentz made by the Kyng to the said Duke, bee from henceforthe utterly voyde and of noon effecte. And that it be also ordeigned by the same auctorite, that noo Castelles, Honoures, Maners, Landez, Teñtz, Rents, Avousons, Hereditamentz or Possessions, that the said Duke nowe hath joyntly with other, or sole to hymself, to the use of any other person, be forfeit, nor conteyned by or in this present acte, butt that by the said auctorite, every other persone to whose use the said Duke is sole seised in eny Castelles, Honorez, Manerz, Landez, Tenements, Rents, Hereditaments and Possessions, otherwyse than by the Kynges Līez Patentz, have power and auctorite by this present Acte lawefully to entre into theym, and theym to have and holde after the entent and trust that the said Duke hath thereyn. And also

where the same Duke is joyntly seased with any other pson in any Castells, Maners, Landez, Teñtz, Rents, Hereditaments or Possessions, to the use of eny other persone, otherwyse than by Kyngs Līes Patentz; that by the said auctorite, the said joynt feffez stonde and be feoffez to the same use and entent as they nowe arre and be; and that suche right, interest and title, as the same Duke nowe hath with theym in the same premysses, by the said auctorite, be in his coffehez to the same entent, as the same Duke now ys; sayng to every of the Kynges Liege people, other than the said Duke, and his Heyrez, and all other persone and persones that clayme or have eny tytell or interest in eny of the premysses by the same Duke, suche right, tytle and interest, as they owe or shulde have in eny of the premysses, as if this acte had never been made.

A cest Bille les Coez sont assentuz.

Responsio.

Le Roy le voet.



*Constitutio Henrici Buck, Seneschall' Anglie pro Executione Sentent.
Contra Ducem Clarencie. 17 E. IV.*

REX Carissimo Cansanguineo suo Henr' Duci' Buk, Saltm. Sciatis, quod cum Georgius nuper Dux Clarencie, p nomen Georgii Ducis Clarencie, de alta prodicōe, p ipm erga psonam nrām Regiam fact' & perpetrata, auctoritate p̄sentis Parliamenti nrī convictus sit & attinctus; ac Nos considerantes, qđ Justicia est virtus excellens Altissimo multipliciter complacens p quam Regna prosperantur, Reges & principes regnant & gubernant, omne bonum regimen, policia, & bonum publicum manuteneantur & supportantur; quam virtutem, ad Dei complacenciam, pre aliqua carnali affectione sequi & ea uti intendimus, ut debemus: multoq; magis pro eo qđ vinculo consciencie nrē, & p solempne juramentum erga Deum, sub pena ppetue damnacōis; primo, pro securitate psonę nrę Regię & exitus nrī; secundarie, pro tranquillitate & defensione Ecclesie Xpi infra Regnum nrū Angl'; & tertio, p bono publico, pace & tranquillitate Regni nrī predī, & Dominor' & Nobilium, & tocius Cōitatis ejusdem, cujuscumq; gradus & condicōis existant; necnon in evitacōem effusionis sanguinis Xpiāi prospicere constringimur; licet propinquitas sanguinis et internus & teneris amor, quem ad prefatū Georgium in tenera etate sua habuimus & gerebamus, Nos ad contrarium naturaliter movent & exhortant', hinc est quod pro eo qđ Officiū Senescalli Angl', cujus p̄sencia p consideracōe execuōis Judicii fiend' in hac parte requiritur, ut accepimus,



J. G. H. del.

Edin^g also
1793

A View from Constitution Hill & June 1795.

Published & sold by Rich^d Goodier N^o 126 Long Acre

accepimus, jam vacat: Ac nos de fidelitate, provida circumspectōe & industria vris plenius confidentes; ordinamus & constituimus vos Senescallum Angl', ad Officium illud ex causa pred̄ca, cum omnib' eidem Officio debite pertinen', hac vice gerend', occupand' & excercend'. Dantes & concedentes vobis tenore p̄sencium, plenam & sufficientem potestatem & auctoritatem ac mandatum sp̄ale, ad ea omnia & singula que ad Officium Senescalli Angl' ia hac parte pertinent, & requiruntur, hac vice, ex causa pred̄ca, faciend', excercend' & exequend'. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod circa Officium pred̄cū diligenter intendatis, & illud faciatis & exequamini in forma pred̄ca. Damus autem universis & singulis quorum interest in hac parte, tenore p̄sencium firmiter in mandatis, quod vobis in executōe Officii pred̄ci intendentes sint, consulentes, faventes, auxiliantes & obedientes in omnib' deligenter. In cujus, &c. Dat' in Parlamento n̄ro apud Westm', vii^o Die Februarii.

Per ipsum Regem & de Dat' pred̄ca, &c.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE.

THIS Plate exhibits a view from Constitution-hill, as it was Anno 1735, and drawn on the spot by the late ingenious Mr. Hackell; the many alterations the adjacent grounds have undergone since that time, has induced the Editor to give it a place in this Work, the following description of the House before it became a royal residence, serving to elucidate and explain the print, we beg leave to lay before our readers.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, is finely situated at the west end of the park. In the front, which is towards the Mall and the grand canal, it has a court inclosed with iron rails. At the entrance of the edifice, which

which is built with brick and stone, is a very broad flight of steps, upon which are four tall Corinthian pilasters, that are fluted and reach to the top of the second story, and at each corner is a plain pilaster of the same order. Within this compass are two series of very large and lofty windows, over which is the entablature, and in the middle this inscription in large gold characters :

SIC SITI LETANTUR LARES.

Thus situated may the household Gods rejoice.

Over this is an attic story with square windows and Tuscan pilasters, over which was an *Acroteria* of figures representing Mercury, Secrecy, Equity, Liberty, &c. but these figures were taken away soon after the death of the late Duke of Buckingham. On each side of the building are bending colonades with columns of Ionic order, crowned with a balustrade and vases. These colonades join the offices at the extremity of the wings to the main building, and each of these offices is crowned with a turret, supporting a dome, from which rises a weathercock.

Behind the house is a garden and terrace, from whence there is a fine prospect of the adjacent country, which gave occasion to the following inscription on that side of the house,

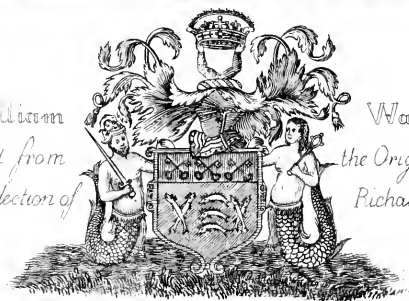
RUS IN URBE.

Intimating that it has the advantage of both city and country; above which were figures representing the Four Seasons.

The hall is paved with marble and adorned with pilasters, and during the life of the late Duchess, with a great variety of good paintings, and on a pedestal at the foot of the grand stair-case there was a marble figure of Cain killing his brother Abel.



St William
Engraved from
in the Collection of



Walworth Kn^t
the Original Picture
Richard Bull Esq

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

THE PORTRAIT
OF
SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH, KNIGHT,
Lord Mayor of London,
ANNO 1342, IN THE Vth RICHARD II.

THE Picture from which this Plate was engraved, is in the Possession of Richard Bull, Esq. F.S.A. who had it from the Collection of the late Right Honourable Joceline Sidney, Earl of Leicester, who died anno 1743, it is painted in Oil, on Boards of Oak, and has suffered much from the Hand of Time. The Length of the Picture is four Feet six Inches; Height two Feet four Inches. On the flat Part of the Frame, between the Mouldings, is the following Inscription in Gold Letters:

THIS. IS. THE. PICTOR. OF. S^r. WILYAM. WALWORTH.
* KNYGHT.
THAT. KYLDE. JAKE. STRAW. THE. REBELL. IN. KYNGE.
RYCCHARDS. SIGHT.

and on the short Sword or Dagger, which he holds in his Hand, is inscribed,

PVGNA. PRO. PATRIA.

The Dress is a scarlet Gown trimmed with brown Fur, over a dark brown Gown; on his Head is a scarlet Cap; a Gold Chain hangs about the Neck. The Arms of the Fishmongers Company, of which Sir William was a Member, is placed in the Picture on the Side of the Portrait, but is put at the bottom of the Plate, that the Head, &c. might be engraved on a larger Scale.

The killing of Wat Tyler, by Sir William, in Smithfield, being an Event recorded by every Historian since that Time, it will be needless here

here to insert it, and we shall only observe, that he was a Person of great Courage and Bravery; for on the first Attempt of Wat Tyler and his Adherents to pass London-Bridge, Sir William, with some Citizens, endeavoured to prevent them by Force from entering the City; for this, and afterwards endeavouring to shut the City Gates, the Mob threatened to kill him, and those that assisted him. Indeed he seems, throughout the whole of the riotous Proceedings of Wat Tyler and his followers, to have been active, brave, and prudent.

Several Writers affirm, that the Addition of the Dagger to the Arms of the City, was in Remembrance of the good Service done by the Citizens and Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor.

THE following Directions for the different Officers about the Court of King Henry VIII. were drawn up at the Command of that King, by Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, Lord Chamberlain from 1526 to 1530; and are copied from a very curious Manuscript in the Possession of

THOMAS LLOYD, Esq.

The Booke of Henrie Erle of Arundell, Lorde Chamberleyn to king Henrie theighte; and Copie of a Booke signed by his Ma'tie, and delivred to the Erle of Worcestour, somtyme Lord Chamberleyn to his Highnes.

HERAFTER ensueth certaine Articles, which were made and appointed by the most excellent and victorious Prince, king Henrie theight, and by thadvise of his most noble Counsell, the fourth day of Februarie, in the xvijth yere of his most noble reign; concerning
thordering



HENRY VIII.

*From an Original Picture on B. and.
in the Collection of the Earl of Arundel.*

thordering and Service of his Chambers, and the Dueties of his Officers and Servaunts belonging to the same. Signed with hys most gracious hande.

THE KINGES most Noble Grace willet and commaundeth expressly, that the knightes and esquiers for his bodie, that be, or hereafter shalbe ordeyned and admitted to give their daylie attendaunce vpon his most royall person; and also all gentlemen huisschiers, sewers of the Kinge's chamber, yomen huisschiers of the chamber, being of the crown, of the garde, or otherwise; gromes and pages of the said chamber, which be bownden, or hereafter shalbe, to give their dailie or quarter attendaunce: That from hensforth euery of them do keepe, and diligently obserue all the poyntes and articles which hereafter ensue: and that to bee doon by euery of them aforesaid according to their roome, vpon paine to be punished, as hereafter is more largely shewed.

For the Knightes and Esquiers for the Bodie.

FIRST, that euery knight and esquier for the bodie, that be, or shall be hereafter appoynted or commaunded by the King's grace, or the lorde chamberleyn for the tyme being, to keepe and lye in his palett, except that thei haue licence of his grace, or of my lord chamberleyn. Also that no person, of whatsoeuer roome or estate he be, presume to lye in the forsaid palet without it be by the commaundement of the King, or his chamberleyn in the name of his grace. Also, that euery day oon of the forsaid esquiers for the bodie be redie and obedient at dyner and souper to serue the King of his potage at such tyme as he shalbe commaunded by the sewer or gentleman huisschier: And that euery night, at eight of the clock, after souper is doon, on of the esquiers hauing the fee, be redie in the King's chamber, or ells where the watche shalbe appoynted to be kept, for to receive and make for all night the King's cupborde: And therof to give to himselfe to take the sayes: And in absence of such oon, another esquier for the bodie being there to do the said service. And that doon, he and the gentleman huisschier to bere it to the King's previe chamber, or ells where thei shalbe commaunded, as it hath ben accustomed to be doon. Not failing euery of them so to do, vpon paine that after the first default

default so in them founde, t'ei to be warned therof by the lorde chamberlayn, or vicechamberlayn in his absence, t'amende: And at the seconde default to be committed to warde by the said lorde chamberlayn, or vicechamberlayn in his absence; and there to remayn during the King's pleasure: And at the thirde default, to be clerely expulsed, and put out of his roome and wagies.

The Roome and Seruice belonging to a Gentleman Huissier.

FIRST, a gentleman huissier ought to go before, when he is comaunded by the King, or by my lorde chamberlayn, or his deputie. The said gentleman huissier to be well ensured of the King's mynde, and my lorde chamberlayn's, whom, and what persons he shalbe commaunded to lodge within the place where he goeth vnto; and what chambers he shall prepare for the King, and what arras, beddes, and what stuf he shall prepare the said Chambers withall.

Item, the said gentleman huissier ought surely to serch and enquire of all maner of infirmities, or any other casualties, wherethrough the Kinge might be annoyed withall in the towne or in the said place wheremat his Grace shalbe lodged in. And incontinent he to certifie the trowth to the King or to my lorde chamberleyn as he findeth.

Item, the same gentleman huissier ought to haue with him a yoman huissier, foure of the chamber, if the busines, and dressing of the said place, and chambers be moch, or ells to haue twoo yomen, a grome, and a page of the chamber, the grome porter, and of the warderobe of the beddes oon at the lest.

Item, first the said gentleman huissier, when he commeth to the place, he ought to call to him the keper to bring to him all the keyes of the said place; that is to say, of all chambers, offices, and of all fore-gates and back-gates. The said huissier to deliuer the said keyes of the gates vnto the King's porters, shewing them the daungers of the said gates, if any such be.

Item, the gentleman huissier ought first to see the reparacions of the said place, wherethrough the King might be annoyed. And so he to call vpon the clerk of the works for reparacion therof.

Item, the gentleman huissier, this doon, first and principally to appoynt such chambers and lodging for the King's person, as hath
been

been accustomed. If it be in a straunge place, the said vssher to appoynt the best and most convenient chambers, as he may thinke by his discrecion. Secondly, the Queene's chambers, and lodgings. The thirde, my Ladie the King's mother's. The iiijth the Prince, with all other the King's children. This doon, the said huisshier ought to appoynt my lorde Chamberlayne's. And the said huisshier to se and command the said lodging to be apoynted with the King's stuff.

Item, the gentleman huisshier ought to apoynt all other heed officers, and officers and howses of offices, and lodging for such lordes and ladies, gentlemen and gentlewomen, as ought of duetic to haue lodging within the King's place.

Item, the gentleman huisshier ought to knowe the King's mynde, what personages shall please his Grace, as nigh as he may, that shalbe lodged within the said place.

Item, the gentleman huisshier ought to knowe the King's mynde by the lorde chamberlayne, and at all tymes to take the aduise of him in theis maters, and all other maters towching the roome of a gentleman huisshier. And in thus doing for the well-seruing of the King, he may oftentimes save the said huisshier blameles.

Item, the gentleman huisshier ought to meete the King without the gate, and so to convey and shewe him his lodging, and so the place afterwards as it shall please his Grace.

Item, that none huisshier lodg within the King's place, nor no man, nor woman, within the same, what degrei that thei be so euer of, without a speciall commaundement of the King, or of my lorde chamberleyn. And thus as the said vsshers will avoyde the King's great displeasur and to their ponishment.

Item, the King's pleasur and street commaundement is, that the gentlemen huisshiers making lodging from tyme to tyme within the King's courte, shall see and note substantially, what lockes, keyes, and other such implements, as before mentioned, thei do finde in the chambers where thei make lodginge, giving charge vnto such persons as thei do put and lodg in the same, that euery percell therof be sauely left in the chamber and redeliuerid with the key of the chamber, to the keper of the house, or other person deputed to receive the same at their departing, without embeystlyng, purloynning, or carying away any part therof vpon payne of imprisonment and making restitution to the partie, of double the valew of the thing so embeyseled or purloyned.

Item, in avoyding theis inconvenients and divers others, the King's

pleasur and streit commaundement is, that none of the said gentlemen huisshiers give lodging or chamber in the King's howse to any person, but to such as ordinarily be appoynted to have bowge of courte, and lodging within the same.

Item, the roome and attendaunce of gentlemen huisshiers is this; that thei, or some of them, ought to be within the King's chamber by viij. or ix. of the clock in the morning, there to give their attendaunce, and to oversee yomen huisshiers, yomen of the chamber, gromes, and pages, that thei haue occupied the roomes and dressed the King's chambers, as is afore rehersed, ordinately in their roomes.

Item, a gentleman huisshier ought, when the King is redie, to keepe the doore of the chamber, when the King is present; and so all the daye where his presence is, so it be not in his counsell, or in his secret chamber. If it be in his counsell-chamber, the said gentleman huisshier ought to go out of the chamber to keepe the doore on the out side, or els to deliuer the keeping of the said doore to on of the lowest of his counsell.

Item, if the King be in his secret chamber, a gentleman vssher ought to deliuer the doore of the said chamber to such oon as he thinketh by his discrecion shoulde best content the King's mynde, and is accustomed therto.

Item, a gentleman huisshier ought in the morning to vnderstand and knowe where he will heare measse, that he may ordeyne for him that that belongeth to his office; that is to say, a stoole, a carpet, cushings for him to kneele on as he thinketh in place most convenient.

Item, a gentleman huisshier ought to enquire and knowe of my lorde chamberlayn, and, in his absence, of the King, where it shall please the King, and what houre he will haue his dyner. And therupon the said huisshier ought to give warning to them of the kychin for the preparing of the same. And so the saide gentleman huisshier to commaunde the yomen huisshiers that thei sende, and to make redie all other officers, as is afore rehersed, in their roomes.

Item, a gentleman huisshier ought to enquire of my lorde chamberlayn, and, in his absence, of the King, when it shall please his grace to sende the sewer for the King's dyner.

Item, a gentleman huisshier's roome is to deliuer the King's swerd vnto a knight, or vnto a lorde to bere it before the King, when he goeth to the chapell, or to any other place, or in his royall estate. And this to be doon by thadvise of my lorde chamberlayn what the person
shalbe

shalbe that shall bere it, and after the daye by the discrecion of the huisschier somewhat. That is to say, Christmas day and Easter daye, and great and solempne feasts, orels in feriall days.

Item, a gentleman huisschier ought tattende vpon the King's travers, and there to give good attendaunce, that is to say, when the King shall commaund him, and not to leave the said travers vnfurnished of an huisschier.

Item, a gentleman huisschier ought to laye the cuschinn at the King's offering, for him to kneele vpon. And the two yomen huisschiers to laye the carpet vnder the saide cushin, if it be before the high aulter; if it be in the closet, the cushin onely.

Item, a gentleman huisschier ought surely to commaunde the saide yomen huisschiers to bring the said carpet and cushins to the chapell or closet, as the case shall require.

Item, if the King offer in his closet, feriall dayes, the gentleman huisschier ought to deliver the besaunt to the greatest estate there being present, he to take the saye therof, and deliuer it to the King.

Item, the gentleman huisschier ought incontinent, when he hath sent the King's sewer to the dresser, to commaunde a karuer for the King to take a towell, and to occupie his roome at the bourdes ende.

Item, a gentleman huisschier ought to commaund the saide sewer and karver to washe their hands before thei take their towells.

Item, the gentleman huisschier ought to be well insured, and to knowe my lorde chamberlayn's mynde, and, in his absence, the King's; that is to say, what karver, sewer, and cup-berer, shall content the King's mynde for the season.

Item, in daies of estate, the said huisschier ought to commaunde especially the karver that hath thee fee, the sewer that hath thee fee, to attende and wayte, and cup-berers, or els more honorable persons by the discrecion and advise of my lorde chamberlayn in such great daies of estate.

Item, that no karuer, sewer, nor cup-berer take vpon him to do service without he be commaunded by a gentleman huisschier.

Item, a gentleman huisschier ought incontinent when the King's meat is commyn into his chamber, to commaunde a knight by his discrecion to go with him to the ewery bourde; the huisschier there to receive the King's towell, and the said knight the bason with the King's water; forseing alwayes the sayes taken therof. And so incontinent to come into the King's chamber to his presence; the huisschier to deliuer the saide

saide towell to the greatest estate, taking saye therof. And in principall daies, or in daies of estate, the said huisschier to deliuer the towell to my lorde chamberlayn; he to haue the conveying therof after his discrecion.

Item, the said huisschier to remember the lordes there being present to awayte vpon the King, to serue him with his water. This doon, the said huisschier ought to receive the said towell, and go with the said knight, and deliuer the said stuff agayn to the ewerye.

Item, two gentlemen huisschiers ought to be redie, and waite at euery ende of the King's bourde to remove it out when the King sitteth down in his chaire, and so to set it in again.

Item, incontinent, (this doon,) the gentlemen huisschiers ought tawayde the King's chamber where he sitteth in, except those lordes that shoulde sit at the King's bourdes ende, karver, sewer, cup-berer, benchmen, and other; that is to say, oon sewer for the bourdes ende, the King's butler for his cupbourde, and his pantor for his mouth. This doon, a gentleman huisschier alwayes to keepe the King's chamber-doore where the King is.

Item, the gentleman huisschier surely to knowe of my lorde chamberlayn the King's mynde, whom it shall please him to haue to sit at his bourdes end for that daye, and all other lordes to wayte vpon my lorde chamberlayn.

Item, incontinent the gentleman huisschier to call water for the lords that shall sit at the King's bourdes ende; the which water ought to be redie at the saide chamber-doore by the commaundement of the yomen huisschiers, as apperith before by their roomes; the said lordes to washe in the lowest part of the chamber.

Item, the gentlemen huisschiers ought to commaunde the yomen huisschiers to set the formes at the King's bourd's end. And so to depart when thei haue doon.

Item, the gentleman huisschier ought to forbidde that no maner man do set any dishe vpon the King's bed for feare of hurting the King's riche counterpoynates that lye therevpon. And that the said huisschier take good heed, that no man wipe, or rubbe their handes vpon none arras of the King's, wherby thei might be hurted, in the chamber where the King is specially, and in all other.

Item, there ought to be waiting at all tymes at the King's chamber-doore, or nigh therevnto, where he is present, a yoman huisschier, a yoman groom, or page, to be redie to do all such seruice for the King as the gentlemen huisschiers shall commaunde them.

Item,

Item, the said gentlemen huissiers ought to knowe the King's mynde, when it shall please him to haue any herawldes, mynstrells, or any such other, to come to his presence, or ells not.

Item, the said gentleman huissier that kepeth the King's chamber-doore, whiles he is at dyner, ought to sende warning to such his fellowes as be in the same roome, to helpe to take vpp the King's clothe, and an other to see the conveiaunce of his water to be redie at the doore at his vpp rising. And the said huissier to call twoo yomen to take the King's bourde and tressells away. And in a principall day, or daies of estate, the gentlemen huissiers to do it them-selfe.

Item, the gentlemen huissiers ought to give warning to the yomen huissiers to bring water forthwith for the lordes of the bourdes ende, as is afore rehersed.

Item, that no man, of whatsoeuer degree he be of, be so hardie to nigh the King's chaire, nor stand vnder the cloth of estate, nor to lene vpon the King's bedde, nor tapproche the cupbourde, where the King's quishyn is layed, nor to stande vpon the carpet: but that euery man stande down in the lowest ende of the chamber, as nigh as thei can; and so to withdrawe them, when the King speaketh with any lorde or gentleman. And this to be called boldely vpon for the same.

Item, a gentleman huissier ought to fetch breade and wyne, and to bring the King's cupp to his presence at afternoone, and other tymes, as it shall please his grace to call for it. And so to deliuer the breade to some noble knight, and the eup to oon of the eup-berers.

Item, the gentlemen huissiers of the chamber ought to recorde all maner breade, ale, wyne, stockes of trenchers, which is spent in the King's chamber; and so to certifie it into the King's counting-house.

Item, if there be any straungiers come from any noble man or other, the gentlemen huissiers ought to set him in some such place convenient within the King's chamber, as is meete for him by the discrecion of the L. Chamberlayn and huissier; and to commaunde service for him after his degree. And the saide huissier ought to speake to the King's almenor, karuer, and sewer, to rewarde him from the King's bourde. This is to saye, if the saide straungier happen to come when the King is at dyner.

Item, the gentleman huissier, if there come any honorable persons to the King at any other tyme, thei ought to call with them the saide persons to the seller, pantrie, or buttrie; and there to commaunde such breade,

breade, meate, and drink, as by their discrecion shalbe thought meete for them. And this in no wise to be withsaide in none of the offices aforsaid. It is the King's honneur.

Item, that no gentleman huisshier be so hardie to take any commaundement vpon him, but that it may be with the King's honor, by his discrecion in theis maters to myspende the victualls, but wheras it ought to be. And if he do, he is not worthie to occupie that roome, but for to abyde the punishement of my L. Chamberlayn.

Item, a gentleman huisshier ought to comaunde yomen huisschiers, and yomen, to fetch breade, ale, and wyne, at after-none, for lordes and other gentlemen being in the King's chamber, when the case so shall require.

Item, the gentlemen huisschiers ought to give their attendaunce aswell at souper as at dyner, when it shall please the King to supp in his own chamber, as afore rehersed.

Item, a gentleman huysshier at all tymes to laye on, waite, and to take heede, and to see yomen huyschiers, yomen of the chamber, gromes, and pagies, that thei do their roomes in euery poynt as is afore rehersed.

Item, all gentlemen huyschiers ought to be rightwell expert, and to knowe the roomes of the yomen huyschiers, yomen of the chamber, gromes, and pagies, or els he is not hable to occupie the saide roome, as a gentleman huysshier of the King's chamber, but to the King's displeasur, and his own shame.

Item, a gentleman huysshier ought to call and comaunde for the making of the King's bedde in dewe and convenient howre, as afore is rehersed for the bed-making.

Item, a gentleman huysshier, by speciall comaundement of the King, ought to call for a torche, for to fetch for all night, at viij. of clock at night. A grome to bere the torche. A yoman huysshier of the same night's watch to followe him with all yomen, gromes, and pages belonging to the same night's watche. First, to go to the pantrie; there to receive the King's breade, and well and truly to give thofficers for the month the saye therof. Also there taking a taste of the breade for them of the watch. And incontinently to depart vnto the buttrie for the King's ale; there to receive iij. cuppes of asshe, and ale, and to give them saye therof.—One of the said watche ought to fetch a pot, and a gyspyn at the picher-house for ale, and wyne, at the said watche. And so to depart into the seller. And there the gentleman huysshier to receive the King's cupp, and to deliuer it

to the grome that beareth the torche, a cupbourde cloth, ij. pottes of wyne for the King: geving them the saye therof in the King's cup of the said wyne. This doon, to go to the ewery; there to receive the King's towell, bason, and water, for the King's hands; and geving them the saye therof in like wise. And that doon, to go the grome porter; there to receive a mortar of waxe, xvij. sises, and a pricket for the King, and the watche. And this doon, thei all ought to come into the King's great chamber; there comaunding a yoman of the saide watche to keepe the chamber-doores: and there to avoyde all other except the watche, knights and squyers for the bodie. And so then to drawe the travers.

Item, the said gentleman huysshier ought to call a squyer for the bodie for making of the said cupbourde, and charging of the watche. And if there be none, he to make it himself, as aforesaid.

Item, the cupbourde made, and the watche charged, a yoman huishier and a yoman ought to haue the charge therof; and then the said squier for the bodie and gentleman huishier ought to take the King's cupp, his breade, his wyne, his towell and water for his handes, his mortar of waxe, with his pricket and lights. And thei to bring it into the King's secret chamber, where he shall make him redie; and there to take the saye of all such the said stuf. And so then thei maye departe for that night.

Item, two gentlemen huishiers in high dayes of estate, when the King goeth in procession, thei ought to go aparte out of the procession somewhat before the King. Alwaies hauing regarde to the King, that no maner man be so hardie to sue, ne to put bill, ne to approche nigh to him during the said procession. Also they hauing good waite to the King to come to him if he do call them, or do make any countenance to them, to do him service or message, as he shall commaunde them: And this is the cause of their going there.—And that thei faile not of this doing vpon payne, That is to saye, for the first offence founde in him or them, to leese vij. dayes wagies, or the valor therof of their fees that thei haue of the King's grace; and for the seconde default, to be comitted to warde for vij. daies; and for the thirde offence, to be clerely expulsed and put out, and also discharged of his roome.

The Roome and Service belonging vnto a Yoman Huysshier.

FIRST, a yoman huissier ought to be dayly within the King's chambers by viij. of clock in the morning at the furthest, to attende and take the charge therof. And first, to discharge the watche, and to charge them of the wayting daye to give their attendaunce; and he himself not to depart from the chamber-dooere, except he deliuer the charge therof to some other yoman huissier of his company, and to shewe him his duetie, that he permit ne suffer any man to come within the same chamber, but lordes, knightes, and gentlemen, officers of the King's howse, and other honest personages, as by his wisdom and discrecion shalbe thought good. Resorting in all cases doubtfull to the lorde chamberlayn, or, in his absence, to the vice-chamberlayn, for knowledg of their pleasur and minde in that behalf. And that the said yoman depart not from the said doore vnto the tyme that one other yoman be charged therewithall for no cawse.

Item, a yoman huissier ought to keep the seconde chamber-dooere; and there he to receiue in gentlemen and all honorable folke, the yomen keping the great chamber every oon of them.

Item, the yomen huysshiers ought to take good heede for to see and comaunde groomes and pages to dress the King's chambers, to make fires and all such things as belonge to the said gromes and pages to do towching their roomes; and this to be doon incontinent at their first comyng to the chamber.

Item, that every yoman huysshier ought to knowe, and to be perfect of the yomen's roome, of the grome's roome and page's roome, or els thei cannot occupie the roome of an huysshier.

Item, the yomen huissiers ought to sende for warning of all officers for the King's dyner, at such tyme as the gentleman huissier shall comaunde them, and to be redie at all times when the case shall require.

Item, yomen huissiers ought to se the King's bourde set, and comaunde yomen to do it, and to see that there lack no formes nor stooles for the same.

Item, yomen huissiers ought to helpe the ewer to couer the King's bourde, or els to teache a yoman, and to comaunde him to do it with the ewer.

Item, the yoman huissier ought to comaunde ij. yomen to fetch the towell and water for the lordes of the King's bourde's ende, as sone as the gentleman huissier shall fetch for the King.

Item,

Item, the yoman huisshier ought to comaunde the sewer for the King's bourde's ende to wayte vpon his roome as sone as he seeth the King's sewer go for the King.

Item, the yomen huisshiers ought to set stooles and formes for the lordes at the King's bourde's end; and so to depart out of that chamber when thei be set.

Item, the yomen huisshiers incontinent ought to sende a sewer of the chamber for my lorde chamberlayn's service, and all other lordes, knights for the bodie and squiers for the same, chapleyns, gentlemen huisshiers, yomen huisshiers, and yomen waiters.

Item, yomen huisshiers ought to comaunde yomen to go with the sewer for the said service, and especially yomen dailie waiters. Wherefore thei be allowed their meete at the King's great chamber-doores; where their roome is for to sit with the yomen huisshiers.

Item, the yomen huisshiers ought to warne surely panter, buttlers, to be there redie to serue the said lorde chamberlayn, lordes, knightes, and all other gentlemen in the King's chamber.

Item, a yoman huisshier ought to call two yomen for seruing of my lord chamberlayn of water, and other lordes being with him standing on foote before dyner.

Item, incontinent as my lorde chamberlayn begynneth to washe towards his dyner, that tyme the yomen huisshier ought to avoide the chamber of all people, except those that ought of right and dewtie to dyne, without there be such personages as my lorde chamberlayn comaundeth the contrary: or a gentleman huisshier by the advise or licence of my lord chamberlayn. And that no maner of man waite there vpon lorde nor gentleman after the said chamber be set, except sewers, gromes of the chambers, and officers, as buttler, panter, and ewer, and certein of the servaunts of the lorde chamberlayn, vice-chamberlayn, and capitaine of the garde; that is to say, the lorde chamberlayne, iij servaunts; the vicechamberlayn, ij servaunts; and the capitaine of the garde, oon servaunt: and not to excede that nombre at the most.

Item, the yoman huisshier ought to walk the chamber when my L. Chamberlayn, lordes, knightes, squiers, chapleyns, and gentlemen, sitte all the while thei be at their dyner and souper, for the ordering of the said service of all the said chamber.

Item, incontinent that the yomen huisshiers in due tyme call an almenor to take vpp themselves an ewer to laye them a towell, and a grome to give them water.

Item, the yomen huisschiers incontinent to call an almenor tavoyde the gentlemen huisschiers where thei sit; an ewer to laye them a towell, and a yoman to give them water; the said towell to be layed vnto the lordes, which sit with my lorde chamberlayn; the said huisschiers to rise incontinent when thei haue wasshed.

Item, the said yomen huisschiers to avoyde the chapleyns bourde, and a yoman to give them water; and thei to rise and departe incontinently. An almenor to be called by the said yoman huisschier tavoyde my L. Chamberlayn's bourde, and the lordes', with the helpe of my lorde Chamberlayn's servaunts; and then an ewer to laye my L. Chamberlayn and the lordes a towell, and a yoman to give my L. Chamberlayn water, and the lordes after.

Item, incontinent the said yomen huisschiers to call and comaunde the gromes of the chamber to take down the bourdes of all the chambers, and to laye them, and dress them vnder the arras; as it is more plainely shewed in the roome of the gromes.

Item, the said yomen huisschiers to occupie the same roome and busynes as well at souper as at dynner, as is afore rehersed.

Item, a yoman huisschier ought to fetch for afternone, breade, ale, and wyne, for lordes, knightes, and gentlemen, as often tymes as the gentleman vssheer shall think it requisite. And the said gentleman vssher shall recorde it.

Item, the yomen huisschiers ought to be redie euery holidaye to bring in a carpet and a cussbyn into the queere of the chapell for the King's offering. And in the same wise a carpet and a cussbyn for his stations in procession dayes, as often tymes as the case requireth.

Item, a yoman huisschier ought to comaunde torches within the King's chamber, yomen and gromes to bear them, as it is afore rehersed in their roomes.

Item, yomen vschers ought to bid and comaunde the gromes and pages to fetch sises with the grome porter. And thei to set them vp as many as shall be requisite by the aduise of the gentlemen huisschiers.

Item, the yomen huisschiers ought to sende yomen for torches to convey the King to the chapell and from the chapell. And so to contynewe within the King's chamber as the gentleman huisschier shall aduise them, and as many torches as the gentleman vscher shall comaunde as the case shall require by their aduise.

Item, a yoman huisschier to be redie to fetch for all night with the gentleman huisschier and yomen. And the said yoman huisschier to keepe

keepe his watch in his proper person without a reasonable cawse, or without the licence of my L. Chamberlayn or his deputie. And in like forme all the yomen grones and pages.

Item, that the yomen huisshiers ought in speciall to be within the King's great chamber there as my L. Chamberlayn dyneth; there to be redie for thordering of the same all the daye; all thei or some of them. And that none of them disobeye the comaundement of the gentlemen huisshiers of or for any service to be done towching the King. If thei do not, thei be forsworne, and must abide the ponishment of my lorde chamberlayn, and the King's great displeasur. And also vpon paine of the first default so founde, to loose vij. daies wagies, or the valor therof, of his fees that he hath of the King's grace: and for the seconde default found, to be comitted to warde vij. daies; and for the iij^d default, to be clerely expulsed and put out, and also to be discharged of his roome.

*The Roome and Service belonging to a Sewer of the King's
Chamber to doo.*

FIRST, a sewer of the chamber ought to give his dailie attendaunce in the King's great chamber at houres and tyme of dyner and souper, and also voides and banketts, when any such be appoynted, euer to be redie to go to the dressing whan thei be comaunded by a gentleman huisshier, or a yoman huisshier, vpon paine for euery default so founde in any of them to loose one daies wages, if thei haue not licence of the King, or of the L. Chambrelayn, or vice-chamberlayn in the lorde chamberlayn's absence. And though so be, the King do give on licence, yet he shall not depart before that he hath shewed the L. Chamberlayn or vicechamberlayn, how long the King hath licenced him to be absent, to thintent that if he tarie lenger than licence was graunted, he may be checked accordingly. And if so be he shewe and proufe a reasonable excuse vnto the L. Chambrelayn, or vice-chamberlayn. And at thende of the quarter, a booke to be made and deliuerid to the L. Chamberlayn, or vicechamberlayn, of all the defaults made by them; thei to set to their handes, and deliuer the said booke to the compting-howse, there to be payede of their wages as shall be expressed in that booke, and none otherwise.

Item, oon of the sewers to fetch the seruice for the lordes that sit at
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the King's bourdes ende, or for the bourde of the lordes, if his grace sit not out abrode. Another to go for the service of the lorde chamberlayn and for all the chamber. Also oon of them to be at the dresser, to se all the said seruices be deliuerid from the said dresser. And he and the said sewers to go vpp with the said seruices take good heede to what persons thei deliuer the said service to beare, that no meate be embeyselid or taken away by the waye neither by the said bearers, nor other persons; that if any such misordre be doone, that then the said sewer may shewe to the lorde chamberlayn, or vice-chamberlayn in his absence, the names of the person or persones that so did offende. Also that the said sewers give nor take none themselves. And this the King's Grace willet and straitely comaundeth to be obseruid and doon by the said sewers, vpon paine, for the first offence, to loose the valor of vij. daies wages that so offendeth; and for the seconde default, to be ponished vij. daies in prison; and for the iiij^d offence, to be clerely discharged, and put out of his roome. And if he suffer any persons to do it, and will not tell it, as is afore rehersed, or by negligence that thei will take no heede, who did it, or can not tell, who did yt, for any such offence to be ponished, as is afore saide. Also if any of the sewers that be not in wages, do, or suffer to be done, any of the forsaide offences, when he doth seruice, he that is so founde in default, to be ponished, for the first offence, by emprisonement of iiij. daies; and for the seconde, viij. daies imprisoned; and for the iiij^d tyme to be clerely put out of his roome.

*Punicion of them that bearith the Service and Meate into the
Chamber with the Sewer.*

FIRST, if any of the yomen, gromes, or pages of the King's chamber, that beareth the said dishes of meate do any of the forsaide offences, or suffer any other persons to do it, and will not shewe it, as is afore saide, and the same so certified and proued before the lorde chamberlayn, or vicechamberlayn; he that is so founde in the fault, to be ponished for every offence so founde as is before rehersed for the punition of the sewers.

The Roome and Service belonging to Yomen of the Crowne of the Garde and of the King's Chamber to doo.

FIRST, for them that been waiting of the daye, whiche daye is the seconde day after their watche. And for all other, but in speciall for them that be of the King's great chamber; and to be there at viij. of the clock, or by viij. in the morning at the farthest. They to reliefe the watche, and to give their attendaunce as shall followe herafter.

Item, a yoman of the wayting of that daye to take the keping of the King's great chamber doore, he and his company for that daye. And that thei suffre no man to come within the chamber without thei be lordes, knightes, squiers, yomen, gromes, and pagies of the King's chamber, or other honest persons, after their discrecion. Thei to keepe out vagabunds, straungiers vnknownen, and all other simple folke allway when such persons come. Thei to repaire and to take thadvise of the huisschiers of the chamber, and the huisschiers to take the advise of my lorde chamberlayn, he knowing further the King's pleasur.

Item, the yomen groomes and pages who watched the night passed before, as sone as thei be relieved, that thei incontinent convey all the King's plate with all other stuf which was in their charge that night to the offices wherto the said stuf belongeth for their discharge.

Item, that the yomen of the chambre be redie at all tymes, and in especiall those of their wayting daye, to warne thofficers for to make redie for the King's dyner and souper, when thei be comaunded by an huisschier; that is to say, first the ewer, the pantour, the sellorer, and at night the chaunderye, if the case so require, by the advise of the huisschier.

Item, two yomen of the chamber, their roome is to set the King's bourde; and at after dyner to be redie at the doore to come in to take downe the same bourde whan the gentleman huisschier shall comaunde them.

Item, yomen huisschiers and yomen of the chamber ought to helpe the ewer to couer the King's bourde.

Item, yomen of the waiting daye in speciall, and all other yomen of the chamber, ought to be redie to waite vpon the sewer to bring in the King's meate, as the sewer shall appoynte them. And this thei fayle not when the huisschier shall comaunde them.

Item, yomen of the chamber of their waiting daye, with all other yomen, ought to be redie to fetch torches to serue the King, as many

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as the huisshier shall comaunde. Thei to waite vpon the King in his chamber, and to convey him to his chapell, as thei be comaunded by the huisshier as the case shall require. And that none of them depart out of the King's chamber with the same torches without the aduise of an huisshier.

Item a yoman ought to give gentlemen huisshiers, chapleyns, squiers, knights for the bodie, lords, and the lorde chamberlayn, water for their handes at all tymes when thei shalbe comaunded.

Item, a yoman ought to beare a torch before the sewer for the King at all tymes, whan he is comaunded. The said yoman to fetch the same torch at the grome porter's, and there to deliuer it againe whan he hath doon.

Item, all the yomen huisshiers of the chamber, yomen gromes, and pages of the chamber, ought to go or ride for any message of the King's, whansoeuer any gentleman huisshier shall comaunde them in the King's name. And also that thei do at all tymes any other maner of seruice for the King whensoeuer any gentleman huisshier shall comaunde them. And if thei do not, thei be forsworne, and must abide the ponishment of my L. Chamberlayn; and ouer this, the King's great displeasur, the which to them is to heuye to beare.

Item, the yomen huisshiers, yomen of the chamber, gromes, and pages, must awaite vpon the gentlemen huisshier to go with him to serue the King for all night; a grome bearing a torche before them: and so to bring the said stuf into the King's chamber, wheras the cupbourde shalbe made. And the saide watche to be kept there; the said yomen huisshiers, gromes, and pages, to take the charge of the said cupbourde, and watche, as a squier for the bodie or a gentleman huisshier shall give them charge: That is to saye, after the travers drawen, that no man come within the King's chamber, but if he be a knight, squier for the bodie, gentleman huisshier, or page of the chamber for the said night, but thei be of the watche.

Item, on of their great charges is to serch the King's chambers, and all the King's place, well and truly, for an aduerture of fire, or of any maner of treasons, brutes, or noyses, which shoulde annoy the King for the said night; thei to defende and to give warning incontinently if it shoulde so happen. And this to be doon euery quarter of the said night. And that none of them sleepe for the said night, for daunger of the premises. And so to contynewe the said watche vntil the morrow, thei and euery of them vnto the tyme thei be discharged by an huisshier of the chamber. And in no wise that thei
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faile in performaunce of the premises: And that vpon paine for the first defaulte founde, to leese vij. dayes wages, or the valor therof, of their fees that thei haue of the King's grace; and for the seconde default, to be comitted to warde for vij. daies; and for the iij^d default, to be clerely expulsed and also discharged of his roome.

The Roome and Seruice belonging to a Grome Porter to do.

FIRST, a groome porter ought to bring ladders for the hanging of the King's chambers. The said groome porter to bring in tables, formes, tressels, and stooles, strawe for bedds, russhes, and all other such necessaries belonging to the said chambers as the gentleman huisshier shall comaunde him. The said groome porter to haue all the forsaide stuf to the sergiaunt of the hall.

Item, the groome porter ought to bring to the King's chamber-doore all maner fewell, and there to haue it in a redines, as wodde and coles, as shalbe thought necessarie, whan it shall be comaunded by a gentleman huisshier or yoman huisshier. Also to haue euer redie torches, sises, and other lights for the King's chambers, as it hath been accustomed to be deliuerid.

Item, the keper of the King's place ought to deliuer to the gentleman huisshier the keyes of all the place; the said keper to sweepe and make cleene the flowres, walles, windowes, and roofes, of all maner filthes and cobwebbes, before any of the King's stuf come within the said chambers. Wherefore he hath his fee for keping of the said place. And the said groome porter to see this to be doon; and that vpon paine afore rehersed for yomen huisshiers.

Item, a speciall poynte that all maner officers, at their first coming to the King's place, that thei knowe the places and offices hereafter ensuyng: That is to say, the warderobes of roobes, and bedds, pantry, buttery, sellor, chaundry, picher-howse, groome porters, with all other offices, that thei may be expert to go to them, when thei be comaunded, for the redie seruing. And that he faile not in performing of the premises vpon paine of the first default founde, to leese vij. daies wages, or the valor therof of his fees that he hath of the King; and for the
seconde

seconde default, to be committed to warde for vij. daies; and for the iijth. default, to be cleerely expulsed and put out, and also discharged of his roome.

The Roome and Service belonging to a Groome of the King's Chamber to doo.

FIRST, a groome of the King's chamber, and page also, ought to be within the King's chamber by vij. or viij. of the clock in the morning at the farthest: That is to saye, in the great chamber and seconde chamber; and there to give their attendaunce in all dewe tyme vntill the King be seruid for all night. And there to waite, and take good hcede of the King's arras, beddes, fourmes, stooles, carpetts, cushyns, with all other stuf belonging to the saide chambers. And not to faile, vpon paine such as the lorde chamberlain shall set, or, in his absence, the vicechambrelayn, vpon their part of the hundred pownds, and their watching clothing at the yere's ende; of which attendaunce no grace to be had but by the King's licence, or the lorde chamberlayn, or vicechamberlayn in his absence. And furthermore, if it shall please the King to give licence to either groome or page, yet the licenced shall not depart till he haue aduertised the saide lorde chamberlayn, or vicechamberlayn, in his absence, of the same, to tintent the tyme and continuance of his leave to be absent may be entred in the checkbooke, and checked again when his leave is expired, without any grace. But if it so be that thei can shew and prove vnto the saide lorde chamberlayn or vicechamberlayn a reasonable excuse.

Item, the said groomes to be redie to set vp the bours for my lorde chambrelayn, lords, knights, squiers for the bodie, vschers of the chamber, chapleyns bords, yomen huisschiers, and yomen waiters bours, furnisshed and garnisshed with fourmes and stooles according to the same.

Item, a groome to give yomen huisschiers and yomen waiters water, when the haue dynd. And so to take down their bours.

Item, two groomes to holde vpp the King's arras or hangings, and other twoo to take down the bourdes of chapleyns, huisschiers, squiers, knights, lordes, and the lorde chamberlain's. And thei to set aside all fourmes, tressels, and stooles; casting the arras ouer them, as may be most honest and convenient.

Item,

Item, the said groomes oon of them to be redie at all tymes in the evening in the chamber to take a torche when thei be comaunded, to stande in the chamber all the while the chamber is in seruing.

Item, a groome to take a torche to go before the sewer of the King's bourde ende; to bring them from the Kechyn to the King's chamber doore, where the King sitteth. And so ordinately to the seruing of all the King's chamber.

Item, a groome or page ought to go to the groome porter, to fetch with him sises when daylight passeth, or when he is comaunded by an huysshier: That is to saye, iij. v. vij. or ix. as he is commaunded for euery chamber. And the saide groome or page to take good heede, that no man take away the saide sises vnto the tyme the King and his chambers be seruid. And then the said groomes or pages to take them awaye.

Item, the said groomes, pages, and groome porter, ought to haue iij. messe of meate; and thei to eate yt in the groome porter's howse.

Item, the groome of the stoole ought to haue oon messe of meate.

Item, a groome must be redie in the chamber to take a torche for the taking up of the yomen huisschiers and yomen; and another groome to give them water. The saide groome with his torche incontinent to stande in the chamber where my lorde chamberlayn, knightes, squiers for the bodie, chapleyns, and other, there to stande while thei be a taking vpp, and haue washed.

Item, this doon, a groom or page to fetch and set vp sises, as is afore rehersed, and to take up the bourds in likewise, as afore is rehersed, at dyner.

Item, a groome to keepe the vttermost doore of the King's chamber, whiles the yomen waiters be at dyner.

Item, a groome of the King's chamber ought to waite vpon knights, squiers for the bodie, chapleyns, gentlemen huisschiers, to fill their cuppes, and to waite vpon them when thei be at dyner or souper.

Item, a groome of the chamber ought to take a torche to beare an vssher and yoman to serue the King for all night.

Item, that the groomes and pages of the chamber do render in right perfect maner, that the same roofes, wyndowes, and portalls of the place, where the King's grace shall happen to be at any tyme during his remayning there vpon that deliury, be so kept cleane from dust, filthe, and cobwebbes, as is prelimited.

Item, a speciall article, that all groomes, and pages, ought to wayte

and give their attendaunce at all tymes from the morning vnto the tyme the watche be charged for the King's chambers: That is to saye, for rich arras, riche beddes, carpetts, cushyns, counterpoynts, formes, stooles, tables, and all other things belonging to the King's chamber. Wherefore it hath been seen often tymes past, that there hath ben cut, stolen, and borne away, diuers of the said stufs. Thei to be awaiting as well when the King is departed forth of his place as when he is within: Or els they to make all fiers and doores sure: And to beare the keyes to the warderobe of beddes. For thes seruices and well-doings of the said groomes and pages, the King giveth vnto the groomes xls. by yere; and to the pages, xvjs. viij*d*.; and that vnchecked: and ouer this, of his most abundant grace, on hundreth pwnds by waye of rewarde at Christmas yereley payed.

Item, the King's gracious pleasur is, that the hundreth pounds before mentioned shalbe equally distributed to the said groomes and pages according to such a booke as the lorde chamberlayn, or vicechamberlayn, in his absence, shall deliuer at the yere's ende according to their defaults.

Item, the groomes of the stoole, with a page with him, or such as the King will comaunde, ought to waite in the King's secret chamber specially, and none ells.

Item, a speciall article, that no page withsaye the doing of service of a groome, in a groome's absence, when he is comaunded. Ne the groome withsaye to do the service of a page, in the absence of a page, when he is comaunded.

Item, at the King's removing from any place, that he hath: It is the roome of a groome page to call on of the King's warderobe of the beddes to receive again all such stufs as hath been occupyed within the King's said chamber towching the same warderobe: That is to say, arras, beddes, counterpoynts, carpetts, cushyns, fether-bedds, with all other stufs towching the same. Also thei to deliuer to the groome porter all tables, tressells, fourmes, stooles, with all other implements being in the said chambers, by tale. The said groome porter to deliuer the same stuf vnto the keper of the said place by indenture to the King's behoof to serue at his comyng again. And that thei fayle not in obseruing well and truly the premisses vpon paine, that is, for the first default in them so founde, to leese vij. daies wages, or the valor therof of their fees that thei haue of the King's grace; and for the seconde default, to be comitted to warde for vij. daies; and for the iij^d default

fault to be clerely expulsed and put out, and also discharged of his roome.

The Roome and Service belonging to a Page of the King's Chamber to doo.

FIRST, the roome of a page is this: Oon in euery chamber to be wayting when thei be comaunded: That is to say, first in the morning to take up their own palet, to make fyres in euery chamber, to strawe the flowres, and all other vn honest thinges; to make redie the Knights and squiers for the bodie, and to take vp their paletts; to shake the carpetts, and to dresse the said chambers honestly, as may be to the King's honor. And this to be doon before any lordes or knightes, or any other, come within the said chamber. Also the said pages, on of them, to be in euery chamber for the suretie of the fiers in the said chambers, whether the King be within the said place or not. And thei to be redie at all tymes when thei shall be comaunded, to do messages, or any other seruices to my L. Chamberlayn, or any other officers vnder him.

Item, the said pages at night, at season convenient, must make the paletts for knightes and squiers for the bodie in such chamber as thei shalbe appoynted vnto.

Item, the said pages shall do make redie the knights and squiers for the bodie, and beare the geare to the King's great chamber at the instance of the said knights and squiers to their seruents. And the said pages to receive of the said knights and squiers' seruents such night geare as thei shall deliuer to them for their said m^{rs}. This doon, the said pages to make sure the fires and lights in euery chamber, and so to make their paletts at the chamber-doo, where the said knights and squiers do lye.

Item, a page to strawe the chambers before thei be hanged for sauing of the arras. And the said page to make fires for the cyres and mustenes of the said chambers. And thus euery thing to be well and truly doon vpon paine, that is to saye, for the first default founde, to leese vij. daies wagies, or the valor therof, of their fees, that thei haue of the King's Grace; and for the seconde default, to be committed to warde

warde for vij. daies; and for the thirde default, to be clerely expulsed and put out, and also discharged of his roome.

The olde Order for making of the King's Bedd; not to be vsed nor doon, but as his Grace woll comaunde and appoynte from tyme to tyme herafter.

FIRST, a groome or a page to take a torche, and to go to the warderobe of the King's bedds, and bring them of the warderobe with the King's stuf into the chamber for making of the same bed; wheras ought to be a gentleman huissier, iiij. yomen of the chamber for the making of the said bed; the grome to stand at the bedd's feete with his torche. Thei of the warderobe opening the King's stuf of his bed vpon a faire sheete betwene the said groome and the bedd's foote, iij. yomen, or two at the lest, in euery side of the bed. The gentleman huissier apart comaunding them what thei shall do. A yoman with a dager to serche the strawe of the King's bedde, that thei be none vntrute therin. And then thes yomen to cast vpon the bed of down vpon that, and oon of them to tumble ouer it for the serche therof. Then thei to beate and tosse the said bedde, and to laye on then the bolster, without towching of the bedde wheras it ought to lye. Then thei of the warderobe to deliuer them a fustian, taking a saye therof. All these yomen to laye their hands theron at vns, that thei touche not the bedde till it be layde as it shoulde be, by the comaundement of the huissier: and so the first sheete in likewise. And then to trusse in both sheetes and fustians rownde about the bed of down. The warderobe to deliuer the seconde sheete vnto two yomen; thei to crosse it ouer their arme, and to strick the bed as the huissier shall more plainely shewe vnto them. Then euery yoman laying hands vpon the sheet, to laye the same sheete vpon the bed; and so the other fustian vpon, or ij. with such couerings as shall content the King. This doon, the two yomen next to the bed to laye down agayne the ouermore fustian, the yoman of the warderobe deliuering them a paire of sheets: The said yomen therewithall to couer the said bed: And so then to lay down the oucrest sheete from the bedd's hedde. And then the said twoo yomen to laye all the oucrest clothes of a quarter of the bed.

Then

Then the warderobber to deliuer unto them such pillowes as shall please the King. The said yomen to laye them vpon the bolster, and the hed sheet with which the said yomen shall couer the said pillowes; and so to trusse thends of the said sheete vnder euery ende of the bolster. And then the said warderobber to deliuer vnto them twoo litle small pillowes, wherewithall the squiers for the bodie or gentleman huissier shall give the saye to the warderobber, and to the yomen which haue laied on hands vpon the said beds. And then the said twoo yomen to laye vp the said bedd towards the bolster, as it was before, thei making a cross, and kissing where their hands were. Then two yomen next to the feete, to make the feers as the huissier shall teach them. And so then euery of them to stick vp the angels about the bed, and to let down the curtens of the said bed or sperver.

Item, a squier for the bodie, or a gentleman huissier, ought to set the King's swerde at his bedd's hedde.

Item, a squier for the bodie ought to charge a secrete groome or page to haue the keping of the said bedde with a light vnto the tyme the King be disposed to go to it.

Item, a groome or page ought to take a torche while the bedde is in making, to fetch a lofe of breade, a pot with ale, a pot with wyne for them that make the bed, and euery man.

I YOUR homager, by reason of my tenure in the manor of A. in the Countie of B. become liegeman of lif and lymme, and of earthelie worshipp: And faithe and trouthe I shall beare vnto Yow for to live and dye, against all maner men, as God me help, and holie Saintes.

I shalbe faithfull and true, and faithe and trouthe I shall beare to yow my Soueraign Lord King Henrie, and to your heires Kings of Englande, of lif, lymme, and earthelie worshipp, for to live and die, against all people; and diligently I shall entende vnto your needs and busynes after my witte and power; and your counsaill I shall keepe, and truly I shall knowledg the seruice dew of the temporalities of my Archbusshoprick, which I clayne to holde of Yow: And to yow, and your comaundement in that that to me apperteigneth and belongeth, I shalbe obedient; as God me help.

I shalbe faithfull and true of faith, and trouthe I shall beare to the King our Soueraign Lorde, and to his heires kinges of England, of
life

life and lymme, and earthelie worship, for to live and die, against all people: And diligently I shalbe entendaunt vnto the King's neede and busines, after my wit and power; and the King's counsell I shall keepe and layue: And to him and his comaundement in that that to me belongeth and apperteigneth, I shalbe obedient; as God me helpe.

Sub protestatione tamen, quòd hujusmodi fidelitas sic per ipsum sancita, non cedat in prejudicium dicti Prioris, vel successorum suorum in futurum.

I A. B. sweare by the holic Evangelists, that I A. faith and trouth shall beare vnto our Soueraign Lorde E. the iij^d, king of England and of Fraunce, and lorde of Ireland, and vnto the Queene our Soueraign Ladie his wief, and vnto their issue. And vpon the office of A. B. I shalbe dayly, truly, and diligently awaiter and attende, vnto the which I am at this tyme admitted and recouered. I shall not knowe any treason or thing prejudiciall compassed, accompted, or imagined against our said Soueraign Lorde and Soueraigne Ladie, or issue of any of them, but I shall incontinent vpon the said knowledg discover it to my lorde chamberlayn, or vnto his depute, if he haue any, or, in his absence, to on of the vsshers of the said chamber. I shall not discover any secrets or thing that may happen to come to myn cares, that shall touche the King's counsell, or thous of his chamber. And I shall be obedient vnto my said lorde chamberlayn, and vnto the said huisschiers, and their comaundements diligently and faithfully obserue and keepe to my power. I shall eschewe all maner of riotts, making of bands, quarells, and debates, either within the said chamber or without; but I shall forbidde and let all such inconuenients as farre as I maye; and also let the saide officers, or oon of them, haue knowledg therof. Also I shall not depart out of the King's courts without licence obtained of my said L. Chamberlen, or his saide depute, if he haue any: Which premises, all and euery of them, with all other comaundements to be given on the behalf of our said Soueraign Lorde by my saide L. Chamberlen, or his saide depute, if he haue any, or any of the said huisschiers, I shall faithfully obey and keepe to the vttermost of my power; so God me help.



THOMAS DE WOODSTOCK

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

*Engraved from the Original Picture,
in the Possession of the Right Hon.^{ble} Geo. Onflow*

Published by J. E. 1795

*The Renouncement of the Pope's Power and Jurisdiction, by the
Busshops of England, vnto the King's Highnes; and the Othe
and Power given vnto them only by the King within this his
Realme.*

II STEVEN GARDENER, principall Secretarie to your Highnes, and clerk, busshop of Winchester, renounce and clerely forsake all such clauses, words, sentences, and graunts, which I haue or shall haue hereafter, of the Pope's Holiness, of the busshoprick of Winchester, that in any wise is or may be preiudiciall to your Highnes, your heires, successors' dignitie or estate roiall; knowleging myselfe to take and holde the said busshoprick immediately and only of your Highnes; most lowly beseching your Grace the same for restitution of the temporalities of the said busshoprick, promising, as afore, that I shalbe faithfull, true, and obedient, subiect to your said Highnes, your heires, and successors, during my lif: And the seruice, and other things due vnto your Highnes, for the restitution of the said temporalities of the said busshoprick, I shall truly do and performe; so held me God, and the holie Evangelists.

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

THOMAS DE WOODSTOCK.

THOMAS DE WOODSTOCK, so called from the place of his nativity, (the youngest son of King Edward III:) Duke of Gloucester. He was (as Mr. Camden describes him) an ambitious man, and of an unquiet spirit; he behaving himself arrogantly towards his nephew, fell under his displeasure, and being surprized in his way to London, was hurried away to Calais, where he was smothered between two feather-beds, A: D: 1397. A little before his death, he made a
confession

confession under his hand, (as appears from the parliament-rolls) that by virtue of a patent extorted from the King, he had exercised regal authority, appeared armed in the royal presence, contumeliously reviled the King, renounced his allegiance, and entertained a design to depose him, for which he was *attainted of high treason after his death*; and his honour being forfeited, was bestowed by King Richard II; on Thomas Lord De Spenser, who was created Earl of Gloucester by that King.

This curious Portrait is in the Collection of the Right Hon^{ble} Earl Onslow. Considered as a piece of Art it is no mean performance, and must have been the work of one of the best Masters of the time wherein it was painted. To the *Collectors of English Heads* it will be a valuable acquisition, no Head of this Duke having before been engraved.

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

The following Orders, &c. for the Office of Constable of England, is printed from a MS in the Possession of

RICHARD BULL, Esq. F.S.A.

ORDERS for the Office of Constable of England, made and conceived by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester and Constable of England, and dedicated to

KING RICHARD THE SECOND.

TO his right highe & mighty lord and liege Richard by the grace of God King of England and France, Lord of Ireland & acquytaine Thomas Duke of Gloster your Conestable of England sheweth that
wheras

wheras many battayles within lists have ben in this your Realme of
 England aswell of late in the tyme, & p'sence of my right worthie Lord
 and father your grandfather whom God pardon, as in this your tyme,
 & p'sence more then hath ben longe tyme before and yt is very
 apparainte that many ought to have ben, And for that yt is the greateste
 acte that may be in armes & that to yo' right excelent royall Ma^{tie} ap-
 pertayneth the soveraignetic iurisdiction and knowledge so that yt be
 grownded by Justice and equitie to your honorable renowne in whom
 all Justice ought to remayne and be Wherefor for that there are diuers
 maners, costomes and orders established in diners partes and Contries
 aswell within your subiection as otherwies wheresoeuer, Howbeit this
 your said Realme had neuer any establishment, Costomes or ordynance
 of armed battails within lists in your tyme ne yet in the tyme of your
 noble Progenytors albeit they were wise valyant and Juste Neuertheles
 because that you yo' heirs and successors may the bettar do Justice &
 equitie to all suche as in lyke seates of armes shall have to do before
 you aswell your Leges & subiects as others Whatsoever I your said
 humble Leege & constable do offer vnto your royall Maiestie this litle
 booke of the order and manner of combatinge in listes not denyenge
 but that yt is not so wisely nor With so good aduisement and discretion
 made but that yt maye easely be amended Requireng your noblesse as
 humbly as I maye or can that of your benigneite it might please your
 grace to serueue examine correcte and amend the said booke shewenge
 your opinyon as yt shall seeme good with the delyberation & aduise-
 ment of the wisest most valyant and sufficient lordes and Knights of
 your Realme who in seates of armes haue the greateste Knolidge,
 Albeit I haue enterprised this work I haue not don the same to take
 vpon me suche knowlidge or skill that I am hable to accomplishe suche
 a matter but for that yt belongeth to my office Although that those
 which weare in the same office before me did neuer write the same
 howbeit they weare wise & discrute ye farre more then I am Wherefore
 I requer your royall Maiestie and all my companions and frendes w^{ch}
 the saide booke shall see or heare that you and they will holde me
 excused if there be any thinge more or lesse added to the same then
 ought to be for accordeinge to the litle power and knoledge that I haue
 I haue made the same besechinge your highnes my right excellent &
 rightworthie Lorde that the saide booke maye be examyned corrected
 and amended and to adde or dymynishe if neede requyer withe the
 good aduancement and deliberacion of you your graue valyant and suffi-
 cient Lordes & Knights of your Realme who in seates of armes haue

the greatest Knowledge as aforesaid Further may yt please you to establishe approue ordeyne and confirme the said booke to be kept in your said realme of England for you your herrs and successors beinge Kinges of England as to whome of right it appertayneth.

Firste the quarrells & billes of the Challenger & defendante shalbe pleadid in the cowrte before the Conestable and marshall and if they can not prove their cawse neyther by witnes nor otherwise but discide there quarrell by force the one to proue his entent vpon the other and the other in like case to defende, the Constable hath a power to appointe the battaile as cheef Vycaire or capptaine vnder god & the Kinge. The battele beinge appoynted the constable shall assigne them the daye and place in sorte that yt be not within xl daies after the battaile appointed unles yt be by the consent of the challenger and deft. awardinge them how many weappons they shall haue that is to saye Glayue Longesword short sworde and dagar Also the said Challenger and defendant shall find sufficient suerties and pledges that euery of them shall come at their said daye the Challenger to trie his proufe vpon the defendent and the deft. in his defence vpon the Challenger. And that the hower be appointed to the Challenger & that he be in the listes at the leaste by the hower of prime to make his proofs & discharge his sureties & the deft. to do in lyke case and that neyther of them do hurte damage laye in waight nor do eche other any greuance or anyoynce by them or any of their frendes wellwillers or others whatsoever before the howre appoynted to the battaile.

The Kinge shall finde the feeld to fight in and the listes shalbe mad & deuised by the Constable and it is to be considered that the listes muste be 60 pace longe and equally made without greate stones the grounde flat and 40 pace brode in good order and that the ground be harde stable and firme and that the listes be strongly barred abowt with one dore in the este an other in the weste with good and stronge barres vij foote highe or more that a horse can not leape over them.

The daye of the battale the Kinge shalbe in a seate vpon a high skaffolde & a place shalbe made for the Constable & Marshall at the foote of the steers of the said skaffolde where they shall sit and then the suerties of the Challenger and defendantt shalbe called into the listes & present in the cowrte before the Kinge as prisnars vnto the Challenger and Defendant be come into the listes and haue mad their assurance.

When the Challenger comethe in his Jorneye he shall come to the east gate of the listes in suche manner as he will fighte with his armour and weapons as is appoynted by the cowrte and there he shall remayne

remaiue vntill that he be led awaye by the Constable in sorte that when he is com to the gate the Constable & Marshall shall go thether & the Constable shall aske him what man he is that is come armed to the dore of the listes What is his name and wherfor he is come and the Challenger shall answer I am suche a one A de K the Challenger that is com hether &c. for to accomlishe &c. Then the Constable openynge the Vmbrell of his helmet & perceavinge him to be the same man which is the Challenger shall cawse the doore of the listes to be opened and suffer him to enter with his said armour weapons victualls and other lowable necessities about him & also his cownsaile with him and then he shall bringe him before the King and to his seate wheare he shall attend vntill the Defendant be come.

In the like sorte shalbe doone to the defendant but that he shall enter in at the Weste dore of the listes.

The Conestables Clarke shall write and put in regester the comynge and the hower of the entrance of the Challenger and how he entred into the listes a foote or on horsbacke with the Color of the horse and how the horse is armed lest anye thinge sholde happen by weaknes of the horse or harnes & allso the harnes of the Challenger and how he is armed and with how many weapons he entrithe the listes & what victualls or other lowable necessities he bringethe into the listes with him.

In the like sorte shalbe donne to the defendante.

Further that the Constable cawse goode heede to be taken that no man neyther before nor behinde the Challenger or defendant shall bringe any more weappons or victualls then are appointed by the cowrte.

If so be that the defendant come not in tyme at the daye howre & tyme lymeted by the cowrte the Constable shall comānd the Marshall to cawse him to be caled at the fowre Corners of the listes the which Cric shalbe made there in manare and form followinge Oies Oies Oies E de B defendant come to the iorney the which you haue enterprised this daye to discharge your suerties before the Kinge the Constable and Marshall to encownter in your defence A de K the Challenger in that he hath surmysed the.

And if that he come not then in tyme he shalbe caled the seconde tyme in the lyke maner & in the ende he shall saye come the daye passethe to moche & if he come not at that tyme he shalbe caled agayne the thirde time but yt shalbe between the highe third and mid-daye in the same manner as before & in the ende he shall saye the
daye

daye passeth to moche and the howre of myddaye is at hand see that you come at that howre of myddaye at the farthest vppon perrill that maye ensue.

Albeit that the Constable haue appointed the howre and tyme vnto the defendant to come to his Jorney Neuertheles thoughte he tarry vntill middaye the Judgment ought not to pas against him whether yt be in case of treason or otherwise But yt is not so with the Challenger for yt beloweth him to kepe his howre & tyme limyted by the cowrte without any prolonginge or excuse whatsoeuer whether yt be in case of treason or otherwise.

The Challenger and the defendant being entred into the listes with ther armoire weapons victualls other lowable necessities and cownsailes as they are assigned by the cowrte the Conestable shall knowe the Kinges pleasure whether he will appoynte any of his Lordes or Knights of honor to the saide parties to heare there othe or whether he will that the said othe be made before him or before the Constable & Marshall within the listes the which thinge being donne the Constable & Marshall shall ueue the speares of the said Challenger & Defendant and shall cawse them to be cut and sharpned of equall measure as shalbe after rehersed.

Then the Challenger and Defendant beinge bi the Constable serched for there weapons that they be allowable without any manner of engyne in them disallowable and if they be otherwise then reason requireth then thei shalbe taken awaye cleerelie for reason good faithe nor lawe of armes ought not to suffer anye false engyne or treachery in so greate a deede further yt is to be noted that the Challenger or defendant maye arme themselves as suerly vppon thire bodies as shal seem good to them & to haue a targe or puuis in the listes because yt is but armure so that it be without any engyne in hit disallowable if the one haue yt and the other not & if yt fortune that the one of them wolde make his glayue short within the mesure of the standard yt neuertheless the other may haue yt of the measure of the standard if he will demand it of the Cowrte but as touchinge the speares whiche pas the measure of the standarde the one shalbe made of equall measure after the other.

And then the Conestable shall sende by the Marshall firste for the Challenger and his cownsaile to make his othe & before the said othe the Conestable shall aske him whether he will proteste any more and if he will that then he put yt in writinge for from thenceforthe he shall not make any other ptestacion. The Constable shall haue his Clarke redie in his psence & shall laye before him a booke open & then the Constable

Constable shall cawse his said Clarke to reade the saide bille of the Challenger aloude & the bill being red the Constable shall say to the Challenger A de K thou knowest this bill well & this the warrante and gage that thou gauest into our Cowtre so shall thou laye this right hand vpon these sainets and shall swere in manner and forme followenge.

Thow A de K shalt swere that this thi bill is trewe in all poynts & articles conteyned in the same from the begynning to the ende and that thou entendest to psue the same this daye vppon the said C de b defendant so god the healpe and all the Sainets.

This beinge ended the Marshall shall cawse him to be led backe into his place and the Constable shall cawse the Defendante to be caled by the Marshall and the lyke shalbe don to the Defendante as befor to the Challenger.

Afterwardes the Constable shall cawse the Challenger to be caled agayne by the Marshall and shall cawse him to laye his hande as before vppon the booke & shall saye A de K thou shalte sweare that thou neuer haste nor shalt haue more weappons about the nē on thy bodie nor within thes listes other then are assigned the by the cowrts that is to say Glayue longsword short sword and dagger nor any other knife smale or greate nē ston of vertue ne herbe nē charme experience carrecte or enchantment by the nē for the by the whiche thou trustest the bettar to vanquyshethe the saide E de B thine aduersarie whiche shal come agaynst the within this listes this daye in his defence & that thou trustest in no other thinge but only in god in thy bodie and thy rightfull quarrell so god the healpe & all sainets after the saide other beinge ended he shall be led agayne to his place.

In the like sorte shalbe don to the defendante.

The whiche othes beinge ended & their Chamberlins & pages beinge takē awaye the Conestable shall cawse by the Marshall bothe the Challenger & defendt to be called who shalbe brought & garded by the Constable & Marshalls men before them And the Constable shall saye to bothe parties thow A de K the shalt take C de K defendant by the right hand & he the in like case charging yow & euery of you in the Kinges name vppon pill that maye ensue & vpon pill to lose your quarell that whosoouer it is that is found in defawte that nether of you be so hardie to do to eche other anye hurt trouble or grevance nor to threttē any other mischefe at this tyme by the hand vppon pill before-said this charge beinge ended the Constable shall cawse them to claspe their handes together and to lay their lefte handes vpon the boke sayinge to the Challenger A de K Challenger thou swearest by the
faithe

faihte that thow geuest in the hande of thine aduersarie C de B Defendant and by all the sainets that you touche withe your lefte hand that this presente day you shall do all your power by all meanes that you can devise to prone your entente againste C de B defendant your aduersarie to make him yelde into your handes & so he to crie or speake or ells to make him die by your hande before you departe owte of these listes by the tyme and forme appoynted you by this cowrte by your faihte & so god your healpe & all saints.

Then he shall saye vnto the defendant C de B defendant you sweare by the faihte that you giue into the hand of your aduersarie A de K the Challenger & by all the S^r that you touche with your lefte hande that this presente daye you shall vse all your strenght pollycie & connyng in the heste sorte that you maye or can to defende yourselfe againste A de K the Challenger your aduersarie in that he hath surmysed the so god the healpe & all sainetes.

These othes being ended & euery of them led to his place their Counselors and frendes beinge taken awaye from them there shalbe certaine appoynted by the Constable & Marshall to gard them and yt is to be noted that then the suerties of bothe parties ought to be discharged of ther suretieship if they will require yt of the Cowrte.

Then afterwarde the Conestable shall comande the Marshall to make a proclimation at the 4 cornars of the listes in manner and form followenge OIES. OIES. OIES. we charge & comande you in the behalfe of the Kinge the Conestable & Marshall that no man neyther of greate or smale estate of what condition or nation soeuer he be, he so hardie from henceforth to approche the listes by a foote nor to speake owne worde to make any cowntenance signe likelehood or noyse wherby any of the pties A de K Challenger & C de B defendant maye take aduantage of eche other vppon pill to lose their life and goode at the Kinge's pleasure.

That done the Constable & Mareshall shall cawse the listes to be voyded of all manner of psons except their lieutenantes & two knights for the Conestable & one for the marshall who shalbe armed vpon their bodies but they shall have no knives or swordes abowt hem nor any other weapons wherby the Challenger or Defendant maye haue any aduantage whether yt be by negligence or otherwise by not kepinge them but the two lieutenants of the Conestable and marshall ought to haue in their handes eyther of them a speare without Iron for to parte them if the kinge wolde cawse them to staye in their fightinge whether yt be to reste or otherwise howsoeuer yt be.

The

The Challenger beinge in this place garded and accompanied by such as be apoynted by the Conestable & Maresheall & the Defendant in like mannar both pties beinge made redie appariled & accompanied by their treps aforesaid the Marshall withe the one partie & the Conestables Lieutenant with thother the Constable sittinge in his place before the kinge as his generall vicayre & the pties beinge redie to fight as ys said the Conestable shall by Comandement of the Kinge saye withe a loude voyce let them goe and rest a while let them go agayne & reste a while let them goe & do their indeuoir in godes names That beinge saide euerie man shall departe from bothe parties so that they maye encounter & do what shall seme to them beste.

The Chalenger nor Defendant may not eate nor drinke thenceforth without leaue or lycence of the Kinge for anye thinge that mighte happen albeit they wolde agree to hit by assent within them selves.

Thenceforth yt is to be considered diligentelye of the Conestable that if the Kinge will cawse the pties fightinge to be parted to rest or tarrye for what cawse soeuer it be that he take good regarde how they are parted that they be bothe in one estate and Degre in althinges if the Kinge would suffer or cawse them to goe together agayne and also that he harken well & haue good regard to them whether they speake each to another to render or otherwise for the witnessinge & reporte of the wordes from thenceforthe apperteyneth vnto him and vnto none other.

And if the battayle be in case of treason he which is conuicte shalbe vnarmed in the listes by the comandement of the Constable & a peece of the listes broken in reproche of him vppon the whiche he shall be drawne out with horses from the same place wheare he is vnarmed through the listes vnto the place of execution wheare he shall be headed or hanged accordinge to the mannar of the contrie the which thinge apertayneth to the Marshall to surueue & pforme by his ofice and to put the same in execution & to be by vntill yt be donne & fully ended aswell for the Chalenger as Defendant or good faithe right & lawe of armes will that the Challenger encure the lyke danger that the Defendant shoulde if he be vanquisht and overcome.

If so be that the case befor any other crime he which is convict or overcome shalbe unarmed without the listes at the place of execution whether yt be to be hanged or headed aswell the Chalenger as Defendant as it is said accordinge vnto the vsage of the contrie but he shal not be drawne vnto yt be in case of treason.

Also

Also yf yt be for any facte or action of armes he that is conuicte & overcome shalbe vnarmed as ys aforsaid & put forth of the listes without any execution.

And if it fortune that the Kinge will take the quarrell in hande & cawse them to agree without suffringe them any more to fight then the Conestable takeinge the one ptie & the Marshall thother ought to bring thē before the Kinge & he shewinge them his mind the Constable and Marshall shal leade them to one of the dores of the listes in such sorte with there weapons horse & armor as the weare founde when the Kinge toke the quarrell in hande & so the shall be ledde owte of the dore equalye so that the one go not owte before thother in no wise for after that the Kinge hath taken up the quarrell yt weare dishonestie that the one partie shoulde receve more dishonor than the other for yt hath ben saide by diuers ancient wryters that he whiche goeth first owte of the listes hath the dishonor the same ys aswell in case of treason or otherwise.

Also there oughte to be false listes withoute the principall listes between the whiche the Constables & Marshalls saruantes & the kinges saruantes of armes oughte to be to kepe & defende if any man sholde make any offence or trouble contrary to the proclamation made in the cowrte or any thinge that might be contrary to the Kinges roiall Maiestie or lawe of armes and those people ought to be armed in all points.

The Constable shall haue there so many men of armes as are nedefull & the Marshall shall haue also by the assignement of the Conestable so many as ar requisite which people shall haue the garde as is aforsaid & the Kinges sargants of armes shall haue the kepinge of the dore of the listes & the arrests yf any be made by the comandement of the said Conestable & Marshall.

Further if there be any meate or drinke mynestred to the Challenger or defendant or any other lawfull necessaryes after the counsellers frends & pages of the Challenger & defendant are taken awaye as afor is said the said administration doth belonge to the Harchaults & also the proclamation made witheyn the cowrts & listes The which Kinges Harchaults & purseuants shall haue a place appointed for them by the constable & Marshall as neare to the listes as thei may well be made so that they may see all the dede & be redy if they be caled to do any thinge.

The fees of the Kinge of armes of the pvince & the other officers of armes is all the weapons horses and armor the which they had medled withall

withall & let fall to the ground after that they are entred into the listes aswell of the Chalenger as defendant & also all horses weapons & armor of him that is conuicte whether yt be the Challenger or defendant with the listes Scaffald & tymber vsed at the said Battell.

THIS IS THE APPOYNTMENT

*Of the standing Scaffoldes in the Kings Palace of Westminster
at his Justs.*

FIRST next on to the Kyng on hys Ryght hand the erlys barens and Knyghts that cannot be w^t the Kyng in hys stage.

Item next to them on the same seyde the Jugges sargeannt & honorable lernyd men as the said Jugges will take to them.

Item next to them over the hall dore through the qwens counseill chambre all the ducesse women the countesses baronesses & ladyes of the courte women.

Item on the lyft hande of the qwene all the strange ladyes and gentillwomen that be not of the courte.

Item next to them all the marchaunts wyffys of the citee of london whiche be of worshippe.

Item next to them all other honeste women as fare as on to the rounde toure.

Item on the northe seyde afore the King the maior of London and hys brethren the aldermen w^t the counseill of the citee and suche as he will take to him.

Item next him on hys Ryght hand all the gentillmen of the Innes of the courte.

Item next thaym on the same syde the whorshippful comēers of the citee.

Item on the lefte hand of the maior the stelyerde w^t the cōpaignie.

Item on the same side next to them the marchants strangiers lumbaris and strangiers.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

THE following Copy of that truly curious MS. in the Cotton Library, concerning the Coronation of Henry VI. in France, having never yet been given, and being known only to a few People, I must therefore beg you will insert it in your valuable Work.

D. R.

*Ex. Bibl. Cotton, Titus, E. V.**Anno Octavo Henry VI.**Acta apud Cantuarium.*

THE xvi day of Averill, the forsaide yere of the Kyng, at the grete and besy prayer and instance of my Lorde of Gloucestre, and the remnant of the Lordes of the Kynges counsaile, my Lorde the Cardinal to go over into Fraunce with the Kyng, and to abyde there with hym, and to doo the goode that he may, yf so be that he find at his thider commyn, that the Lordes and Capitaines, and other that goo at this tyme also over with the Kng, wol be of goode reule and governaunce, and eschewe division and taking parties oon ayenst another, by discention or by ther owen auctoritie, and ellus he protested to come home, and reporte the cause of his departyn from them to the K. counsaile here.

Qwereupon it was agreed, that a prive seal be sent to the treasurer and chamberlains, to paye hym undre suche conditions as were expressed in his last paiement, when he went for the Kyng to the Duc of Burgoigne, for his intendaunce to the K. counsaile in Fraunce mli. a quarter or lesse after the rate, or more, for the tyme of his abyding there.

Item, it was accorded and assured theire, that no manner of querell that is, or may be, betwix lorde and lorde, or partie and partie, no bonde be taken, ne ryotes, ne gaderyng of people made; but that yf itte happen, that God defende, that enny dissention of debate fall betwix lorde and lorde, the remenant of the lordes, anoon as that discention commyth to there heryng or knowleche, shall, all other left, labour and extende to the redresse and appesying of the saide dissention

or



J. Haring del.

W. Norrish sc.

King HENRY VI.

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or debate, and that withouten holdyng of partialtee, or more favoir shewyng to oone partie thenne other, to stond hool unit and knyht togedres; and the said lordes bytwix whome peradventure suche division shall falle, to be assured to stande in heigh and lowe, to the redresse and reule of the remenant of the lordes.

Qwereuppon at Canterbury even forthwith my Lordes Due of Norfolk, the Erles of Huntynghton and of Warwick, among otheir theire beyng present, at the instance of my saide Lorde the Cardinal, made assurance in the handes of my Lorde of Gloucestre, that for any manere of querell fallen, or to falle, which Gode forbede, hereafter betwix him, or betwix theire kyn or servantz, either here or in Fraunce, or betwix theym, ther servauntes, and the servauntes of the Dues of Bedford, or of Bourgoine, or of enneye other of the Kynges allies or subgittes, thir shall not take amendes therof, ne punysshon of the trespass as of theire owen hede or auctoritee, but yf thei find them hurt or greved, thei shall lette the Kynges counsaile have knowleche of their gryef, and that of such resonable redresse as the said counsaile shall ordeyne or purveye for heym in the cas, thei shall hold hem consent.

And over this, it was appoynted and concluded there that suche maiters as for the well of the Kyng shall be passed in Fraunce by the counsaillers of Englande about the Kynges persone, may be holden as passed and don by oone accorde and advis bothe here and theire, and in lykewyse to be undrestanden and holden of matiers to be passed by the counsaillers here, olesse thenne the matiers be of suche weight, that of necessitee thei woll asken hool coication and advis of alle the Kynges counsaillers, bothe here and theire togiddres, personely or by wrytyng.

Item, it was advised and thoght, that as toward the regencie of Fraunce, occupied theire by my Lorde of Bedford, that anon atte the Kynges comyng into his reame of Fraunce, that name and office shuld cesse; and as to the lordships of Alanson, Anjou and Mayne, and other suche as my Lorde of Bedford desereth of the Kynges gifte, and occupieth in Fraunce; it was thoght and advised, that he shuld occupie hem still: and yf so be peradventure it shall lyke hereafter to the K. to resume the saide lordshippes and landes into his handes, and occupie hem, or dispose hem as it shall lyke unto hym; that thenne he recompensyng my saide Lorde of Bedford his uncle with other lordshippes and landes into the value of XL. M. francs yerely, may doo in this cas as it shall lyke unto hym with the saide lordshippes of
Alanson,

Alanson, Anjou and Mayne, and other so occupied in Fraunce by my saide Lorde of Bedford.

Item, it was there assured and accorded that noon of the grete officers ne counsaillers sworne to the Kynges counsaile, shall be remoerved or chaunged, withouten the advis and assent of bothe the counsaillers, as well of hem that be here, as of hem aboute the Kynges persone in Fraunce, ne noon mor added, ne put unto the said counsaile, withoute the same advis and assent.

Item, that in benefices, offices, and other thynges belongyng to the Kynges gift and disposition, when thei be voiden, suche as be the Kynges owen servautes, or have served his fadre or grand-fadre, be preserved unto him, lyke as it hath be promitted oft and assured afore this, so that thei have no cause to complain it is said thei doo dayly for lak of Fotheryng.

Item, that when it shall be written to the court by the Kyng, recommending enny of his subgittes to Bishopryches, that furst the advis be had and wyst of both the counsaillers, as well there as here, or then eny lettre passe for eny manere persone either undre the Kynges privie seal or his signet, in eschewyng of variance in writyng, and other inconvenientes that may ensue of the contrarie.

H. Cardinal.
J. Ebor, Canc.
P. Elien.
J. Bathonien.

J. Roffen.
Cromewell.
Tiptot.

Lecti fuerunt presentes articuli & repetiti, ac pro bonis expedientibus & rationabilibus affirmat, & iterum concordat, per Dominos de Consill. apud. Westm. primo die Maii, anno ix^o p^{re}senti^o D^{omi}nis Cardinal, Ebor,^{us} Canc.^{us} Elien.^{us} Roffen.^{us} Bathon.^{us} Epis. Tiptot, Cromewell, and Hungerford, Baronib^{us}, ac custodie privati sigilli, se subscribentib^{us}. ut supra.

Here foleweth the articles in general, that my Lordes, &c. appoynted to go into Fraunce desireth to be instruct of.

Furste, to knowe what power shal be sent into Fraunce for suretie of the persone of our Sovereigne Lorde, and for the continuance of his werre there.

Item, wether this power shall goo alle at oons and whenne, or ellus at divers tymes, and what at eche tyme, and whenne.

Howbeit that neither my Lorde of Gloucestre, ne noon of the Lordes of the counseil here, wol, can, ne dar, take upon hem, ne fittith hym to doo, to lymitte the power nedfull for suertee of the Kynges persone there;

theire; neverthelesse the nombre and power of men of armes and archiers, such as is in eny wyse possible now to be had here atte the charge of this lande, is appoynted, the which is knowne to the Lordes, and the tyme of there with hodyng and departyng from hens.

Item, that whether oure Sovereaine Lorde shal aftre his furste powaire cōmen, yif so be that his powaire comme not at oons, labour in his persone towarde his citee of Rayns, for to take his corone or noo, consyderyng that yf he might with Goddes grace obtene his corone, with the obeisaunce that he hath of his citee of Paris, hit were a grete confirmation of obeissaunce toward hym, of alle his subgittes theire.

A N S W E R.

Hit is not thoght to my saide Lorde of Gloucestre and Lordes of the Kynges counsaile possible unto hem, to advise here as nowe eny certayne tyme, reul or manere, of the Kynges most behovefull goyng up for his coronation to his cittee of Reyns; but that it must rather dwelle in the discretions of my Lordes of Bedford, the Cardinal, and other of his bloode, and of his counsaile theire, that may knowe and conside the circumstaunces and meens necessarie and behovefull thereto, but as ferr furth as my saide Lorde of Gloucestre and other of the Kynges counsaile here, can thynk as nowe, it seemeth necessarie the towne of Lovers, and the saide citee of Reyns to be had, and provision for the seure and save garde of his cuntrec behinde hym, to be maade before the Kynges goyng up to the same Reyns for his coronation.

Item, yf so be that the Duc of Burgoigne, or the Duc of Savoye, or bothe, or eny other, send unto the Kyng, offryng him service yif he wol take the felde and labour to the acheeivynge of his corone, so that thei nowe knowe the nombre, and that nombre he lych here estates that thei shall serve him with, and atte oure Soverain Lordes despens, what answer shall be given unto hem in this cas.

A N S W E R.

Reservyng alway and remitting the appoyntement and the answer of this article, and alle other that touche the demenyng of the Kynges persone, to my Lordes of Bedford, of Gloucestre, the Cardinal, and
other

other of his blode, it is thoght to other of the Lordes of the Kynges counsaile here, the service of the Dues of Bargoigne, of Savoye, or eny other notable persone behovefull to the Kyng, not to be refused or leyde besyde, but to be hadde in suche wyse, as it shall mowe be accorded betwix the Kyng and hem, to the best charge of the Kyng, be it by gifte of landes or otherwyse, so as it shall mowe be borne, and as grete and large suertec to be had of hem as may be getten, for the accomplyshyng of suche service as thei shall agree hem to.

Item, it is to knowe what goode shall be sent, or ellus where it may be had, for the kepyng of men of armes in the Royaume of Fraunce to the nombre of vñc speres, and howe the paiement shall be continued and for what tyme.

A N S W E R.

My Lorde of Gloucestre, and the Lordes that abiden here of the Kynges counsaile, have answered by mouthe to my saide Lord Cardinall, and other of the Kynges conseil, and made hem promesse suche as with Goddes grace shall be duely and truely execut with effect.

Item, for the paiement of the estates of the parliament of the chambre of accountes, and other officers of the Reyaume of Fraunce, considering that of that lande aryseth no commoditie to pay hem with.

A N S W E R.

That meny and divers causes and considerations suffre not the paiement remembered in the saide article to be made, at the charge of this lande, but that thei must be made of gode, suche as may be gettene there by meens ordinarie or extraordinarie, as fines of perdon or other suche as the Kynges counsaile can best fynde or advyse; moderyng alway the nombre of the persones and estates of the parlement and chamber of accountes and other officers, as the necessitee and service of the Kyng and his obeisaunce for the tyme axeth and requireth.

Item, wether our Sovereigne Lord shall ayenst the ende of the halve yere retourne agcin into Englande, or abyde stille there.

ANSWER.

A N S W E R.

Reservyng alway and remyttynge the appoyntement and answere of this article, &c. yf goode maye not be gotten theer nor here, ne of bothe the landes togeddre, for the holdyng and keeping of puissaunce theere, such as nedeth for suretee of the Kynges persone, that thenne his commyng hedre is necessarie to be disposed for ayenst such tyme as shall be thoght expedient to the seide Lordes of his blode, and of his counseil theire, the whiche hayng knowleche of goode suche as may be had here, and also there, shall mowe certify hedre ther advyses and ententes as toward the saide Kynges commyng home, and howe and whenne, and of provision necessarie to be made or had therefore.

Item, yf he shall retourne agein, what ordenaunce shal be made for keepyng of that lande behynd hym.

Item, yf my Lorde of Bedford wol not abyde theire for the governaunce of that lande, and what auctoritee and pouire he shall have; and yf my Lorde of Bedford wol abyde, what auctoritee and pouire shall he have, considering that as into this tyme he wol no commission take.

A N S W E R.

That in case of advis and appoyntement taken of the Kynges retourne hidre agein, it is thoght that the Kyng must leeve a sufficient lieutenant behynd hym for the governaunce and reule of the lande, havinge suche auctoritee, and also counseille appoynted, as shall be thoght necessairie, and behovefull for the good governaille thereof, the whiche for many notorye and evident resons and causes, must furste be offred to my Lorde of Bedford, he to be sturred and entreted therto by all wayes and meens resonable; and yf he wol not entende thereto, that then some Lorde and Capitaine be entreted to the same; it alwey purveyed and seen, that as fer furth as it shall mowe be doon, justice be sett up and stablished theire, and provision for the continuance thereof, before the Kynges departyng; and also it be ordeynt for the defence, suere and save garde of the saide lande, and for puissaunce of men, as fer furth it can or may be advised and borne necessarie for the same.

Item, yf the Cardinal of Seint Cross come to trete pees or trieues, to what manere fourme of trieues shal be condescended; for as of pees it seemeth

seemeth there ne may noon be concluded, considering the tenderness of the Kynges eage.

Item, considering that the nature of the lest pees woll, that no partie shall inire tractum pacis sine consensu trium statuum utriusque Regni, and that the estates of Fraunce wol not condescende to no traitee of trieues but onlych to traitee of pees, what shall be done in this cas?

A N S W E R.

In cas the Cardinall of Seint Croix, or other, come downe to trete of pees, it is thoght that his commynge to the saide entente, and his generalle exhortation to the same, must agreeably be received and commended and entended unto us by way of communynge and of heyrng; and that considering that in this tender age of the Kyng, a pees may not seurely be appoynted ne concluded for his partie, yf a goode and resonable trieues be desired, sturred and offred, it is thoght that it shulde be entended unto; namely, olesse, thenne before that men can see weyes and the meens possibel and likely of ferther conduyt of the werre to the Kynges availe and behove.

Item, forasmuche as hit appiereth wel that this reame may nought bere the charges of a continuelle werre, wether for countenaunce of the werre, yf noon other resonable meene of reste may be had, hit seme nought behovefull the Kyng for yere the landes and places that men mowe gete, to suche as mowen gete hem; and thei, yf eny suche may be founden, to make the werre withoute charge of this lande as ferre as it may be eschued.

A N S W E R.

Hit is thoght to my Lord of Glocestre, to whoose advis the remmenant of the counseile agreed hem, that considering that it is not possible, as ferre forth as men can see, the werre in the royaume of Fraunce to be conduit at the expenses and charge of this reame here, ne of the Kynges obeissaunce there: that, to the entente of kepyng of the Kynges obeissaunce there now, and getting of the remmenant, it is expedient to graunt, that his subgittes that shall gette at their owne charge and laboure, places and landes occupied by the Kynges rebelles, shal have hem and rejoyse hem es their own; hit alwey provided, that
yf

yf it may be thoght that men wol so labour to the conqueste, that thei so gete any places or landes for the whiche it shall lyke the Kyng to recompence hem with other places or landes within the Kynges obeissaunce of eagul value, hit shall be lefeull the Kyng so to do, and thei in that cas bounden to receyve the recompensation, and to leve to the Kynges wille the saide places so gotten by hem; finally nevertheless remyttynge the appointment and reule hereof to my Lordes of Bedford, the Cardinal, and other of the Kynges blode there.

Item, forasmuche as there is grete multitude of walled townes and castels in Normandie and in Fraunce, as well of the Kynges as of other menns, and the keyng of so many is grete charge to the londe, and oppression to the people, hit semeth necessaire to be advised which shall be kept, and which shall be disempared, as wel of the Kynges as of other menns; for thogh other menns fortresses be not kepte at the Kynges charges, yit thei lyve upon the poore people; an yif thei were taken with the enemyes, thei shulde cause distruction to the Kynges contrec.

A N S W E R.

Hit is well agreed here, that fortresses and places be disempared, suche as shall be thogh to the Kyng, by the advs of his counsaile there, unbehovefull, perilous or harmeful to be kepte or to stonde.

Item, whether the Kynge shall drawe up to Parys or noo, for eny request or desire that thei of Parys couthe make.

As in substance semblable to the answeyeven to the furste partie of the thridde article, addyng thereto that in cas that God lyke to dispossesse of the Kynges goyng up to Reyns, it is thoght expedient that he take his way thiderward by his towne of Parys, yf noon other cause or occasion let it, suche as may not be foreseen nor knowen here as at this tyme.

Articles exhibited by the Erle of Warwyk, Preceptor to Kyng Henry VI. to the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, (the Kyngs Uncles) and other Lordes of the Kings Counseil. To which are subjoined their Answers.

Ex. Bibl. Cotton. Titus E. I.

Anno undecimo, &c.

Nono die Novembris, anno undecimo, apud Westmonasterium lecti fuerunt articuli subsequentes coram Dominis se ad eosdem subscribentibus, & per ipsos ad eosdem articulos responsiones dabantur scdm. quod infra patet.

FOR the good renle, demeenyng and seuretee of the Kynges persone, and draght of hym to vertue and connyng, and eschewyng of eny thyng that myght yeve empeschement or let therto, or cause eny charge, defaulte or blame, to be leyde upon the Erle of Warrewyk atte eny tyme, withouten his desert; he consideryng that perill and businesse of his charge aboute the Kynges persone groweth soe, that that auctoritee and power yeven to hym before, suffiseth hym noughte withouten more thereto, desireth therefore thees thynges that followen. Furste, that consideryng that the charge of the reule, demenyng and governance, and alsoe of nourteure of the Kyngs persone resteth upon the saide Erle, whyles it shall lyke the Kyng, and the perill, daunger and blame, yf eny lack or defaulte myght be caused by ungoodely or unvertuous men, yf eny such were aboute his persone. He desireth therefore, for the goode of the Kyng, and for his owen seuretee, to have powere and auctoritee, to name, ordeyne and assigne, and for cause that shall be thoght to hym resonable, to remoeve thos that shall be aboute the Kyngs persone, of what estate or condition that thei be; not entending to comprehend in this desire the steward, chamberlain, tresourer, countrerouller, ne sergeans of officees, save suche as serve aboute the Kyngs persone, and for his mouthe.

ANSWER.

A N S W E R.

As toward the namyng, ordonnaunce and assignacion beforesaide, it is agreed, so that he take ynne noon of the iii Knyghtes ne Squiers for the Body, withouten th' advys of my Lorde of Bedford, hym beyng in England, and hym beyng oute, of my Lorde of Gloucestre, and of the remenant of the Kynges counseil.

Item, the saide Erle desireth, that where he shall have any persone in his discrecion suspect of mysgovernaunce, and not behovefull, nor expedient to be aboute the Kyng, except th' estates of the house; that he may put hem frome exercise and occupation of the Kyngs service, till that he shall mowe have speche with my Lordes of Bedford or of Gloucestre, and with the other Lordes of the Kynges counsaile; to that end that the defaulte of eny suche persone knowen unto hym, shal mowe ordeyne therupon as theymē shal thenke expedient and behovefull.

A N S W E R.

Hit is agreed as it is desired.

Item, the said Erle desireth, that for sekenesse and other causes necessarie and resonable, he may by warnyng to my Lordes of Bedford or Gloucestre, and the Kyngs counsaile, be and stande freely discharged of the saide occupacion and bessynesse aboute the Kyngs persone, undre the favor and goode grace of the Kyng, my Lorde of Bedford and Gloucestre, and other Lordes of the Kyngs counsaile.

A N S W E R.

Hit is agreed as it is desired.

Item, that consideryng howe, blessed be God, the Kyng is growen in yeeres, in stature of his persone, and also in conceyte and knowleche of his hieigh and royal auctoritce and estate, the whiche nauturally causen hym, and frome daye to daye as he groweth shal causen hym more and more, to grueche with chastysing and to lothe it, so that it may be reasonably doubted lest he wol conceyve ayenst the saide Erle, or eny other that wol take upon hym to chastyce hym for his defaultes, displesire or indignation therfore, the whiche withouten due assistance is

not

not esy to be borne. It lyke therefore to my Lorde of Gloucestre, and to alle the Lordes of the Kyngs counseil, to promitte to the saide Erle and assure hym, that thei shal formerly and trewely assisten hym in the exercise of the charge and occupacion that he hath aboute the Kynges persone, namely, in chastysing of hym for his defaultes, and supporte the saide Erle therynne; and yf the Kyng at eny tyme wol conceyve for that cause indignation ayenst the saide Erle, my saide Lorde of Gloucestre and Lordes shall do alle her trew delegence and power to remoeve the Kyng therfro.

A N S W E R.

It is agreed as it is desired.

Item, the said Erle desireth, that forasmuche as it shal be necessarie to remoeve the Kyngs persone at divers tymes into sundre places as the cases may require; that he may have power and auctoritee to remoeve the Kyng by his discrecion into what place hym thynketh necessarie for helth of his body, and suretee of his persone.

A N S W E R.

It is agreed as it is desired.

Item, syth the saide Erle hath taken upon hym the governance of the Kyngs persone, he desireth that alle the states officers and servants of the Kynges hous, of what estat or condicion thei be, have speciall commaundment and charge yeven by the Lordes of Bedford and Gloucestre, and by the Lordes of the Kyngs conseil, that in alle manere of thynges seen and advised by the said Erles discrecion, that is for the Kyngs estate, worship, helth and profit, by his commaundment and ordennance, thei be entendant and obeissant in accomplishing therof.

A N S W E R.

It is agreed as it is desired.

Item, forasmuche as the saide Erle hath knowleche that in speeche that hath be had unto the Kyng at part and in prive, not beryng the saide Erle, nor enny of the Knyghtes set aboute his persone, nor assigned by the saide Erle, he hath be sturred by some frome lernyng
and

and spoken to of divers matiers not behovefull; the saide Erle doubtyng the harme that myght ensue of suche speche at part, yf it were suffred, desireth that in alle speche to be had with the Kyng, he or oon of the iii Knyghtes, or some persone to be assigned by the said Erle, be present and prive to it.

A N S W E R.

This article is agreed, except suche persones as for neynesse of blode, and for their estate, owe of reson to be suffred to speke with the Kyng.

Item, to the entente that it may be knowen to the Kyng, that it procedith of th' assent, advis and agreement of my Lorde of Gloucestre, and all my Lordes of the Kyngs counseil, that the Kyng be chastysed for his defaultes, or trespas, and that for awte therof he forbere the more to doe mys, and entende the more besily to vertue and to learning: the said Erle desireth that my Lord of Gloucestre, and my saide other Lordes of the counsaile, or grete parte of hem, that is to say, the chaunceller and tresourer, and of everyche estate in the counseille spirituall and temporell, sume come to the Kyngs presence, and ther make to be declared to hym their agreement in that behalve.

A N S W E R.

When the Kyng cometh next to London, all his counsaile shal come to his presence, and there this shal be declared to hym.

Item, the saide Erle, that alle his dayes hath above al other erthely thyngs desired, and ever shal, to kepe his treuthe and wurship unblemished and unhurt, and may not for alle that, lette malicious and untrew men to make informacions of his persone suche as thei may not, ne dar not stande by, ne bee not trewe; beseccheth therefore my Lorde of Gloucestre, and alle my saide Lordes of the counsaile, that yf thei or any of hem have be enfourmed of enny thinge that may be or soun to his charge or defaulte, and namely in his ocupacion, and reule aboute the Kyngs persone, that the saide Erle may have knowleche therof, to the entente that he may answer therto, and not dwell in hevy or sinistre conceyte or opinion, withouten his deserte and withouten answer.

ANSWER.

A N S W E R.

It is agreed.

H. Gloucestre.	J. Roffen.
J. Ebor.	J. Huntynndon.
P. Elien.	W. Suff.
W. Lincoln.	H. Stafford.
J. Bathonien, Canc.	R. Cromewell.

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

The following particular Description of the Coronation of Queen Ann, Wife to Henry VIII. was written by a Person who lived at that Time, and was present thereat.

THE King's Highnesse addressed his letters to the maior and commonalite of London, signifying unto them, that his pleasure was to solemnize the coronation of his most deare and well-beloved wife, Queen Ann, at Westminster, on Whitsunday next ensuing; willing to make preparation, as well to fetch her grace from Greenwich to the Tower by water, as to see the citie garnished with pageants in places accustomed for the honor of her grace, when she should be conveyed from the Tower to Westminster. Whereupon a common-council was called, and commandement given to the Haberdashers, of which craft the maior was, that they should prepare a barge for the bachelors, with a master, and a foyste garnished with not only their banners accustomed, but also to decke them with targets by the sides of the barges, and to sett up all such seemly banners, and banneretts, as they had in their halles, or could get to furnish their said barges, and every barge to have minstrels, according to which commandement great preparation was made for all things necessary for such a noble triumph.

The



ANNE BULLOCK

From a Miniature in the Collection of the Hon. Thomas Thelwall, at
STRAWBERRY HILL.

taken from an Ancient Original

Published, Nov^r 1807, by E. Jeffery, Pall Mall.

The 29th day of May being Thursday, the maior and his bretheren all in scarlet, and such as were Knights had collars of eses, and the residue having great chains, and the counsell of the citie assembled with them at St. Mary-hill, and at one of the clock descended with them to the newe staire to their barge, which was garnished with many goodly banners and streamers, richly covered, in which barge was shalmies, shagebushes, and divers other instruments of musicke, which played continually.

After that the maior and his bretheren were in their barge, seeing that the companies to the number of fifty barges were ready to waite upon them, they gave commandement to the companies, that no barge should row nearer to another, than twice the length of the barge; and to see the order kept, there were three wherries prepared, and in every part one of them two officers to call on them to keep their order.

After which commandement given, they set forth in order, as hereafter is described: First before maior's barge was a foyste, for a wafter full of ordinance, in which foyste was a great red dragon continually mooving and casting wildfire, and round aboute the sayde foyste stood terrible monstrous and wilde men casting fire, and making a hideous noyse: next after the foyste a good distance came the maior's barge, on whose right hand was the bachelors barge, in which were trumpets, and divers other melodious instruments; the deckes of the said barge and saile yards, and the top castles were hanged with rich cloth of gold and silke; at the fore-ship and the sterne were two great banners, rich beaten with the arms of the Kyng and Queene; and on the top castle was a long streamer newly beaten with the same armes, the sides of the barge was set full of flags and banners of the devices of the company of haberdashers and merchant-adventurers, and the lasserers or cords were hanged with innumerable little bells at the endes, which made a goodlie noyse, and was a goodlie sight, wavering with the wind: on the outside of them were three dozen sentcheons in mettall of the arms of the King and Queene, whiche were beaten on square buckerams, divided so that the right side had the King's colours, and the left side the Queene, which sentcheons were fastened on the clothes of gold and silver, hanging on the deckes; on the left hand of the maior's was another foiste, in the whiche was a mount, and on the mount stood a white faulcon crowned, upon a roote of golde environed with white roses and red, which was the Queen's device; about which mount sate virgins singing and playing melodiously: next
after

after the maior followed his fellowship the haberdashers: next after them the mercers; then the grocers, and so every companie in his order; and last of all the maior's and sheriffes officers, every company having melodie in their barge by themselves, and goodly garnished with banners, and some covered with silke, and some with arras, or suche like, which was a goodlie sight to behold; and in this order they rowed by Greenwich, to the point beyond Greenwich, and their they turned backwards in another order; that is to wit, the maior's and sheriffs officers first, and the meanest craft next, and so ascending to the uppermost craft in order, and the maior last, as they go to Paul's at Christmasse, and in that order they rowed downwards to Greenwich towne, and there cast anchor, making great melodie. At three of the clocke, the Queen, apparelled in rich cloth of gold, entered into her barge, accompanied with divers ladies and gentlewomen, and incontinent the citizens set forward in their order, the minstrels continually playing; and the bachelors barge going on the Queen's right hand, whiche she took great pleasure to behold. About the Queen's barge were manie noblemen, as the Duke of Suffolke, the Marquesse Dorset, the Earle of Wilshire her father, the Earle of Arundell, Darbie, Rutland, Worcester, Huntington, Sussex, Oxford, and many Bishops and Noblemen, every one in his barge, which was a goodlie sight to beholde. She thus being accompanied, rowed towards the Tower, and in the meane way the ships were commanded to lie on the shore for the letting of the barges, shotte divers peals of gonns, and ere she landed, there was a marvellous shott out of the Tower. I never heard the like; and at her landing their met with her the Lord Chamberlaine with the Officers of Armes, and brought her to the King, which received her with loving countenance at the posterne by the water-side, and kissed her; and then she turned back againe and thanked the maior and the citizens with many goodly wordes, and so entered into the Tower. After which entry, the cittizens all this while hovered before the Tower, making great melodie, and went not a land, for none were assigned to land but the maior, the recorder, and two aldermen: but to speake of the people that stode on every shore to beholde this sight, he that saw it not will not believe it.

On Friday at dinner, served the King all such as were appointed by his Highnesse to bee Knights of the Bath, which after dinner were brought to their chambers, and that night were bathed and shriven according to the old usage of England; and the next day in the morning the King dubbed them according to the ceremonies thereto belonging, whose names hereafter ensue, nineteen in number:

The

The Marquesse Dorset.	Sir William Windsore, sonne and
The Earle of Darbie.	heire to the Lord Windsore.
The Lord Clifford, sonne and heire	Sir John Mordant, sonne and heire
to the Earle of Cumberland.	to the Lord Mordant.
The Lord Fitz-walter, sonne and	Sir Francis Weston.
heire to the Earle of Sussex.	Sir Thomas Arondell.
The Lord Hastings, sonne and	Sir John Huddleston.
heire to the Earle of Hunting-	Sir Thomas Poynings.
ton.	Sir Henry Sauell.
The Lord Montague.	Sir George Fitz-Williams, of Lin-
The Lord Vaux.	colnshire.
Sir Henry Parker, sonne and heire	Sir George Tindall.
to Lord Morley.	Sir Thomas Jerney.

On Saturday the one and thirtieth day of May, the Queen was conveyed through London in order as followeth: To the intent that horses should not slide on the pavement, nor that the people should bee hurt by the horses, the high streets where through the Queene shoulde passe, were all gravelled from the Tower unto Temple-barre, and rayled on each side, within which rayles stood the crafts along in their order from Grace-church, where the merchaunts of the Still-yard stooode until the little conduit in the Cheape, where the aldermen stooode, and on the other side of the streete stooode the constables of the city, apparellled in velvet and silkes, with great staves in their hands, to cause the people to give roome, and keepe good order: and when the streets were somewhat ordered, the maior in a gowne of crimson velvet, and a rich collar of esses, with two footemen clothed in white and red damaske, rode to the Tower, to give his attendance on the Queene, on whom the sheriffs and their officers did awaite untill they came to the Tower-hill, where they taking their leave rode downe the high streets, commanding the constables to see roome and good order kept, and so went and stood by the aldermen in Cheape, and before the Queene with her train should come. Grace-streete and Cornhill were hanged with fine scarlet, crimson, and other grained clothes, and in some places with rich arras; and the most part of Cheape was hanged with cloth of tissue, gold, velvet, and many rich hangings, which did make a goodly shew, and all the windowes were replenished with ladies and gentlewomen to beholde the Queene and her traine as they should pass.

The first of the Queen's company that set forward, were twelve
 VOL. II. 11 11 Frenchmen

Frenchmen belonging unto the French Ambassador, cloathed in coats of blew velvet, with sleues of yellow and blew velvet, their horses trapped with close trappers of blew sarsonet poudred with white crosses: after them marched Gentlemen, Esquiers, Knights two and two: after them the Judges, after them the Knights of the Bathe in violet gowns, with hood purfled with miniver like Doctors. After them Abbots, then Barons; after them Bishops; the Earls and Marquesses; then the Lord Chancellor of England; after him the Archbishop of Yorke, and the Ambassador of Venice; after them the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Ambassador of France; after rode two Esquires of Honor with robes of estate, rolled and worne bauldrickewise about their neckes, with caps of estate, representing the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine; after them rode the Lord William Howard with the Marshal's rod, deputy to his brother the Duke of Norfolk, Marshall of England, which was Ambassador then in France; and on his right hand rode Charles Duke of Suffolke, for that day High Constable of England, bearing the warder of silver, appertaining to the office of constableness; and all the Lordes for the most part were clothed in crimson velvet, and all the Queene's servants or officers of armes in scarlet, next before the Queene rode her Chancellor bare-headed, the Serjeants and Officers at Armes rode on both sides of the Lordes. Then came the *Queene* in a *white litter* of *white cloth of gold*, not covered or bailed, which was led by two palfreis clad in white damaske downe to the ground, head and all, led by her footemen: she had on a kirtle of white cloth of tissue, and a mantle of the same furred with ermine, her hair hanging downe, but on her head she had a coif with a circlet about it full of rich stones; over her was borne a canopy of cloth of gold with four gilt staves, and four silver belles; for bearing of the which canopy were appointed sixteene Knights, foure to bear it one space on foote, and foure another space, and foure another space, according to their own appointment. Next after the Queene rode the Lord Browgh her Chamberlaine; next after him William Coffin, master of her horses, leading a spare horse, with a side-saddle trapped down with cloth of tissue: after him rode seven ladies in crimson velvet turned up with cloth of gold and tissue, and there horses trapped with golde; after them two chariots covered with red cloth of gold: in the first chariot were two ladies, whiche were the old Dutchesse of Norfolke, the old Marchionesse of Dorset; in the second chariot were four ladies all in crimson velvet: after them rode seven ladies in the same sute, their horses trapped and all: after them came the fourth chariot all red, with eight ladies also in crimson

crimson velvet; after whom followed thirty gentlewomen all in velvet and silke, in the livery of their ladies, on whom they gave their attendance: after them followed the gaurde in coates of goldsmithes worke, in which order they rode forth till they came to Fanchurch, where was made a pageant all of children appparelled like marchants, which welcommed her to the cittie, with two proper propositions both in French and in English; and from thence she rode toward Gracechurch corner, where was a costly and marvellous cunning pageant, made by the marchants of the still-yard, therein was the mount Parnassus, with the fountain of Helicon, which was of white marble, and four streames without pipes did rise an ell high, and met together in a little cup above the fountaine, which fountaine ranne abundantly with rackt Reynish wyne till night. On the mountaine sate Apollo, and at his feete Calliope; and on every side of the mountaine sate foure muses playing on several sweete instruments, and at their feete epigrams and poesies were written in golden letters, in the which every muse according to her property praysed the Queene. From thence the Queene with her traine passed to Leadenhall, where was a goodly pageant with a tippe and heavenly rose, and under the tippe was a goodly roote of golde, set on a little mountaine environed with red roses and white; out of the tippe came down a faulcon all white, and set upon the root, and incontinently came downe an angell with great melodie, and set a close crowne of golde on the faulcon's head; and in the same pageant sate St. Ann, with all her issue beneath her: and under Mary Cleophe sate her foure children, of the whiche children one made a goodly oration to the Queene of the fruitfuiness of St. Ann, and of her generation, trusting that like fruit should come of her. Then she passed to the conduit in Cornehill, where were the three graces set on a throne, afore whom was the spring of grace continually running wine: afore the fountaine sat a poet, declaring the propertie of every grace; that done, every ladie by herselfe, according to her propertie, gave the Queene a several gift of grace.

That done, shee passed by the great conduit in Cheape, which was newly painted with armes and devises, out of the which conduit (by a goodly fountaine set at the end) ranne continually wine, both white and claret, all that afternoone; and so shee rode to the standard, which was richly painted with images of Kinges and Queenes, and hanged with banners of armes, and in the top was marvellous sweete harmonie both of songs and instruments.

Then shee went forward by the crosse, which was newly gilt, till shee came

came where the aldermen stood, and then master Baker, the recorder, came to her with low reverence, making a proper and brief proposition, and gave to her in the name of the cittie, a thousand markes in golde, in a purse of golde, which shee thankfully accepted with many good words, and so rode to the little conduite, where was a rich pageant of melody and songs, in which pageant were Pallas, Juno, and Venus, and afore them stooode Mercuries, whiche in the name of the three goddesses gave unto her a ball of gold, divided in three, signifying three gifts, which these three goddesses gave her; that is to say, wisdome, riches, and felicitie.

As shee entred into Paul's gate, there was a prety pageant, in which sate three ladies richly cloathed, and in a circle on their head was written *Regina Anna, prosper, proceed, and raigne*. The lady in the middest had a tablet, in the which was written, *Veni, amica, coronaberis*; and under the tablet sat an angell with a close crowne. And the lady sitting on the right hand had a tablet of silver, in which was written, *Domine dirige gressus meos*; and the thirde lady had a tablet of golde, with letters of azure, written, *Confido in Domino*, and under their feet was written,

*Regina Anna paris regis de sanguine nata
Et paries populis aurea sæcla tuis.*

And these ladies cast down wafers, on the whiche the said two verses were written. From thence she passed to the east ende of Paul's church against the schoole, where stood a scaffold, and children well apparelled, which said to her divers goodly verses of poets translated into English, to the honor of the King and her, which shee highly commended; and then shee came to Ludgate, which gate was new garnished with gold and bisse; and on the leads of St. Martin's church stood a queere of singing-men and children, which sang new ballets made in praise of her grace. After that shee was past Ludgate, shee proceeded toward Fleet-street, where the conduit was newly painted, and all the armes and angels refreshed, and the shalmes melodiously sounding. Upon the conduit was a tower with foure turrets, and in every turrett stood one of the cardinal vertues with their tokens and properties, which had severall speeches, promising the Queene never to leave her, but to be aiding and comforting her: and in the middest of the tower closely was severall solemne instruments, that it seemed to be a heavenly noyse, and
was

was regarded and praysed: and besides this, the conduit ran wine, claret and red all the afternoon: so shee with her company, and the maior, rode forth to Temple-bar, which was newly painted and repayred, where stood also divers singing-men and children, till she came to Westminster-hall, whiche was richly hanged with cloth of arras, and newly glazed; and in the midst of the hall shee was taken out of her litter, and so led up to the high deske under the cloth of estate, on whose left hand was a cupboord of ten stages high, marveilous rich and beautifull to behold, and within a little season, was brought to the Queene with a solemne service in great standing spice-plates, a voide of spice, and subtleties, with ipocrasse, and other wines, which shee sent downe to her ladies, and when the ladies had drunke, shee gave hearty thanks to the lords and ladies, and to the maior, and other that had given attendance on her, and so withdrew herselfe with a few ladies to Whitehall, and so to her chamber, and there shifted her; and after went in her barge secretly to the King to his mannor of Westminster, where she rested that night.

On Whitsonday the 1st of June, the Maior, clad in crimson velvet, with his collar, and all the Aldermen and Sheriffs in scarlet, and the Counsell of the city, tooke their barge at the crane by seven of the clocke, and came to Westminster, where they were welcommed, and brought into the hall by M. Treasurer, and other of the King's house, and so gave their attendance till the Queen should come forth: betweene eight and nine of the clock shee came into the hall, and stood under the cloth of estate, and then came in the King's chappell, and the monks of Westminster, all in rich copes, and many Bishops and Abbots in copes and miters, which went into the midst of the hall, and there stood a season; then was there a ray cloth spread from the Queene's standing in the hall through the palace and sanctuary, which was rayled on both sides to the high altar of Westminster; after the ray cloth was cast, the officers of armes appointed the order accustomed: First went Gentlemen, then Esquires, then Knights, then Aldermen of London in their clokes of scarlet cast over their gownes of scarlet. After them, the Judges in their mantles of scarlet and coifes: then followed the Knights of the Bath, being no Lords, every man having a white lace on his left sleeve; then followed the Barons and Viscounts in their parliament robes of scarlet: after them came Earles, Marquesses, and Dukes in their robes of estate of crimson velvet, furred with ermine poudred according to their degrees: after them came the Lord Chancellor in a robe of scarlet, open before, bordered with lettice: after him came the
King's

king's chappell, and the monkes solemnly singing with procession: then came Abbots and Bishops mitred, then Sergeants and Officers at armes: then the Maior of London with his mace, and Garter in his coate of armes: then the Marques Dorset in his robe of estate, which bare the scepter of gold, and the Earl of Arundel, which bare the rod of ivory with the dove, both together; then alone the Earle of Oxford, High Chamberlaine of England, which bare the crowne: after him the Duke of Suffolke in his robe of estate, for that day being High Stewarde of England, having a long white rod in his hand, and the Lord William Howard with the rod of the marshall-ship, and every Knight of the Garter had on his collar of the order. Then proceeded forth the Queen in a circote and robe of purple velvet, furred with ermine in her hayre, coife, and circlet, as shee had the Saturday, and over her was borne the canopy by foure of the cinque portes all in erimosin, with points of blew and red hanging over their sleeves, and the Bishops of London and Winchester bare up the lappets of the Queene's robe; and her train, which was very long, was borne by the old Duchesse of Norfolk: after her followed Ladies, being Lords wives, which had circotes of scarlet, with narrow sleeves, the breast all lettice, with barres of pouders, according to their degrees, and over that they had mantles of scarlet furred, and every mantle had lettice aboute the necke like a neckerchiefe, likewise powdered, so that by the ponderings their degrees might bee knowne. Then followed Ladies being Knights wives in gownes of scarlet, with narrow sleeves without traines, onely edged with lettice, likewise, had all the Queens gentlewomen. When she was thus brought to the high place made in the midst of the church betweene the queere and the high altar, shee was set in a rich chaire, and after that she had rested a while, shee descended downe unto the high altar, and there prostrated herself while the Archbishop of Canterbury said certain collects over her. Then shee rose, and the Archbishop anointed her on the head and on the breast: and then shee was led up again to her chayre, where, after divers orisons said, the Archbishop sett the crown of St. Edward on her head, and then delivered her the scepter of golde in her right hand, and the rod of ivory with the dove in the left hand, and then all the queere sung *Te Deum*, &c. which done, the Bishop tooke off the crowne of St. Edward being heavie, and sett on her heade the crowne made for her, and so went to masse, and when the offering was begun, shee descended downe and offered being crowned, and so ascended up againe, and sate in her chaire till Agnus was said, and then she went downe and kneeled before the high altar, where she received
of

of the Archbishop the holy sacrament, and then went up to the place againe: after that masse was done, shee went to St. Edward's shrine, and there offered. After which offering done shee withdrew her into a little place made for that purpose on one side of the queere. Now in the meane season every Dutchesse put on her bonet, a coronell of golde wrought with flowers, and every Marchionesse put on a demi-coronell of golde wrought with flowers, and every Countesse a plaine circle of golde without flowers, and every King at Armes put on a crowne of copper and gilt, all which were worne till night.

When the Queen had a little reposed her, the company returned in the same order that they set forth, and the Queene went crowned, and so did the ladies aforesaid: her right hand was sustained by the Earle of Wiltshire her father, and her left by the Lord Talbot, deputy for the Earle of Shrewsbury, and Lord Furnivall his father. And when shee was out of the sanctuary within the pallace, the trumpets played marvellous freshly, and so shee was brought to Westminster-hall, and so to her withdrawing chamber, during which the Lords, Judges, Maior, and Aldermen, put off their robes, mantles, and cloaks, and took their hoods from their neckes, and cast them about their shoulders, and the Lordes sate only in their circotes, and the Judges and Aldermen in their gownes, and all the Lordes that served that day served in their circotes, and their hoods about their shoulders. Also divers officers of the King's house, being no Lords, had circotes, and hoods of scarlet edged with miniver, as Treasurer, Controller, and Master of the jewell-house, but their circotes were not gilt. While the Queene was in her chamber, every Lord and other that ought to do service at the coronation, did prepare them according to their dutie, as the Duke of Suffolke High Steward of England, which was richly apparelled, his dublet and jacket sett with orient pearle, his gowne crimson velvet embroidered, his courses trapped with close trapper head, and all to the ground of crimson velvet, set full of letters of gold of goldsmith's worke, having a long white rod in his hand; on his left hand rode the Lord William, deputy for his brother, as Earle Marshall, with the Marshal's rod, whose gown was crimson velvet, and his horse trapper purple velvet cutt on white satine, embroidered with white lions. The Earle of Oxford was High Chamberlaine, the Earle of Essex, Carver; the Earle of Sussex, Sewer; the Earle of Arundele, Chiefe Butler, on whom twelve Citizens of London did give their attendance at the cupboard; the Earle of Darby, Cup-bearer; the Vicount Lisle, Panter; the Lord Burgeiny, Chiefe Larder; the Lord Bray, Almoner for him
and

and his copartners; and the Mayor of Oxford kept the Buttery Bar; and Thomas Wiat was chosen Ewerer for Sir Henry Wiat his father. When all these things were ready and ordered, the Queene, under her canopy, came into the hall and washed, and satte down in the midst of the table under her cloth of estate; on the right side of her chaire stood the Countesse of Oxford, widow, and on her left hand stood the Countesse of Worchester all the dinner season, which divers times in the dinner time did hold a fine cloth before the Queenes face when shee list to spit or do otherwise at her pleasure, and at the tables end sate the Archbishop of Canterbury; on the right hand of the Queene, and in the midst, between the Archbishophe and the Countesse of Oxford stood the Earle of Oxford with a white staffe all dinner time, and at the Queene's feete under the table sate two gentlewomen all dinner time. When all these things were thus ordered, came in the Duke of Suffolke, and the Lord William Howard on horseback, and the Sergeants of Armes before them, and after them the Sewer, and then the Knights of the Bathe, bringing in the firste course, which was eight-and-twenty dishes, besides subtilities, and shippes made of waxe, marveyulous gorgeous to beholde, all which time of service the trumpets standing in the window at the neather end of the hall played. When shee was served of two dishes, then the Archbishop's service was set downe, whose Sewer came equal with the third dish of the Queen's service on his left hand. After that the Queene and the Archbishophe were served, the Barons of the ports began at the table on the right hand next the wall. Then at the table sate the Masters and the Clearkes of the chauncerie, and beneathe them other Doctors and Gentlemen. The table next the wall on the left hand by the cupboorde was begun by the Maior and Aldermen, the Chamberlaine and Councell of the city of London, and beneath them sate substantiall Marchants, and so downwarde other whorshipfull persons. At the table on the right hand, in the midst of the hall, sate the Lord Chancellor, and other temporal Lordes, on the right hand of the table in their circotes; and on the left side of the same table sate Bishops and Abbots in their parliament robes; beneath them sate Judges, Sergeants, and the King's Councell: beneath them the Knights of the Bathe. At the table on the left hand, in the middle part, sate Dutchesses, Marquesses, Countesses, Baronesses, in their robes, and other Ladies in circotes, and Gentlewomen in gownes; all which Gentlewomen and Ladies sate on the left side of the table along, and none on the right side; and when all were thus sett, they were incontinent served so quickly, that it was marvellous, for the servitors

gave

gave so good attendaunce, that meat, nor drink, nor any thing else needed to be called for, which in so great a multitude was marvell. As touching the fare, there could be devised no more costly dishes nor subtilities. The Maior of London was serred with four-and-twenty dishes, at two courses, and so were his bretheren, and such as sate at his table. The Queene had at her second course four-and-twenty dishes, and thirtie at the third course, and betweene the last courses, the kings of armes crowned, and other officers of armes cryed largesse in three partes of the hall, and after stood in their place, which was in the bekens of the King's Bench; and on the right hand out of the cloyster of St. Stephen's chappell was made a little closet, in which the King, with divers Ambassadors, stooode to beholde the service. The Duke of Suffolke, and the Lord William, rode oftentimes about the hall, cheering the Lords, Ladies, and Maior, and his bretheren. After they in the hall had dined, they had wafers and ipocrase, and then they washed, and were commanded to rise and stand still in their places before the tables, or on the formes, till the Queene had washed. When shee had taken wafers and ipocrase, the table was taken up, and the Earle of Rutland brought up the surnape, and laid it on the boords end, which immediately was drawne and cast by Maister Reade, Marshall of the hall, and the Queene washed, and after the Archbishoppe: and after the surnape was withdrawne, then shee rose, and stooode in the middest of the hall place, to whom the Earle of Sussex, in a goodly spice plate, brought a void of spices and confections. After him the Maior of London brought a standing cup of gold, set in a cup of assay of gold, after that shee had drunke, shee gave the Maior the cup, with the cup of assay, because there was no cover, according to the claime of the city, thanking him and all his bretheren of their paine. Then shee under her canopie departed to her chamber, and at the entry of her chamber shee gave the canopie with bells and all to the Barons of the ports, according to their claime, with great thanks: then the Maior of London bearing his cup in his hand, with his bretheren, went through the hall to their barge, and so did all other noblemen and gentlemen, for it was sixe of the clocke.

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

An Account of the Birth and Christening of the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of England, of famous Memory, as given by a Person who lived at the Time.

THE seventh of September, 1533, being Sunday, betweene three and foure of the clock at afternoone, the Queen was delivered of a faire lady, for whose good deliverance *Te Deum* was sung incontinently, and great preparation was made for the christening. The Maior of London and his brethren, and forty of the chiefe citizens were commanded to be at the christening the Wednesday following. Upon which day the Maior, Sir Stephen Peacocke, in a gowne of crimosin velvet, with his collar of esses, and all the Aldermen in scarlet with collars and chaines, and all the Councill of the city with them, tooke their barge at one of the clocke, and the cittizens had another barge, and so rowed to Greenewich, where were many lords, knights and gentlemen assembled. All the walles betweene the King's pallace and the fryers were hanged with arras, and all the way strewed with greene rushes. The fryers church was also hanged with rich arras. The font was of silver and stode in the midst of the church, three steps high, which was covered with a fine cloth; and divers gentlemen with aprons and towels about their necks, gave attendance about it, that no filth should come to the fonte. Over it hung a square canopie of crimosin sattin fringed with gold; about it was a raile covered with red saye. Between the queere and body of the church was a close place with a pan of fire, to make the childe readie in. When all these things were ordered, the childe was brought to the hall, and then every man sette forward: first the cittizens two and two; then gentlemen, esquiers, and chaplaines; next after them the Aldermen and the Maior alone, and next the King's counsell; then the King's chappel in Copes; then Barons, Bi-shops, Earls: the Earl of Essex bearing the covered basons gilt; after him the Marquis of Exeter with a taper of virgin waxe; next him the Marquis Dorset bearing the salt; behind him the Lady Mary

Mary of Norfolk bearing the crismone, which was very rich of pearles and stone. The old Dutches of Norfolk bare the childe in a mantle of purple velvet, with a long traine furred with ermine. The Duke of Norfolk, with his marshal's rod, went on the right hand of the said Dutchesse, and the Duke of Suffolke on the left hand, and before them went officers of armes: the Countesse of Kent bare the long traine of the childe's mantle, and meane betweene the childe and the Countesse of Kent went the Earl of Wiltshire and the Earl of Darby on either side, supporting the said traine in the midst. Over the childe was borne a rich canopie by the Lord Rochford, the Lord Hussey, the Lord William Howard, and the Lord Thomas Howard the elder: after the childe followed many ladies and gentlewomen. When the childe was come to the church dore, the Bishop of London met it with divers Bishops and Abbots mitred, and beganne the observances of the sacrament. The godfather was Lord Thomas, Archbishoppe of Canterbury: the godmothers were the olde Dutchesse of Norfolk and the old Marchionesse of Dorset, widdowes; and the childe was named ELIZABETH; and after that all things were done at the church dore, the child was brought to the font and christened; and that done Garter Chiefe King of Armes cryed aloud, God of his infinite goodnes send prosperous life and long to the high and mighty Princesse of England ELIZABETH: and then the trumpets blewe: then the childe was brought up to the altar, and the gospell said over it. After that immediately the Archbishop of Canterbury confirmed it, the Marchionesse of Excestre being godmother. Then the Bishop of Canterbury gave unto the Princesse a standing cup of gold. The Dutchesse of Norfolk gave to her a standing cup of gold fretted with pearle: the Marchionesse of Dorset gave three gilt bowles pounced, with a cover; and the Marchionesse of Excester gave three standing bowles graven, all gilt, with a cover. Then was brought in wafers, confects, and ipoeras, in such plentie that every man had as much as hee would desire. Then they set forward the trumpets aforegoing in the same order toward the King's pallace as they did when they came thitherward, saving that the gifts which the godfather and godmothers gave, were borne before the childe by four persons; that is to say, first, Sir John Dudley bare the gift of the Lady of Excester; the Lord Thomas Howard the younger bare the gift of the Lady Dorset; the Lord Fitz Walter bare the gift of the Lady of Norfolk, and the Lord of Worcester bare the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and all the one side as they went was full of staffe-torches, to the number of five hundred, born by the guard and other of the King's servants; and

and about the child were many other proper torches born by gentlemen; and in this order they brought the Princesse to the Queene's chamber dore, and then departed.

The Maior went to the King's chamber, and tarried there awhile with his brethren the Aldermen; and at the last the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolke came out from the King, and reported to the Maior and his brethren that the King thanked them heartily, and commanded them to give them thanks in his name: and from thence they were had to the cellar and dranke, and so went to their barge.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

I have sent you a Drawing of some Roman Utensils, which were formerly in the Possession of Count Leonoro, to be engraved for the Repertory.

I am Sir, &c.

ANTIQUARIUS.

FIG. 1, 2, 3, are Roman Styli, or Instruments for writing on Wax Tablets, probably such as Horace alludes to in these lines:

Sæpe stylum vertas, iterum, quæ digna legi sunt,
Scripturus.

I. SAT. X. 72.

Fig. 4, 5, are Bodkins used for the hair.

Fig. 6, is some chirurgical Instrument.

Fig. 7, the form of a Cross found on a Stone in Water-lane, Blackfriars, London; the length 6 feet, 3 inches; the breadth at head 2 feet, 1 inch; and at the foot, 1 foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bordered with 2 hollows, and 8 inches thick.

This Stone was formerly in the custody of Mr. Thompson, in Blackfriars, deceased.

The original Drawing was in the Collection of the late Dr. Ducarel, F. R. S. and F. S. A.

For

Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



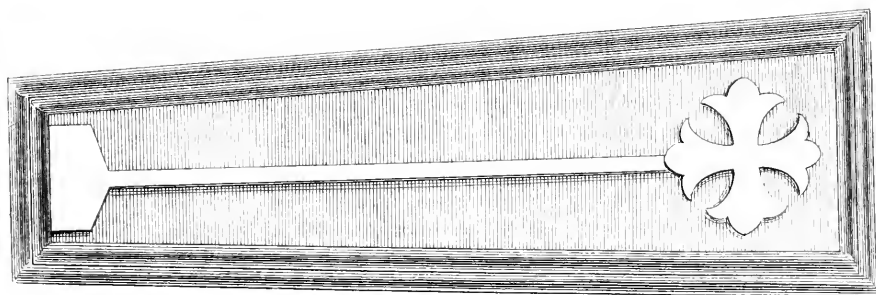
Fig 4

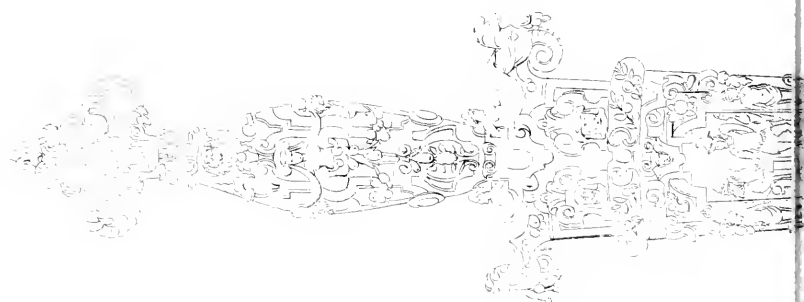


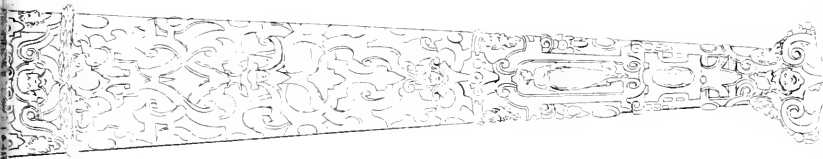
Fig 5



Fig 6







1) A' G' H' K'

From an Original Drawing by M. Menon in the Collection of James Henry Mackintosh Esq. of Edinburgh - Invention

1790

Published as the Art Director's No. 1007 in 1862

For the following Communication of a most curious Drawing by Holbein, the Editor is obliged to James H. Markland, Esq. of Ardwick, in Lancashire.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

THE enclosed Drawing I purchased in the year 1799, at the Sale of the late well known Collector Mr. Daulby, of Liverpool. Attached to it was the following short note from Captain Grose to Dr. Ducarrell:

“DEAR DOCTOR,

HEREWITH you have a Drawing of an ancient Dagger made by Holbein. It came out of the Arundel Collection, and was designed for a Model of one intended as a present by Henry 8th to the French Ambassador. This was written on a Paper on which it was pasted, which the Person who gave it to me trimmed off.

I shall have the pleasure of seeing you next week, till then adieu.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

FRAS. GROSE.”

Wandsworth, 9th Dec. 1772.

To Dr. Ducarrell.

IT is well known that Holbein's genius was not solely confined to Oil Painting, as he frequently invented Patterns for Goldsmiths' and Enamellers' Arts, which were greatly patronized in the Reigns of Henry 7th and 8th. Sir Hans Sloane and Inigo Jones had each Books of Drawings by Holbein, in their Possession, of Weapons, Scabbards, Hilts, and other Military Accoutrements.

The late Lord Orford purchased a Dagger from the Oxford Collection which had belonged to Henry 8th, and which he imagined with great probability to have been executed from a Design by Holbein. May I not here venture a quære, that this was the precise Drawing in Question?

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES H. MARKLAND.

*Ardwick, Lancashire,
January, 1807.*

For

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

THE following very curious piece is taken from a manuscript of the time which remains in the College of Arms. It was doubtless the work of an officer of arms, who attended the ceremonies which it describes, and was probably composed by the order of Henry the 7th himself, for it exhibits some internal evidence in support of that conjecture which cannot but strike an attentive reader. Many considerations combine to render it peculiarly interesting.—It is a complete work, evidently intended for publication at a period when the English, as to original composition, was, with the exception of a most meagre private correspondence, and a very few poems, almost an unwritten language: It relates to a reign of which nothing has been handed down to us but the dry detail of broad historical facts, given by persons who were not born till the succeeding century: It delineates the elegancies, the luxuries, and the general manners of a court almost as little known as those of Egbert or Alfred: It discloses many curious specimens of the rude metrical compositions of that age; and it affords, particularly in the very curious account of the palace of Richmond, a variety of miscellaneous intelligence, absolutely unique.

Some extracts from this manuscript were published in 1774, in the additions to Leland's Collectanea. Edmondson, who furnished those additions, was a coach-painter by trade, an antiquary by profession, and a herald *by name*. Little was to be reasonably expected from selections made by such a person, and he accordingly gave no more of the manuscript than enough to make us wish for the rest. Those who may think it worth while to turn to that edition of the Collectanea will find that the extracts consist almost wholly of a narration of the tournaments, a subject admitting of little or no variety, and on which we had already abundant general information.

I have much pleasure in being the means of enriching your collection with a complete copy of the work; for, curious as it is in all its parts, it is rendered far more curious by the preservation of its integrity.

I am, &c.

E. L.

HERE



Shardrop, Del. et Sc.

QUEEN KATHARINE.

Published Dec^r 1867 by E. Jeffers N^o 11 Pall Mall

HERE begynneth the note and trewth of the moost goodly behavior in the receyt of the Ladie Katerine, daught^r unto Phardinand, the Kyng of Espayn, yowen in mariage goinet to Prince Arthure, son and heir unto o^r noble Soferynge of Englonde King Henry the viith, in the xvii yere of his reign.

MICROCOSMUS, the lesser world, by his definition p^rperlie resemblant is unto mankiend, through certayn disposicions in theym, by great studie of the lerned p^rsones sought by their long labour and diligent investigacion; emongs the which number of disposicions I sp^rially note, and to my p^rpose do bring and alledge, the singular veynes of blode in mannys bodie, being divers from the hed, and also from the herte, to ev^ry parte of the corps of mankiend inward; not suffring the said parties for fervent drynes to be perished, ne utterly ov^rcom: Suche veynes, by symilitude, in the erthe we fiend, wonderfully and in dyvers p^rties compassing to th^rencrease of fruts, erbes, and all things that burgenyth, and hath the plesur, full gifte, and suffrans of lyve, in the world. The great, huge, and moost m^rvelous veyn of all moistur is the ocean; shee that for her excellent plenty of waters maketh all other sees and ryvers oute of hyr to have curse and issue; So lardge and so depe she is, and so farre above all others, that under the spere of the mone of all moistnesse may be named the hed and the mother. W^t hyr watrie wynges she spredith the ground holy in compas, except that the wil^l of Almyghtie God, for the reson that gen^racions shold multiply, thre p^r stable left, w^out mobilit^e and waves of his said stremys: The names of thoes p^r the stories of old, and auncient writers the which have comend to their memorie the great jorn^es of dyvⁿ p^rsones in th^r erth, called theym Asia, Affrica, and Europa:* The high Prince of Heven hymself hathe varnished thies for-said costes and plac^s of th^r erth w^t wond^rfull aboundans of rots, erbes, trees, fruts, grayne, fowle, and bests, to th^r only sustentacion and comfort of his elect and dere creature man. In the low fote of Europa, and vale from the son^t, stondith and is set o^r

* America, then lately discovered, not being known as a continent.

owne most Cristen regiowne of Englonde, fulfilled and occupied w^t most goodly people, denowt ev^r, and right full of vertue. Saynt Austyne named thies people, for their sayr countenans, Englesch, Angels, by his furst nomenclacion. He was the furst doctour that in this region p^rched the lawes of God, and, where we wer blynde w^t th^e erre of old seets and gentilité, he us revoked by th^e oly baptysm and feithe of Chrystendom, now stedfastly obs^rved, the p^rcepts of God; the which he chesly to honor & love o^r maker above all thyng; secondly, o^r neiburs and o^r . . . cristen as o^r selfs we shold desire and appetite as well to enyoie the felicité and helthe of their bodies, as, after the sep^acion of their lyves, to be ev^rlastingly in the fruicion of blessednes. Many noble Prynces in the world have ben p^rceyved and knowen before this often tymes the love and unyté of the comons, and their neiburs to have litell pondred and regarded, thinking the great prise and magnificens of theym to be in effusion of blode, stryve, and batells, esp^ecially consisting; cōtrary and ageynst the sawes of the p^rved wi-edome, asserming peax above all thinges most p^rfitable and necessarie. Th^e exemplar therof by Rome, that noble cité, and maistres of all x^ten faithe, is apparantly pictured unto th^e understanding and knowledg of ev^ry man; that through lernyng, wisdom, vertue, their stable faieith, and pesyblenes of Saynts Petre and Pawle, bath p^rchased more dignité and rewle emongs the people then ev^r the great manhode of the ii brothers Ræmus and Romulz, of whom the oon sluc th^e oder, by their such slaught^r kowd to the said empire subduc or employ. How long had Alexander the possession of the realmes & straung countreis of the world that w^t his great labor, paynes, and losse of his people, he conquered & subdued to his dōm? * a small while whiles he lyved, & straight aft^r his disceasse ev^ry Prince had his londs and kyngedoms forthw^t in peax. Criste fought not w^t the Jues, into this world when he cam to redeme & to heven restore the sowle of man; yet we trust that they w^t hym shall p^rsev^r in blis p^rdurable, w^t out payn forever.

The most noble & prudent Kyngs in the world, aswell o^r excellent Suffrayng and Prince of Englonde Kyng Henry the viith as the worthy & famous Pnce Fardinand by p^rvysion of God King of Espayn, in likewise have allowed the sentence of unité and peax

* Dominion.

to be moost expedient; to th' accomplishment wherof & contynnual in their heires the stedfast obsrving, they have p̄poned ev̄ych to other their worthy and goodly issue; that is to say the King of Englonð's son furst begoten, P̄nce Arthur, and the Kyng of Spayn the Ladie Kateryn, his daught' & P̄ncesse, to be cowpled in the lovyng bonde & sac̄ment of wedlok; the which, after by meny & dyrt's embasshions right well and prudently exāied & enserched, w' moost great leisur & good consideraçon, was uttely affermed & diffined: Wherupon the moost excellent P̄nce Phardinand, the rehersed King of Espayn, hath honorably and aft' truth & justyce, w' a right goodly company, in shippis, by wat' delyvered & sent his daughth' & princesse the Lady Kateryn; of whois arryving, receite, & marriage, w' the circumstans, this presant and litle tretēs folōing is drawen & compiled, conteyning trewly and w' owt fables the very gest and forme of the mat'; nothing being in his deds abbreviat, neither by eny sup̄fluous addicōns fayn things rep̄senting. This said tretise is devyded into v p̄ts and small boks; the furst, of dep̄ting & arryving; the second, of her receite into the noble citē of London; the iiith, of her marriage and feast royall; the iiijth, of the justs, banquetts, & disguising; the v, of the Princ's lamentable dethe & burrying; w' their singler titles & chaptuers, as afterward sevally in the book it is appering.

The furst Chapter; how the Princesse departed from her fathre and mother, beyng in Hispayne, and what wiends and jeop̄dies she suffred in her passage.

WHAN that after the p̄fixed promyses betwene the noble Kings of the roiall realmes of Englonð and of Hispayne, the daught' and Princesse of the said King of Hispayne, for th' entent of matrimonie legallie to be fyneshed and concluded, to her prepared navye of shippis, w' the right sufficient gardie and companye of

Noblis of that contreth to her assistens lymtyed & assigned theymself shold bressly order and conducte, th' ympacient wiends of that coostis shold seme to have ben greadly aggreved, and not peasably to suffer the before desyred passage of the said Princesse to the coosts of England, fatally ordinate and pdestinate the giest and also the dowrie of soo goodlie a Lady and Princesse: Wherupon they cruelly, w' right great hudgenés of storm and tempest, opposed w' ther oultrageous blast the clothes of the said shippes; enhaunched their masts owte of their soketts; disrobbed their tak-lyng; and all their hool remyge. The p̄ilous seas w' waves soo fearfully wrought and arrered, that unto the rulers and craftie maryners was most to th' enfright p̄sones to be safeguarded, expediently thought to som of their owne lately forsaken havens they should retourne their course; where w' in short seasons it contented Almighty God that more plesant wiends shold goodlie rule the jorneis of the cleer eires above, thugh whoes help and aide, unto th' Englishe parties they were right shortly conveyed, and fortunately they arryved at Plymmouth, fer in the contreth of the west.

The second Chapter; of her arryvinge in England, and of the metyng of the King's G̃ce, and dyvers othre Estats of the Lond.

THAN assone as this glad entrés of the Ladie was knowen and appeyred to th' estats and gentiles borderers of the said contreth off the west, w' all goodlie maner and haste sped theymself w' right honorable giests to repaire to that noble Princesse; and there they goodly, w' all requyred poynts and features of curtesie, saluted and welcomed her, so escaped graciously her perilous jeop̄dies, W' their pleasures, p̄sents, and their attendancis; aswell in the said furste arryving as in contynuall s̄tryce waiting, and guyding the sayde Princesse into the further entrans of the realme of England, toward the honorate and auniant citie of London, where at that tyme the King's noble Grace was lodged and abiding.

And furst the Lorde Broke, Stuard of the King's howse, was by
th'

th' assignement of the King's Grace directed and sent, to th' entent to p̄vey and p̄vyde for the Princesse & her retynue in their journey and passage, as well for their viand, horses, and cariage, as ev̄ry other necessité; and right conveniently he did. Afr that, th' Erl of Surrey, w' div̄s other Lords temp̄all of the lond, ensuyd unto the metyng and attendaunce of this whorthy Estate & Princesse; and, after them, the Duches of Norff. by a like assent and will of the King, w' a goodly company w' her off Countesses, Baroness, & many other honorable gentylwomen, repaired unto this noble Princesse, and there, at her suche metyng had, she kept forth on her contynuall company and waiting.

Notw'standing, his Highnes and Grace was not soo intentifly satisfied w' the chere, s̄rvyce and diligent attendans of his said subjects gentils, but bountuously let hymself, with a semely company of his estats, Duks, Erles, Barons, with other dȳrs of Knyghts, Esquyers, and gentylmen, to be the iii day of Novembre removed from his Man' of Richemont towards the meting of this goodly Ladie; whois spedefull jorney was annoied, and suffred impedymēt, and of his encrease was sore abbreviat, by th' enchesōn that he and his p̄sent lege s̄rvaunts, the day right fer spent, so late were horsed at their said remove. The silence of th' evenyng full hastily did them app̄che, that they were compelled by convenyens at Chartsey, not veray fer from the said manor of Richemount, to purvey and harbage for their reposing that nyght.

The third Chapter; of the metyng that the Prince gave the King at Esthampsted.*

THE morrow clowds were usually and after the cūse enaturall expelled: the clere beamys of the sōn full oftetyms the myddell cires w' their refleccions had striken: Then the sides of their cūrsers w' their spures they began to tast, and extend their passage unto the village of Esthampsted. There myght the true and lovyng Englishe people pleasauntly perceyve the pure and p̄pre Prince

* In Windsor Forest, not far from Wokingham.

Arthure, the heire of their lefull lord, and successor by g^{ce} granted of God, solely to salute his sage fathre before their owne p^{res}ens, The which was great gladness to all trusty herts.

Loo thus w^t his sonne the moost noble Henry of Richemount, of Englund the viith King of that name, full pleasantly passed ov^r the season of that nyght, and in the next morow to the playnes he dep^ted; where met w^t hym the P^{ri}thonotary of Hispayne, and ensured hym that they had receyved by streite injunction and commaundement of their Sovereigne Lord of their lond that they shold in no maner of wise p^{ro}mytt ne suffre their Ladie and Princesse of Espayne, whom they had to guyde and in gouvernans, to have eny metyng, ne use eny maner of communycacion, neither company, unto th^e incepcion of the very day of the solempnisacion of the mariage. Wherupon, after certayn musing of this myend of the King of Hispayne, immediatly there in the felds, the King's G^{ce} of owre realme of Englund let all theym that were of his most honorable counsell to be in that mattier adv^{is}ed how they thought moost to reason aggreable, either t^enclyne to this declared p^{ro}pose, or, as he entended, to that lady he shold mayntayn, his passage. And sone after the prudent enserche of ev^{er}y p^{er}sones both sp^{ir}uall's and temp^{er}all's aunswere, it was holy by their sentens concluded that, forasmoch as due agrements in a man['] accomplished sithe they were so far entred into his Empire and realme, they shold seme to be in partie dischargd anempste their Sov^{er}aigne, and of all gov^{er}nans of their said Princesse avoided and excluded, and the pleasure and commaundment of her to be in the power, in grace, and disposicion of oure noble Kyng of Englund.

The iiith Chaptre; of the demeanure of the King and of the Princesse in their furst metyng.

THUS his Hignes avaunced hymself, levyng the Pryns behynde upon the playne, and in the tyme of ii or iii of the klok at afternone his Grace entred into the towne of Dogmersfeld,* where the Princesse

* A small village in Odiham Hundred in Hampshire, the manor of which was then in the crown, and was afterwards given by Henry VIII. to Fitzwilliam Earl of Southampton.

was ii or iii howres before his said comyng, right well accompanied, and right richely beseyn, so as hertofoe have be seyn none like her; havynge w^t her an Archebushop, a Bushop, and an Erl, with many other noblis of Hispayne, and many ladies and gentilwomen of the same contreth, to the nombre of thre score; and ladies and gentilwomen of this region right nygh as many. And assone as the Princesse s^rvaunts were ascerteyned of the comyng of the Kyng, as ther Archebushoppe, the Bushoppe, w^t other of her retynne & counsell, they shewed hym that the Princesse was in her vest; whom he answered in such forme, that if she were in her bed he wold se and com^tone w^t her, for that was the mynd and th^e entent of his comyng; and thus, convenyent leisir to her respited, she gave him an honorable metyng in her thyrd chambre, where were p^rused the mooste goodly words, and uttred of the language^s of bothe parties, to as great joye and gladnes as in any p^rsones myght ev^r convenably have ben had.

After the which welcomes and communicacyon ended, the King's Grace deposed his riding garments, and chaunged hym, and by half season of oon owre the Prince was also knowne to be present; and ensewing, the King's Highnes, and the Lord Prynce, made their second resort togydre to the chambre of the Pryncesse; and there, through th^e enterp^rtation of Busshopis, the speches of both contretthes, be the meane of Latin, were understoded; and, where as tofore they were by deputies contracted, they here now were in their eitheir other p^rsens spousally ensured; the which semly ensurans so (as it is p^rmised) honorably ended, the King sped hym to his souper; and, after that he had souped full curteisly, w^t the Lord Prince visited the Ladie in her owne chambre; and then she and her ladies let call their mynstrells, and w^t right good behav^ror and man^r they solaced theymself w^t the disports of daunsyng; and afterward the said Prince, in like demeanur, w^t the Lady Guld-ford daunced right pleasant and honorably.

The vth Chaptre; howe the Princesse departed from Dogm^rfield to London-ward, and how the King removed another wey to the same cite.

UPON the morow, the viith day of the rehersed moneth of Novembre, the Princesse, on her bihalve, toke her jorney to Chartsey, and ther lodged all that nyght; and from thens towards Lambehith;* and, orev^r she cam fully to the said town, beyond a village called Kyngeston upon Thamyse, the Duke of Buckingham, on horsbak, full richely beseyn; th^r Erle of Kent; the Lord Henry, the Duk's brothre; and th^r Abbot of Burie; w^t a gret company of the Duk's gentilmen and yomen in his lyverey of black and red, to the nomber of iii or iii hundreth p^rsones, met this noble Ladie; the which, after the Duc had saluted her Grace, declared goodly in Laten a certayn p^rposicion of her welcomyng into the realme. And at this village they lodgyd her that nyght, and so accompanied w^t her as a gujde in the morne, right honorably conducted her to her said lodging at Lambehith, where she contynued unto such season as her entring into the cite of London myght moost cōvenyently in ev^{ry} manner bihalve be p^rpared, as well on her partie of the retynue of Hispayn, as in the tother, assistents of the realme of Englund by o^r Sovereign assigned; partly to th^r encreas and magnifying of his honor and estate; secundly, to the mayntenans of olde and famous appetitis that th^r Englissh people have ev^r used in the welcomyng of their acceptable and welbiloved straungers.

The King's Highnes also, in his partie, removed from the said Princesse another wey towards the cité of London, and the furst nyght he lodged at Esthamsted, where as his Grace had ben before, in his furst comyng to the Lady Princesse; and upon the morowe, the viiith daie of the rehersed moneth of Novembre, he nyghted at his castell of Wyndesore. The ixth dai of the same moneth in his maner of Rychemount hymself he reposed, where the Quenys G^race met w^t hym, whom he assertheyned and made prevy of th^r acts and demeanure betwene hymself, the Prince, and the Princesse, and how he likyd her p^rson and behaviour; and the xth day ensueing he rode till he came

* Lambeth.

to P^risgardeyn,* uppon the further side of the ryv' from London, and there he toke his barge, and was sett upp at his lodgyng called Baynard's Castell,† wⁱn the same cytie, sett upon the Tamys side, right pleasauntly sheweng toward the water, wⁱ inforth full well garnysed, and aronde full strongly wⁱ wallys encompass wⁱout; where to his noble and prudent audiens al man' of matters hade ther recourse that to his owne person were apprtaynyng, for his owne honour, and right to all his hoole realme for comfort and justice, and also for the goodly condutyng of this noble Lady and Princes of Hispayne. And at his there setting upp and landyng the Quene's G^{ce}, by water, in her barge, wⁱ her goodly company of ladyes, was there presently landed and intride in.

The vith Chaptre; of th' ordre of the citie of London for the receyte of the Princes.

IN the meane season the stedfast, sure, and chambre of England, the opulent rehersed cytie of London, was then full excellently accompanied wⁱ the moost great multitude of people; what for the citesens inhabitants of the same; what for the estats of ev^{ry} contreth, shyre, and party, wⁱ ther s^rvaunts unto them awayting; what for other of honest com^{ons} of ev^{ry} towne, holde, and border of the realme of England; that . . . ther might be lodgyn, ostrie, or roume, for the said great resorte fownde or begotyn wⁱn the wallis neither suberbys of all the said citie. Ev^{ry} Lord, both sp^uall and temporall, was kepyng ther opyn households wⁱ right great ryaltie of fare and vitall; ich gentill his lyvereys, baggs, and conysants,‡ opynly worne, that ev^{ry} man might apparently p^{ce}veye

* Paris Garden.—It was a large tract of ground in Southwark, famous at that time, and after, for the Bear Gardens there. In the reign of Charles II. the inhabitants of it petitioned the Parliament that it might be made a distinct parish, which was done accordingly, and the parish named, as it continues to be, "Christchurch."

† An ancient Mansion or Castle, which, after various grants, and resumptions by attander, &c. was at that time again used as a royal Palace. It stood between Thames Street and the river, precisely on the spot which is now covered by the buildings belonging to what is called the Carron warehouse.

‡ Badges and cognizances.

and

and know ev'ry gentilman his s'rvaunt, the oon of them from the other, in that tyme. Furste, our honorable and leige Lord our Suffreyne the Kyng had to his noble and p'per parson the moost great, diligent waytinges and attendaunc's: He was also daily accompanied w' his valiant and sage Lords, the hede and principall officers of his ryall realme. Of the sp'ualtie there was th' Archebushopp of Canterbury, metropoliton and p'mat of the realme; th' Archebushopp of York; the Busshop of Wylchestre; the Lord of the P'vyseall; the Bushop of Salisbury; the Bushop of Excetor; the Bushop of Rouchestre, the Deane of his Chapell, w' the solempne and excellent company of his chapeleyns, queremen, and queresters, to his devoute chapell belongyng, his secretory, and all other officers sp'ual; w' many moo of Bushoppis, Abbots, and P'ours,* and Doctours of the Church; Knyghts and Esquyers for his Body; lougher officers of his said houssolde; that to nombre of his great retynue might not easely ne convenyently be rekenyd. Over this, his Highnes had Yomen of his Garde, in clothing of large jaketts of damaske whight and grene, goodly embrowdred bothe on ther brestys before, and also on their bakkys behynde, w' rownde garlands of vyne branchs, besett before richely w' spancles of silv'r and gilte, and in the myddell a redd rose, beten w' goldesmethe's work; the which were of the chosen p'sones of the hole contreth; proved archers; strong, valiant, and bold men; w' bright hawberts in their hands; to the nombre of three hundreth; ev'more stondyng by the weis and passag's upon a rowe in bothe the siddes where the King's Highnes shuld from chambre to chambre, or from oon place to another, at his goodly pleasure be removed.

The Mayor, Aldremen, Sheryvys, w' other of the const'rators, councellours, and ayders of the cytie of London, so ordrely w' good polesye hade p'vyd the said cytie that the felawschippis of ev'ry crafte shuld, all things leved aparte, in ther sev'all liverys and hodys, of their maner, be p'sent at the comyng of this moost excellent Princes. And for the seid great nombre of crafts were barrys made on ev'ry sid of the weye frō the middys of Gracechurch's strete unto the entryng of the church yard of Powle's, that they might from the comers and com'on people have ther space and ease, and also be secne. The myddweyes were also gravelled and sonded, so that the horsis, mules, and cursers of the wayters and conduct's of this noble

* Priors.

lady might w^{out} jobardie or hurte be goodly avauncyd, and shew their pleasaunt coura^gs: They hadd also ordeyned vi sta^cions and pla^cs of pausinge, where were wrought and arreyesd vi costly, pleasaunt, and goodly pagaynts, w^t certeyn p^{er}sonys in ev^{er}yeh of them, to have and use their speches and saluts unto this great estate and gentilwoman as she sholde passe by them, which shall herafter be more playnely opyned and declared. All the Nobles in generall before rehersed, w^t their attendans, abydyng and entendyng th^e entr^es of this moost worthy Princes.

Finis p^{ri}mi libri.

The furste Chaptre of the secunde Booke; what solempnyte was used in hir receyte in the Cytie of London.*

NOW it is that we be comyn into the moost joyefull and longest desired and acceptable season, the Fryday the xii day of the moneth of Novembre; uppon whom this great Princes of Hispayne, afr that she had dyed at her lodgyng of Lambeth, at oure Sov^{er}ayn his will pleasure and myend of Englonde, she shulde make her entres. Assemblyng first her owne rety nue of the contreth of Spayne, and then proceded forth into Seint George's Feld, where were redy present uppon horsbak a right semely company, by the Kinge's Grace assigned for the ryall and solempne inducyng of this noble estate, adjoyning nyghly to her seid lodgyng. Furst, there was, for the sp^{irit}uall[†] of Englonde, th^e Archebushop of York, w^t other Bushoppes, the Deane of York, w^t other Plats of the Church; For the temp^{er}alls, the Duke of York, the Duke of Bokyngham, th^e Erl of Northumb^{er}land, th^e Erl of Surrey, th^e Erl of Essex, th^e Erl of Kent, the Lord Henry of Bokyngham, the Lord Burgevany, the Lord Straunge, the Lord Barners, the Lord Suche, the Lord Willughby, and other Lords, right weel horsed and richely beseen; w^t many knights and esquyers to a great nombre, lyke wise well horsid and beseen.

* The titles of this and the succeeding chapter seem to have been accidentally transposed, by the negligence of the transcriber.

† Sp^{irit}ualls; Bishops, and other dignified clergy.

The secunde Chaptre ; of th' orderyng their raies* in
Saint Georg's Feld.

THUS they made owt their raies, and sett furth ordurly, ev'y p'son in his rounne† convenient, and passed thorough Southwerk, till they cam to the enteraunce of the great bridge of London, wher-uppon was the furst pagent, in maner and forme folowyng; that is to say there was on the myddes of the bridge erecte a tab'nacle of two flowres semblaunt unto tweyne rodelofts, in whose lougher floure and p'tiōn there was a sete, and w'in the sete a faire yong lady w' a wheel in hir hand, in liknes of Seint Kathryn, w' right many virgynes on ev'ry side of her; and on the ii^d and higher floure and story there was another lady, in likenes of Seint Ursula, w' her great multitude of virgyns right goodly dressed and arrayed: above the bothe floures there was the pictour of the Trinyté, and upon iche side of these ii storyes oon small tab'nacle square, w' p'per vanys; and in ev'y square of the small tab'nacle the Garte invyrond w' his poysye in Frenche, "Onye soit que malé pens," and in the myddis of the Garter the rede rose regall; and so in the nombre of bothe sidds were six small tabernacles, uppon whoes toppes were six aungells, ensensynd ‡ the Trynyté, Seint Ursula, and Seint Kateryn. The wallis of the saide floures or lofts were peynted, w' hangyng courteyns of cloth of tissue, blew and rede; and a p'ty space before this pagent were ii great posts sett, enpeynted w' thré estriche fethers, roses red, and portcullys, and on ev'y of them a red lyon rampand, holdyng a vane enpeynted w' the armys of Englund; and all the hoole worke corvyn of tymbre, gylte, and peynted w' golde, byse, and asur.

* Arrays, or order of proceeding.

† That is to say, in the place belonging to his office or station.

‡ Incensing; perfuming with incense.

The thryde Chaptre ; of the speches that were uttred
in the furst pagent.

THESE were the speches that the Seints in the pagent had unto
the Lady Princes ; and first Seint Kateryn enteryd in her proposi^{ti}on.

I Kateryn of the Courte celestiall,
Where as is joye and pardurable blisse,
From whens all g^{ra}ce and compforte doeth and shall
Alwey procede, for veray love I wisse,
Am com to you, fair lady, sith that this
Into this cytie is yo' first resorte,
To welcom you, ayde, assiste, and compforte.

I remember well, Lady, in yo' first entré
Into this world the trust and affec^{ti}on
That ye and yo' frends bare towards me,
In yo' baptisme to be shelde and p^{ro}tect^{ti}on ;
Not of adventure, but of free elec^{ti}on
Ye toke this name, " Kateryn," for very trust and love,
Which name is registred in the high court above.

And, as I holpe you to Criste, yo' first mate,
So have I purveyd a seconde spouse trewe ;
But ye for him the first shalnot forsake :
Love yo' firste spouse chef, and afr that yo' newe,
And these rewards therof shall ensue ;
W^h the secund, honour temporall,
And w^h the first, glory p^{er}petuall.

Hold on y' way, and ye shall sone espye
A goodly castell, wherof the capytayne
Is wise and famous, called Pollicie,
W^hout whoes helpe all they that think to reyne,
Or long to prospere, labour all in vayne.
Pollicé to Honour will you convey ;
Hast you therfor—God spede you in yo' weye.

This

This p̄posiṭion of Seint Katryn so goodly by declarac̄on ended,
Seint Ursula spekith in her man' thus—

Madam Kateryn, because that I and ye
Become of noble blod of this land
Of Lancastre, which is not oonly of amyté
The cause, but also a ferme band
Betwene you and this realme to stond;
Nature shall moove us to love alwey,
As two com̄on owt of oon cuntrye.

Trouthe it is that owt of myn Lynage came
Arthure, the wise, noble, and vailaunt Kyng,
That in this region was furst of his name,
And, for his strength, honour, and all thyng,
Mete for his estate he was resemblyng;
Arthure, the noble signe in heven,
Beautie of the northe, w^t bright sterres seven.

Unto this King, stronge, famous, and prudent,
Nere kynne am I, and named am Ursula,
By which name I also represent
Another ymage called Minor Ursa,
That otherwise is callid Cynosura,
Sett fast by Arthure, w^t other sterres bright
Gevyng great compforte to travellours by nyght.

As Arthure yo' spouse (than the secunde) now
Succedith the furst Arthure in dignité,
So in lykewise, Madame Kateryn, yow,
As secunde Ursula, shall succede me:
Wherfor goo now to Pollicie, for he
Shortely to honour shall se you conveyed,
So as my suster Kateryn hath to you saied.

This doon the Lady P̄nces and her goodly company p̄cede forth
unto the secunde pagent, callid the castell w^t Portculleis.

The iiith Captre; of the descripcon and speches of the secunde pagent.

WHICH was edified in the strete callid Grass Church Strete, in the place where as the seid strete was moost of brede,* and was bilded in forme as ye shall p̄ceyve; that is to sey, furst there was in the myddis of the strete, where as the water runneth in the channell, a foundaṽone of stone of iii or iiii foote in highte, havyng the seid curse and voydans that the wat' might usually be curraunt as he did; upon the which foundaṽon the castell was erecte; and w'in a manys highte from the stone work were batilments of tymbre, cov'ed and leyed ov' w' canvas empeynted like frestone and whight lyme, so that the semys of the stones were p̄ceyved like as mortur or sement had ben betwene. And in ev'ý batilment, and voyde of batilment, in ordre and curse were sett certeyn bagg's; furst, a red rose and a whight in his mydds, with a crowne upon the hight, of gold: The secunde was three garters of blew, w' this posie in Frenche written, "Hony soit que malé pens," enviround, and in his mydds, on his hight, a crowne of gold. The thurd was a flowerd luce of golde. The iii^{re} was the portecullys of gold, and ii cheynes hangyng on iche sid, and on the height of the portecullys a crowne of golde: And sum part also were clowds, w' beamys of golde; the grounde as it were th' ayre, blew. In other plac's whight herts: In some other pekokks displayed. And above this first batilment, a mannys hight from the grownde, there was a greate gate, w' foldyng leves, full of great barris of iron, w' many naylys affixed, and over the gate a lardge portecullys, and in ev'ý joynte of the portecullys a red rose. Ov' this gate, as it were on the ston werke, a shelde quartered w' blew and red, w' the King's armys of Englonde, that is to sey in ev'ý quarter of blew iii flour de luce of gold, and in ev'ý quarter of red iii lyons of gold; which sheld was uppehold and susteyned w' goodly bests; the oon of them on the right sid a red dragon, dredfull; the other of the lyfte sid a whight grehound; and a yard from the sheld on ev'ý sid a great red rose of half a yard brede; and above this gate was batilments and bagg's, as it is declared before in the historye; bynethe, in the opynyngē,

* Breadth.

stode an armyd knight cape a pe, as a capeten, or a venturous knight, called Pollici.

And from this gate and bilydng stretched forth on ich side of the strete into menys wyndowes & stallis ii other portcullys embatilmiented, and on ich of them the sheld before rehersed; w' bagg's of roses red, dragons dredfull, displayed pecokks, clowds with beamys above of gold, and fanys uppon ev'ych of the said batylments right goodly gilded: and on ev'ry corner and egge of this myddell story and great towre extended a turret, right pleasauntly dekkyd w' rosys, grehounds, portcullys, and Seint George crossis of whight and rede; and ev'ry turret vii square in his topps, and on ev'ry square a pynnaele and a fane. Yet above all this great story there was another large dore, wherin stode a knight, w' an hede pece, called Noblenes, and on his right hand a bushop who was named Virtue: This towre was somewhat lesser then the lougher; ledid above, and goodly payntid, and was iiii square, and had goyng up iiii sids or p'ties like ragge and flynt stones, w' holow crossis, wyndowes, and gunholys, and on the toppys great fanys w' the King's armys; and on the highest of all the hole pagent a rede dredfull dragon, holdyng a staff of iron, and on the staf a great crown of gold. The horse weyes & passages was undre the wyngs of the seid pagent.

Now Pollici entreth his p̃posiçōn, seing thus.

Who openyd these gatis? What! opened they alone?
 What meanyth this? O, now I see weel why;
 The bright sterre of Spayne, Hesperus, on them shone,
 Whoes goodly beames hath persed mightily
 Thorough this castell to bring this good lady,
 Whoes prosperous conŷyng shall right joyefull be,
 Bothe unto nobles, vertu, and unto me.

Welcom you be, right excellent P̃nces,
 And more welcom for that I, Pollici,
 Se in you tokenes of vertue & nobles,
 Two thyngs to the comon weall necessary;
 And, that to the comon weall I have singler ihe,*
 Therfor I me enforce alweay to th' encreas
 Of these two thyngs, Vertu and Noblesse.

* Eye.

Than, forasmoch as I pceyve and se
 You disposed to noblesse and vertu,
 Ye seme right apte to have auctoryte
 W'in this realme; wherfore, as it is due,
 I counsell you to labour and pursue
 To them two now beyng in this towre,
 And there shalbe while I am gov'noure.

Then be profounde eloquẽs Nobless his p̃posic̃on full goodly
 purposith, seyeing in this wise.

Madame, sith ye have entred the gate of Pollici,
 And the presens approched of me Noblesse,
 To Vertue streight ye shalbe ladde therby;
 For this is treuthe, no man' man doubtles
 Can me and Vertue suerly atteigne, onlesse
 That he of Pollici entre first the gate,
 For we in no wise may be sep̃ate.

Wherefore, Madame, me thinke it very good
 W' me Noblesse to have acqueyntaunce,
 Because ye be come of noble blode,
 And therfore now my self I shall avaunce,
 As I am bounde, w' all my puissaunce,
 You to convey to Vertu in generall,
 Dystingued in theoryke and cardinall.

Vertue app̃teyneth to ev'y estate,
 Aswell to noble as folke of low degre,
 But yet the noble after another rate
 Be applied of their right propertie
 To be vertuous, and to have regal̃ee;*
 Guydyng the people by strenght for defens
 Of them and thers by singler prudens.

Preas forth to Vertue; she is debonayre,
 Treatable and meke, takyng noo disdayne
 Of noo creature that to hir will repaire;
 Ye shall her purchas, and that w' litill payne,
 But w'out her and me all labour is in vayne
 To com to honour, therfor I shall p̃vide
 That Vertue to Honour shalbe your guyde..

* Regality.

Thus Vertue in his p̄posiçōn doeth conclude, and after, Noblesse
pekyng, seying in this wise.

Treuthe it is that Noblesse, Lady Kateryn,
W'out me, Virtue, wolnot ached be;
Who that oon will have that other must he wyne;
But all the craft is to fall in w' me:
I am so straunge that many frō me fle;
For I, Virtue, myself all wey addresse
To thinges of great difficultie & hardnesse.

But notw'stondyng, Madame, yet shall ye
Wynne me w' moore ease then other shall,
For men in you may well p̄ceyve and see
A very disposiçōn naturall
Apte to receyve ev̄ych vertue cardinall;
And therfor w' lesse labour and peyne
To myn acqueyntaunce ye shall weel attayne.

Moreov' the excellent disposiçōn
Of yo' dere spouse the noble P̄nce Arthure
So toward is, so goodly of condiçōn,
'That yo' disposiçōns clene and pure
Joyned to guydre ye must nedis be sure
Of myn acqueyntaunce, and therby espyre
To Nobless here whoes favour ye desire.

Of these matiers to you shall pronounce,
Or it be longe, not oonly an Aungell,
But also yo' kynnesman King Alfons,*
Which of austronomy was the very welle,
And of yo' fate the disposiçōn can telle:
Hym shall ye mete, w' other moo electe,
That toward yo' said spouse shall you directe.

* Alphonso the Xth, King of Castile and Leon, called *Sapiens* and *Astrologus*. He was one of the most learned and accomplished persons of the dark age in which he lived. He made several important discoveries in astronomy, and composed those schemes, formerly very famous, which were called after him, "*Tabulæ Alphonsinæ*." He died 1284.

The vth Chaptre; of the m^{de} pagent, and speches utteryd of the p̄sones there beyng in hyt.

AND from this pagent of the Castle of Portculleys they extended their jorney and passage to the thirde pagent, in the mydds of Cornell, enjoyned to the condute; there beyng iii square empaynted, three foote from the gronnde, of colour like frestone, havng in his fore frunte iii great pyllours, ii grene m'bill on ev'y sid, and in the myddis oon pylour of red m'bill empaynted, and all the voyde space betwene the pilours of work like brikk wallis, havng two portcullys in the seid fore fronte of yelow, and on ev'y side of the portculleys a crosse, voyded w' gunholys in ev'y payne of the cros. Above this brikk walle there was a mantell compassyng the hole pagent, ryron'd of a fote and an half brode, w' ii rollys, oon beneth of whight and grene, another above of blak and yelow, and in the space between the ii rounllys many dyvers bagg's; first a rede rose, and a whight in his myddis, crownyd w' gold, portcullys crownyd w' gold, a whight grehound, and a red dragon dredfull: and thus they were sett orderly, iche aft' other, in all the hool compasse and circute. Upon the toppe of the oon grene pelour of m'bill uppon the right hand a rede dragon dredfull, holdyng a shelde w' the King's armys, quarteryd w' blew and rede, and in the blew iii flours de luces of golde; and on the rede quarters iii lyons of gold, and on the top of the pelour of grene m'bill on the lefte hand a red lyon rampant, holdyng also a shelde of like armys to the other rehersed. Above this, and w'in this pagent, there was a sete like unto a beanche, enhaunced in the myddell sumwhat higher than the sidds, the which beanch was of grene chekkers very thykke, w' frence of rede, and in ev'y cros of chekyr a rede rose, and a whight in his myddell. Abought this sete, as uppon the wallys, were chekyrs of whight and grene, besett full of rede rosys, whight, and grene, crowned w' golde floures de luce; rede dragons, whight grehounds, portcullys crownyd also w' golde; and upon his edgis and siddis ii smale posts w' chekers of rede, besett full of whight ostriche fethers, and floure de luces of golde.

Upon this rehersed sete there sate such p̄sones as their speches shall declare; and above the hedes of these was a blew spere of the mone especiall, with other planetts and sterrys in their curse and

ordre; and in the circumferens of this spere were the signes of the mone; and w'out the circul of the spere were iii Aungells in the mi^{er} costs and partys of the worlde, that is to say orientall, austerall, occidentall, and boriall. Above this blew spere there was a sete, and an Aungell therin, the which was callid Raphaell, the Aungell of mariage; and on ev'y side of the Aungell this shilde of the King's armys uphelde, w' a rede dragon and grebounde; and ov' this sete were pynnacles, w' fanys of goolde full goodly wrought; and all the hool pagent chekeryd w' whight and grene, as well w'out as w'in, set w' bagg's & conizantes approp^{at} to the P^{nces}, sheweng her fatall disposy^{con} and destyny.

Now foloweth the p^{posic}on of the Aungell of mariage, callid Raphaell, seying in his p^{posic}on thus.

Though philosophers of Gode knowladge did opteigne
By the meane of creatures, yet be ye sure
This knowladge was nev' hade sufficient & playne
But by the techyng of Angell more p^{fight} & pure
Than the instrucc^{on} of any bodely creature:
They be Godde's massengers that oonly can
Declare such hevenly mysterés to man.

Who taught the p^{phets} and the patriarkes
The unyté of God, and Trynyté of p^{sone}?
Who enformed them in the m^{velous} werks
Of Cristis incarna^{con} but Aungells alone?
Aungells taught the p^{videns} that God on his trone
Hath over all creatures as well lowe as highe,
Which p^{videns} dyvers philosophers denye.

Madame, we be mynesters of Godde's p^{videns},
Whom Almighty God to his people doethe sende
To geve them instrucc^{on}, ayde, and assistens;
Also God doeth ich man at his birth comende
To his p^{pre} Aungell to secour and defende,
Eke citie and realmes to Archaungells that move
These orbes and speres in the regions above.

Moreov'

Moreov' I Raphaell, on of the seven,
 Alwey stondyng in Goddis highe p'sens,
 Have especiall charge to me gevyn
 Ov' mariages, by Goddis provydens
 To be made for love, w' vertu and rev'ence,
 For p̄creation of children, after Goddis p̄cepte,
 Not for sensuall lust and appetite to be kepte.

Wherfor ageynst yo' mariage I com hether,
 To sett you coupled to your noble make,
 In like man' as I brought toguyder
 Thoby and Sara, only for vertue's sake;
 Wherfor, Madam, your weye nowe maye ye take,
 And ye shall shortely of yo' spouse Arthure
 See a more p̄fight and expresse figure.

Now by great eloquē's and famous speche Gabriell* his p̄posiçōn
 hath opynly p̄nounced, Alfons, by ordre, to this nobill lady expressith
 his myend, seing thus.

Daughter Kateryn, I Alfons remembre
 Certayn constellacions passed meny a day,
 Sheweng a goodly Princes younge and tendre
 Of myn issue shuld frome her owne contrey
 Towards Northwest take a great jorney,
 And to a noble Prince shulde there maryed be.
 Assuring to honour and dignyté.

Doughter, the sonne, signifiour of Kinges,
 Enteryng the Sagittary, and his triplicité,
 To whoes conjunction approximate is
 Hesperus and Arthure, the signifiour, as we se,
 For the more parte in the same house to be.
 Loo, Lady Kateryne, these tokenes signifie
 What dignyté ye shall opteyne, where and why.

* A mistake of the transcriber. It should be Raphael (vide sup.)

Ye shall achewe the dignité of a Quene,
 By meane of mariage in this noble land,
 The Land of Sagittary, as is evidently seen
 By th' effecte therof, and it doeth subiect stonde
 Under the firy cirentiferens and bande.
 Weel may ye joye whom the hevens assure
 So prosperous felicité longe to endure.

And for more concordans ye shall undrestand
 Ye, Lady, bere the bagge of Sagittary,
 Somtyme the auncient armys of this lond,
 As apperith by blason of auctoryté,
 And by the same signe opteigned victory
 Of enemys, there number beyng great,
 And no m'vill that signe is so mete.

Hit is the signe that noble P^{ri}nce Arthure
 Was borne undre, yo' spouse fortunate,
 In triplicité of the lyon sure,
 His house damified, and so p^{ro}create.
 It is the signifier of great estate,
 And is of Jopiter the house, fortune of heven,
 In which aspects and signes ye be come even.

Therfor I se weel by exp^{er}i^{en}ce
 The tyme is com (right glad am I)
 And eke the hevens, by Goddis high prudens,
 Doeth the same thyng assure and ratifie;
 And yo'self may se here evidently;
 Beholdyng Arthure in his heavenly spere,
 Signifier of yo' noble spouse so dere.

To whoes seid signifier the bodies celestiall
 Stand very benyvolent, and frendly drecte,
 And eke yo' owne sterre Hesperus especiall
 Hath of ev'ych planete right p^{ro}sperous aspecte,
 Which signyfieth very fortunate effecte
 To folow upon yo' noble mariage
 To Prince Arthure's worthy p^{er}sonage.

This

This speche here foloweng is the argument of Jobbe, the holy p̃phet.

Hit is to vertue full good and necessary
 The astronomy of the philosophers,
 But notw'standynge, Madame, yet shall I
 Shew you another astronomy that is
 More necessary to be knowen, and it is this,
 To know himself that creatyd and wrought
 Heaven, erthe, and all creatures, of nought.

Alfons hath shewed you the heavenly bodies,
 For your comfort, and of yo' spouse a figure,
 But now, Madame, loke up above all this,
 And ye shall fiend a more speciall pleasure
 To knowe and beholde the great Lord of nature,
 Almighty God, that creatyd and wrought
 Arthure, Hesperus, and all the heven, of nought.

It is the sonne of justice th' erthe illumyning;
 This is the very Hesperus that shone so bright;
 In the West, to oure comforte by his dethe, fallyng;
 This is the Lyon of Juda that venquysshed in fight,
 Rysynge from deth to lyf by his awne myght:
 This is Arthure, illumyneinge iche cost
 W' vii bright sterrys, vii gestes of the Holy Gost.

Which hath not knet Arthure and Esperus oonly
 Together, as Alfons yo' kynnesman hath seid,
 But also by Goddis providence almighté
 His p̃destinaçōn and grace therto leyde,
 To be joynd in mariage w' his helpe and ayde,
 For concordauens of the cardinall vertue
 Of a temp̃aunce betwene your spouse and you.

Boetius also maketh reasons folowing unto the rehersed matter and entent.

Madame,

Madame, as the noble Alfons, King,
 Hath evydently shewed, by good argument
 In astronomy brought, that ev'y thyng
 The hevenly bodies right benyvolent
 Stand in aspectes full equyvolent,
 Everych, fortunat in his region,
 Disposed to yo' mariage and union.

Right so Job, experte in divinité,
 For convenyences founde in yo' p̃sonage,
 Hathe shewed and proved by auctoryté
 That ye and yo' spouse ought in mariage
 Be joyned, as two of Ryall parage,
 To Godde's pleasure, and effectes naturall,
 Furst causid in the bodies speciall.

Of the furst cause than p̃cedeth the secunde,
 Lynked and knyt by a goldeyn cheyne,
 Th' effectes I meane that you shall make a bande,
 In honour and dignité for ever to reigne;
 Wherfor of reason we thre accorde certayne,
 Astronomer, Philosopher, and Deryne,
 You to be joyned, and so we all determyne.

The vith Chaptre; of the iiith pagent, and speches
 uttred there of the p̃sons beyng therein, and of
 other behavys.

AND from this pagent of the mone in Cornell they proceded in
 their seid former ordre, and raise unto the iiith pagent, which was in
 Chepesid, betwene the great conduite and the standard; the which was
 corneryd w' iii great posts, two before and ii behynde. Upon the
 ii former posts, a red dragon upon oon of them, and upon the tother a
 whight hert w' a crowne of gold abowt his nekk, and a cheyne of
 golden lynkys comyng from the crowne: The other ii bests, on the
 other

other posts, the oon of them a rede lyon rampand, the other a whight grehound. And in the face of this pagent there was a whele, wonderfully wrought w' clouds abought the compasse outward, and undre this whele was there a scocheon of whight, w' Seint George's crosse, and a red swerd, and in the ii lower corners ii astronomers, oon w' a tyrangell, and the other w' a quadrat, havynge their speculation to the bodies above. Upon the upper parte, above directe, was the Father of Heven, and on the two corners besid him ii Aungills, wth trumpetts, and armys upon them bothe; the oon of them havynge a scripture w^{itten} "Laudate Dom. de Celis;" the other his scriptor aunswerynge, "Laudate Dⁿ in excellis." Ov' the Father there was meny Angels, havynge scriptours of te Deum, and tibi om̄es, etc. W'in the myddell of this great whele there was a chare, and w'in the chare a P^{nce} stondynge, full richely besene: Benethe his chare there was iii great sterres, like iii wheles, runnyng very swyfte; and betwene the ii former sterres the centour of erthe. In the brede of this whele ther were meny dyv's figures, sum of berys, sume lyons, sum hors, sume wormys, sume fisshis, sum mermeyds, sume bullis, sume virgyns, sume naked men, sume ramys stikked full of sterrys, as they be appropred and namyd in bokys of astronomy, havynge lynys, sume red, sume whight, deducte from iche sterre, planet, and signe, and after the aspect that naturally iche of them hath unto other. In the brede of this whele were iii armyd knights, the which, as they wolde, ascended, tornyd the whele very swyftly all the season of the comynge of this P^{nces}. The highte of this pagent was goodly wrought w' pennacles, and lanternys holow, w' wyndowes many and craftyly wrought, and empaynted and gylte full costeously both w'in and w'out; and this was named the spere of the sunne, appropriat to the P^{nce} of Englund, shewynge and declaryng his fatall disposi^{ti}on and desteny.

These folowenge be the speches of the iiith pagent.

Welcome, faire Ladie, fairer than Esperus;
 Welcome, noble Princes, into Brytayn,
 The Land of Arthure, your spouse most bounteous,
 Whoes expresse ymage and fygure certayne
 Ye may behold, all armyd, not in vayne
 W' corporall armour oonly, but in like wise
 W' the sp^uall armour of justice.

Which

Which armour of justice, as the p̄phete seith,
Is of ev̄ych realme the peasible conser̄vature;
Wherfor, as ye se here this chare on hight
Stondith in his compas alwey ferme and sure,
Lykewise the realme of yo' spouse Arthure,
Shynnyng in vertu, shall stond p̄petually
W'in the compas of his noble progeny.

Wherfor, Madame, greatly rejoyse ye may,
For whoes mariage, of a speciall favour,
It pleased bath Almighty God to purvey
A P̄nce of all Princes the very floure;
W' whome ye shall aspyre to great honour.
Go ye forth to the joyefull semblaunce now
Of the mariage betwene your spouse and you.

The viith Chaptre; of the vth pagent.

AND from this pagent of the sunne, at the great conduyte, they proceded in their form^r ordre, and raise unto the vth pagent, at the Standard in Chepe: And in his fore frunt, of man's highte, he had a great and a large rede rose, w' a grehounde on his oon sid, whight, and on the other sid a rede dragon; and at his iii^{or} uttermost corners iii^{or} great posts, and upon these posts wer iii^{or} sage p̄sonys, after the auneyent fashion arrayed, sum w' m'velous hoods, and sum w' hatts, and their robys set full of perlys, and wer semblaunt unto the p̄phetts: And upon and above the fore frunt, and behynd the pagent, were great lyons, and dragons, and grehounds, of leed paynted: And above all this there was a Trone, compassed about with many candelstikkys of golde, and wax tapers, and goodly bokks and flours sett, and these tapers were brennyng: And w'in this Trone there was the Godhed, sittying full gloriously, and abought him in circute ennum̄rable of Angells singing full armoniously, as it had been in a chirche, w' a swete and a solempne noyse. And in the hight of this hool pagent were many goodly penacles, wyndowes, and fanys, right goodly besett; and in ev̄y unche* space of this werk were perlys of sylv^r counterfeted, right great and right coryously wrought. And this was callid the Temple of God, exortyng and moovyng this goodly P̄nces to the love of God, and of holy Chirche.

* Iuch.

The viii Chaptre ; of the vth pagent, & of suche speeches
as the p̃sones there uttred unto the noble Princes.

I am begynnyng and ende, that made iche creature
Myself, and for myself, but man especially,
Bothe male and female, made after myn owne fygure ;
Whom I joyned together in matrimony,
And that in Paradise, declaryng opynly
That man shall weddyng in my Chirch solempnyse,
Figured and signified by the erthly paradise.

In this my Chirche I am alwey resident,
As my cheef tabernacle, and moost chosen place,
Among thise golden candilstikks, which represent
My Catholyk Chirche shynyng before my face,
W^t lighte of feithe, wisdom, doctryne, and gr̃ce,
And mvellously eke enflamed toward me
W^t the inextinguible fire of charyte.

Wherfor, my wilbelovid doughter Kateryne,
Sith I have made you to myn owne semblaunce,
In my Chirche to be married, and yo' noble children
To reigne in this land as in their inheryt unce,
See that ye have me in speciall remembraunce ;
Love me, and my Chirche, yo' sperituall moder,
For ye despising that one despise the other.

Loke ye ; walke in my p̃cepts, and obey them weel,
And here I geve you that same blissing that I
Gave my wilbeloved children of Isarell ;
Blissed be the frute of yo' bely.
Yo' susteñce & frutes shall encrease and multiplye,
Your rebellours enemyes I shall put in yo' hand,
Encreasyng in honour bothe you and yo' lande.

This speche soloweng is of the Prelate of the Chirche.

Though man, for his offence and greate demerite,
 Fell from his honour by right and justice
 To infinite sorowe, God of his goodnes yet
 The remedy for man did himself devise;
 And, in conclusiōn, the moost convenient wise
 For manys redempciōn was thought to be than
 The maryage of God to the nature of man.

This mariage was so secret a mystery
 That our blisshed Savyor Crist Ihesus
 Compared it to a maryage erthely,
 To make it appiere more open and pleyu to us;
 By a parabill or symylitude seying thus—
 “ The Kyng of Heven is like an erthely Kyng
 “ That to his sonne p̄pareth a weddyng.”

And right so as oure Sov̄aign Lord the Kyng
 May be resembled to the Kyng celestiall
 As well as any Prince erthely now lyvyng,
 Sittyng amonge the vii candestikks roiall,
 As he whom hit hath pleasid God to accept and calle
 Of all honour and dignité unto height,
 Moost cristeu Kyng, and moost stedfast in the feithe.

This noble Kyng doeth a mariage ordeigne
 Betwene his furst begoten soūe Prince Arthure
 And you, Dame Kateryne, the Kinge's daughter of Spayne,
 Whom pollici, noblesse, and vertue doeth assure
 To bothe realmes honor, proufite, and pleasure;
 Wherefore, Madame, to honour ye shall procede,
 Beyng of the vertues the guerdon and the mede.

The ixth Chaptre ; of the vi pagent, and of such
 speches as were uttred in the same.

AND unto this rehersed pagent at the Standard the Kinge's
 Highnes had conveyed himself sumwhat prevy and secretly, and
 stode

stode in a marchaunt's chambre, and w^t him the Lord P^rnce, th^e Erl of Oxinford, th^e Erl of Darby, th^e Erl of Shrewesbury, my Lord Chambleyn, w^t many other Estats; and not very ferre thens, in another chambre, stode the Queene's good Grace, my Lady the King's moder, my Lady Margarete, my Lady her suster, w^t many other ladies of the londe, not in very opyn sight, lyke as the King's G^rce did in his man^r and party: There they bothe beholdyng the p^rsones, their raise, ordre, and behavyngs of the hole company bothe of Englonde and of Spayne, as well of their apparell and ther horsis as of their discreate and goodly ordre, poynts in featuris of their demeanor. Above, in wyndowes, ledis, guttures, and batilments, stude many of the yemen of the garde, and also benethe in the strete the s^rvaunts of my Lord P^rnce, my Lord of Oxinford, my Lord of Darby, my Lord of Shrewesbury, my Lord Chambleyn, w^t other dyvers to a great and a howge nombre on both the sidds of the strete. And eftsone the began^e to approche to the King's sight in the moost goodly wise that ev^r was seen in Englonde, or in any other realme, that of queke and recent memory may be knowen or understand.

And furst in this solempne and ordinat entraunce cam rydyng the Mayre on horsebake, in cremsyn saten, w^t a riche colour of gold abought his neke, and before him the Sworde berer, after the guyse of the citie; and after him the Recorder, in blake velvet, the ii Shrevys, and the xxiiii Aldremen in skarlet, and their s^rv^aunts right well horsid and beseen. After that they had made their saluts unto the P^rnces upon the bridge in the entringe of the citie, and made a good space in the strets rum and passage for the P^rnces and hir greate multitude and retynue, after them cam the Kings of Harods, and Arols of armys, in their cote armours of velvet and golde of the King's armys of Englonde, and also made roome and weye, and devyded the comon people right ordrely. Enseyng appered, freshely appareld, vi goodly galaunts of th^e Erl of Essex, in yelow cercenet, w^t many estrich fethers, upon right ple^sunt cursours of corage, trapped and besett full of silver bellis, avaunsyng their horsis after the moost coriouse man^r; and after them rode the gentilmen belonging to th^e Erl of Northumb^land, and then the gentilmen belongyng to the Duke of Bokyngh^m, and after them the squyers and knights appoynted by the Kyng; and afr, the seid Lords, th^e Erlys of Northumb^land and Kent; and afr them the Duke of Bokynh^m; and after them such trumpetts,

trumpetts, shalmewes, and sakbotts, to a great nombre, as cam w^t the P^rinces owte of Spayne; and after them straungers of Spayne, as well th^e estats and gentylmen, ev^{er}y of them rydyng upon the ryght hand of an Englishman, as they were in degre and honour, except th^e Erle, th^e Archebushop, and the Bushop, that cam w^t this Lady, who rode all three toguyders.

And afre them rode the P^rinces, upon a great mule, richely trapped aft^r the maner of Spayne; the Duke of Yorke on her right hande, and the Legate of Rome on her lefte hande. She was in riche apparell on her bodie, aft^r the manor of her contré, and upon her hed a litill hatte, fashonnyd like a cardinall's hatte, of a praty brede, w^t a lase of gold at this hatt to stay hit; her heere hanging down about her shulders, which is faire aburne, and in maner of a coiffe betwene her hede and her hatt of a carnaçon colour, and that was fastenyd from the myddis of her hed upwards, so as men might weell se all her heere from the myddell parte of her hed downewarde. And aswell her owne fotemen, well appoynted, as the King's fotemen, to a great nombre, richely apparelled, were abowte her. And after her rode viii ladies, iiii of Englonde, and iiii of Spayne, apparelled in cloth of golde. The furst lady of Spayne rode upon a mule, trappyd; her sadill was like a fouldyng stole, w^t iiii staves, ii behynde and ii before, either of them crossyng other, richely enclosed, and she sittyng upon the wrong side of the mule, her bake to the contré sid aft^r the rydyng of gentilwomen in Englonde; and a lady of Englonde, apparalled in clothe of gold, rydyng by her to kepe her company in maner of a leder of her hors (but the lady of Spayne rode upon the right hande of the Englishe lady, so as whan they bothe were toguydre the bake of the oon lady was to the bake of the other) her heer hanging down aboute her neke, and a good large hatt uppon her hed, p^roreyoned aft^r the fashion of a Cardenall's hatte, as the P^rinces had. And after them rode the secunde lady of the seid foure ladies of Spayne, all in blake, called Lady Mastres, w^t kerchiers upon her hed, a blak thinge of clothe ov^{er} her kerchiers like unto the fashion of a religious woman, after the man^r of Spayne; her sadill aft^r the man^r of the other ladic's sadylls of Spayne, covered w^t blak; and sate upon the wronge side of the mule, as other ladies of Spayne did; and the Englishe lady rode by her, in clothe of golde, as th^e other two rode before. And aft^r them rode the thurde lady of the said iiii ladies of Spayne, aft^r the same fourme and apparell as the furst lady of the seid viii ladies, rode w^t an Englyshe

Englyshe lady in clothe of goolde, bake to bake as the other rode; and so after the same forme, and under such apparell, rode all the remanent Englyshe ladies, bak to bak.

And after them cam an horslytter, richely beseen; and after the horslytter in yonge English ladies, maydynes of honour, in like sadells, sitting upon the wrong side of their palfreis, evy of them after other as though they had ben folowers; ther apparell was cloth of gold, and evy of ther palfreis were ledd by a foteman. And after them cam a spare palfrey w^t a sydde sadell, and a pylon of estate, afr the English man^u, richely apparelled, which palfrey was led by the Master of the Quene's Hors, the seid Master beyng on horsbak, richely beseen: And afre them cam iii^e spare hors, evry of them afre other, led by a foteman rychely apparellyd; and evry of thoes iii^e hors havng such highe qnyshons upon their bakkys as the mule hade of the Princes. And after thoes iii^e spare hors cam other ii spare hors, either of them afre other, richely apoynted, and upon either of the said ii hors' bakks a sadill w^t stavys, such as the other ladies of Spayne rode in, and a styrop gilte, for a lady, hangyng upon the wronge sid of the hors, which stiropkis were very greate, and of a m^uvelous fashion: And after thoes ii spare hors cam v charys, richely beseen, in evry of the which charys were Englyshe ladies; and afr evry of those v chares folowed vi ladies and gentilwomen, freshly beseen, and rydyng on palfreis: And afr thoes v charys came ii other charys, not so richely beseen, in which ii charys were Spanyshe women, apparellyd aft^r the Spanyshe fashon; ther apparell was buiteous and m^uvelous, and they were not the fairest women of the company: And afr thoes charys cam the yomen belonging to the Duke of Bokyngh^um, all in a livery, on horsbak; and afr that the Yomen belonging to th^e Erll of Northumb^uland, all in a lyvery, on horsbak; and after them other lords and gentilmen is s^urv^unts that rode before the Princes.

The xth Capture; of the vi pagent' speche, and demeanor there.

AND from this pagent at the Standard in Chepe they p^uceeded in their seid former ordre, and raise unto the vi pagent; the which was in the furthest

furthest ende of Shepe, and next unto the litill conducte, the which was the last, and in th' enteraunce of the churchyard of Poule's, and was goodly paynted and gilte, w^t many pellers in the myddis, and betwene evry rybbe of the pelours pictours of lyons, dragons, and grehounds; and on evrych sid of the pagent a great peier of steires goyng up; and upon the floure at the hede of the steires stode the vii Vertues, the iii theologicik and iii cardinalls; that is to say Faith, Hope, and Charité; Justice, Temp^rans, Prudens, and Fortitude or Strengthe; and abought them many vyrgyns in whight garments of poudred armyns: And above them was there iii seets, and in the myddis satt oon full pleasantly beseen in purpill velvett, and he was callid Honour; and in the two other setes, upon the right hande and on the left hande was ther ii cushions, w^t iche of them a ceptour and a cronell of golde, in tokyn that they were recerved and kept for the P^rince and the P^rinces; and above ther heds tab^rnacles, pynacles, armys, and bagg^s, full pleasaunt, riche, and good, both wⁱn and w^out.

Thus, and in this manor and fourme, spoke the noble p^rson Honour unto the P^rinces.

I am Honour, whom folk of every degre
Pursue to have, but many of ther purpos mysse;
For w^out vertue can not achieved be.
Honour ye wott well the rewarde of vertue is:
And thoughe that vertuelesse many a man or this
Hath semyd honourable, yet was he not so:
Such honour is counterfaite, and is lightly goo.

Th' olde Romainys, though they blynde were
In the errour of old gentilité,*
Yet of me they dremyd in a manere,
Thinkyng the wey to me shuld vertue be;
For which two temples of vertue and me
They joyned toguyder, whan they made them new,
In tokyn that honour is annexed to vertu.

* That is to say, "*though Gentiles.*"

Also yoselfe see weell that in the weye,
 And in iche stoppe toward us ascendyng,
 There dwellich a vertue, so that no man may
 Aspyre to us for any man' of thinge;
 But, sith they be ev'more dwellyng
 In the wey, all folks of necessitie
 Must come by these vertues or they com at me.

Wherfor, noble P̄nces, if that ye persever,
 W^t yo' excellent spouse, then shall ye
 Reigne here w^t us in p̄spit̄e for ev':
 Also these crownés and seets on ich side of me,
 All voyde and unoccupied yet, as ye see,
 Ar kept as reward for noblesse and vertue;
 That oon for yo' noble spouse, that other for you.

Whan that the P̄nces had passed by the Pagents in ray ordynned
 and sett in the strets of London, and w^t greate pleasure had beholden
 the goodly sights in them, at this last pagent beforeseid, the which was
 in the entraince of the Chircheyard of Poulys, adjoynd and annexed
 to the litiil Conduete, the Mayre of the cytie, the 11 Shrevys, the
 Recorder, and xxiiii Aldremen, w^t other of the citie, ther abode her
 honourable comyng; and w^t moch treasoure, and great plentie of plate
 of silv' and gilte, as basones and potts, fulfilled w^t coyne to a great
 sum̄e, saluted, presented, and also gave unto her the seid giests; and
 w^t a goodly counten̄ce and demeanor, and in like wise (her goodnes
 full amyable) after moost lernyd man' she receyved, w^t great thanks,
 the plate, gold, and specially their good myends. And thus she and
 her nobles p̄ceded till they cam to the dore of Seint Powlys, wher she
 was solempnely w^t honor receyved of th' Archebushop of Canterbury,
 the Busshop of Derl̄m, and the quere of Poulis, with many P̄lats of
 the Chirch of Englund in processyon, and so leed and conducte to the
 Aulter, and from them unto the shryne of Seint Erkenwald, at the which
 shryne she made her devout offeryng; and incontynente the Estats
 waytyng to her in this rehersed jorney brought her to the Busshopis
 paleis of London, w^tout the west dore of the Chirche of Powlis; and,
 this doon, the gentils departed evry man to his owne lodgyng: Furst,
 the Busshop of Canterbury to the Blake Freres; the Duke of York, and
 the Bushop of Derl̄m, to the paleis of Derl̄m; the Duke of Bokyngh̄m,

hīm, th' Erl of Northumbland, w' all the residue of Estats to their places, lodgings, and innys. Thus this joyefull and honourable day was fortunately brought to his ende; and the Pñces there in her lodging passed ov' full conveniently all the hoole night.

No m'vell though that mattr to th' effects of felicité to be fynally deducid and convenid, the which mediat g̃ce and leafull purpose moovith, first to ther incep̃sons and begynnyng; th' experyence wherof might be evident, and appered in this present day to deme and juge Almighty God in this mariage content, and pleased herafter w' great influens of strength & vertu to assiste the p̃ties in ther weyes and intents, that, notwithstanding the wonderfull preysse of the people, the cruelnes of ther cursours and sterne horses, the jeopdies standyngs in highe places, wyndowes, and housys, of the strets w'in the cytie of London, yet there was that daye no mystchaunce of oppressyng man, woman, ne childe, neither stroke w' hors, ne unfortunate falle, praysid and lovyd be Almighty God.

The Saterdag now is entred, aft' the succession and curse of tyme, in whom the Estats and Embasadours of Hispayne, guyers and save-condueters of this noble Pñces, thought it expedient to intrete before the Kingez worthy p̃sens their messages, embasshions, and singler titles, of their Lord Sovrayne of their realme his commaundment, of and uppon the frendly and lovyng aggrearce of mariage in this noble issue betwene them oftyn encompassid and concludid, wherto the King's Highnes agreable, lett purvey and ordigne them to the receyvvyng of their seid declarac̃ons; and for that behalve and cause made addresse and array oon of his great chambers w'in his lodging of Baynard's Castell, hangid w' riche clothe of Arras, and in the hed and uppar parte of this large chambre a sete regall, covēd ov' with a cloth of estate precious and riche costly; where undre is Majestie was setting upon cushshons of cloth of golde, as in tribunall the auncient and honourable Kings in antiquyté have on ther matters of charge be accustomed to occupie their ṽrdicts and sentens of g'vité; is dere and welbelovid sons the Lord Pñce on the right hand, and the Duke of York on his left hand: To which, thus in such rialtie setting, these seid straungers were suffryd and p̃mysed to envoye, and have their lyberall accesse, and to his Grace they made and expressed in right goodly man' the evrych poynt and circūstance of their comysshion; the which conseederyd not oonly the besy and deligent attendaunce and company of her p̃sone by the seid straungers, and also dyvers cuntreis and

and costs that they shuld by ther ventures of wyndes and tempests . . . and dreven, but also for the suertie and to this virgyn and Pñces so pure, and w'out distres of any malicious pñson to such corrupñon of her disposed or ennornly enforcid; and in thies singler articles of her conveyaunce by right great pollicy, as of the assurances of her virginité, w' th' ooll myend and massage of the King of Hispayne, they publisshed full wise and pñghtly byfore the King's Highnes, there beyng abought him pñsent right many lords, both spñuall and tempñall, and thoes that to his noble counsell were assigned and aperteyned: They, upon this, desiring to be now discharged and exonerat of this great and dredfull custodie, and as true, juste, and liege sñraunts to be notid and regard to their Pñnce; to the which desire, request, and leafull petiñon the King's Grace moost prudently enclined, aftr due and revñent thankys, w' wordis of great kyndnes and favour unto them by his owne pñson uttryd, w' moch discession he them discharged thereof. W' all the other of the singler pñuises th' aunsware and satisfyeng was by the Busshop of Rocestre, to that entent assigned, full clerkly in Laten shewed and pñpounde.

The same day also the Pñces, forasmoch as she had not seene the Quene's Grace no season syn her arryvyng first into the costs of Englonde, as due reason did requyre, caused honourably her company to be arauuced for the convenient and goodly visiteng and sight of the Quene, then toguyders w' the Kyng her husband in the seid lodgyng of Baynard's Castell. Upon this there was a right great assenbly both of gentilmen of this cuntreth, and also of Hispayne, w' apparells of silk and gold full richely beseen: And so, on their horsbak, they repaired to the seid place; and in that rydyng was the Master of the Quene's Hors ledyng an horslyttr after all the ladies and company of gentilwomen; the said horslyttr being carved and aparelled right costely both w'in and w'out. In the afternoon, abought t'houre of thre or myñ of cloke, she was solempny w' moost honoure and behavior receyved and accepted to the Quene's Gñce, and w' pleasure and goodly comynycatñon, daunceyng and disports, thei passed the seacon full conveniently: And in the same evenyng late, w' torchis light to a great nombre, she was conveyed and brought ageyn honourablé to her lodging at the Bushoppis paleis of London, and thus, w' honour and merthe this Saterday was expired and doon.

The thirde Booke; of the marriage, and Fest riall,
and other circumstauns there aboughts.

The furst Chapeture; of th' ordryng of the
Church of Powles.

THE Cathedrall Chirch of Seint Poulys wⁱⁿ the citie of London was ennournyd in all behalvys, bothe autier and quere, and also the body of the Chirche, w^{it} the most excellent ornements apperteynyng unto the w^{it}ship of God, and honour of this joyeful maryage and unyon of the moost revrent Prince and P^{ri}nces. First, th' auters w^{it} their plats, jowalx, and reliks, of wondrefull riche and p^{re}cyousnes; w^{it} copys * and vestments, in their sortes, honourably to the mynystres abehovabill, of full great valoure: The quere also enhaunged w^{it} clothis of Arras; and from the quere doore, the which is of xii or xiii foote enight from the pavement, extended a weye and passage callid a levy, like unto a brydge of tymbre, byllyd and arrayid upon great and meny posts, rouslyd upon bothe the sidds with red say, nailyd and cov^{er}ed upon the seid reyls all the length of the body of the chirch unto the nyghyngys and approxima^{ti}on of the west doore, the whiche is of vi or vii hundreth foote of length: And nere unto the lougher end of thys levy there was enhaunsed a certayne por^{ti}on of v or vi like a stage, rownde in compasse, cov^{er}ed w^{it} red say, takyd fast w^{it} gylte nailys, upon the which the P^{ri}nce, P^{ri}nces, and mynysters of the sacrement of matrimony might conveniently stond; and in object annempst this place, where as the courte and cons^{to}ry is usyd to be kept, above in the vaute, there was a closet, made p^{ro}p^{er}ly w^{it} lat^{er}s wyndowes, enclosed, w^{it}in which closett the King's Grace and the Quene's might stonde secretly to se and app^{re}ceyve the forme and manor of the mynystra^{ti}on. The wallys also of the body of the Chirch, conteynyng the length of the levy, of a great hight and brde were hangyd w^{it} costely and riche clothis of Arras, whoes works and texturyes represented the noble and valiaunt acts, storis, and gests. that for the moost p^{ar}tie poets and oratours writt and remembre in their cominents, boks, and scripture; as well the besegyng of noble cities as other batalls, turneis, their

* Copes.

horsis, and p̄sons, aft' the moost goodly p̄ntinge, shapp, and fachyon,
with th' endeavor and practis of the maker his reason and imaginac̄on.

Here ensueth certayn matt's of the joyefull beholding of the P̄nce
and P̄ces to ent' into Powlys.

The p̄phetes sage, we rede in storys and cont̄ent,
Patriarchis, and they that to the temples were
Desirant and longyng, thought their lyves spent
Right well, and their p̄yours, * w' wepyng of many a tere,
So that they might abyde w'out drede or fere
The comyng and the birthe of that noble childe
That w' o' auncient enemy shuld hold & kepe the feld.

And in that bataill mekely though that he were slayn,
And to th' ende mortall if he shulde be brought,
The thirde day by his owne powre he shulde aryse ageyn,
Secundly redemyng that first he made of nought;
Who that the true scripture hade enſcr̄ched & sought
Shuld the holy Symeon especially fyend
Among is hole petīc̄ons, desire non other thyng,

Save only that sight or ev' that he died;
Oftyn in is orysons, seyeng to Almighty God
" Of me trowe ye I shall abyde
To se th' alman and frute that spryneth of Aron is rode:
The ḡnys † of this tre were sowyn all abrode;
Is rote p̄ished the egge and depe plac̄s of peyne
The bowes beyng in th' erthe, the toppe in heven ageyn.

This vertuose man at the last did fynally aspyre
Unto his request, and graunted it was to hym,
By th' Almighty God, th' effecte of his desire;
Is age still contynued (though be it is eyn were dyme).
For is clene lief, and purenesse, w'out synne.
The sone of heven and Marie, as ye be advysed
Was p̄sent to the Temple to be circumsised.

* Prayers.

† Grains, or seeds.

With mooche joy and gladdnes he resounde this noble songe,
Embrasing this babe betwix his armys two;
Seyng here is now comyng us amonge
The light of the gentils, and glory of Isarel also:
“ Now, Lord, dimitt thy s̄rvaunt in peas, and lett me go;
“ I thanke thyn especiall grace of suffraunce that I might
“ P̄sever in my yeers to see this joyefull sight.”

The furst daie of Januar, the leder of the yeer
Thus to be circū̄sised was takyn from his moder;
The xviii day of Novembre, allege him for his pere,
Of pleasure, joye, and gladnes, above many other:
The Sonday, the xvi yeer of viith Henry the Kinge,
Uppon the which Sonday shulde be the goodly weddyng,
And ev'lasting unyon of Englund and of Hispayne,
The most noble regyons undre the hevyn is cope,
Now tornyd and made but oon realme that before was tweyne,
Blessed be the begynners that of the matier spoke,
For this band and unyon I trust shall nev' be broke:
In Poulis many Simeons thought they hade well taryed
To see thus Spayne and Englund toguyders to be maried.

The ii^{de} Chaptre; of the company and brynging in
to the Chirch of bothe the Prince and Princes.

TH' ordre due was not that first the Temple of God
that tyme shuld have his duetie and seremonyes of neither
aft' that the office ne the s̄rvice of th' onour tempall, wherupon in
this Chirch thus, as it is p̄mised, in is solempnités was a
great and a right pleasaunt p̄nysauns* of people, to th' entent of rev̄rent
awaytyng and diligent attendauns, (hough be hit con̄only it is sen
great resorte often to be made for wonderyng and pleasure in their
owne sights, and in wolgar speche callid gasyngs, of the rud and
unlernyd p̄sons;) besids whom there were of the Nobles of the realme
electe, chosyn, and assigned, by the King's gr̄ce for th' onorabyll and
goodly company and attendauns to the rev̄rent p̄sons of the Prince

* Puissance—meaning a great number; as the vulgar still say, “ a power of people.”
and

and Pñces; as the noble Yerle of Oxinsford, Great Cham̄telyn of Englund, and th' Erl of Shrevisbury, w' many dyvrs of ther's, and other, w' them encompañéd; the which furst upon the seid Sonday in the morow, abought th' oures of ix and x of the klok, set the Lord Pñce from his lodgyng, at that tyme callid the King's Wardrope; and, w' right semly attendauns and worshyp, brought him to the southe doore of Poulys, were he alyted; and, is devocōn there and abediens humblie hade to Almighty God and is Holys, went thorough the Chirche before rehersed unto a p̄vy and a secret chambre w' in the Palais of the Busshoppis of London, where he chaungid his vesture, and induyd himself in the ryall and comfortable apparell of wedding and spousage, and then immediately, in his p̄per forme, and w' his rehersed company, was conduited ageyn to the seid Chirch of Poulys, by the which season the often remembred Pñces, encompañéd w' Estats of Englund and of Hispayne, bothe lords, knights, and gentilmen, ladies and other gentilwomen, to a great and a goodly nombre, herself ledde by the two honourabill p̄sons of estate the Duke of York, and th' Erl that cam w' her owte of Hispayne, the Lady Cecill * beryng her trayne, made so furthe hir ordynat p̄gression owte of the Paleis, her lodging, toward th' entres of the Chirche of Poulys, in at the west doore, tyll she cam to the q̄re where she shulde be maryed. At the which place the Bushop of Canterbury, w' the nombre of xiii mooe Busshopps and honourabill Abbots, myghtered full solempny, gave her meatyng, w' p̄cession mooste devout and w'shipfull; where stode also p'sent and redy the discrete and well lernyd the King's counceill, and there made oppyn and knowen by p̄posicōns of all the aggreaments and accorde betweene the Kings of bothe the realmes, furst, for the giest and porcōn that her fater shuld devyde w' her to her maryage, secundy, were p̄nted unto her certayn w'tings, and opynly declared ensealid, as well be the King's ḡce as the Lord Pñce; The seid lett's patent, thus contrived and ensealid, implied and conteyned her suertie and endowment. A right goodly multitude of Estatis, the lords and gentilmen in their araye and ordre, by ii and ii, arme in arme, in apparell of silks, and many in goold, w' riche and massie cheynes and colours of goold, aft' dyvers and goodly werks

* This must have been the Princess Cecilia, second daughter to Edward IV. and sister to the Queen. It was Henry's obvious policy to match the princesses of the house of York beneath their dignity: this lady was accordingly married, first, to John Viscount Welles, and, after his death, to a Mr. Kyme, of Lincolnshire.

and fashon, preceded this beautyfull Pñces; and her ladies and gentilwomen, in like cours and bescene, folowed also by ii and ii, as the men did in their form' ordre and guyse. All the hool company, lords, ladies, gentlemen, and women, thus conveyed her to this the very stacon before rehersed assigned for th' execucon of the Sacrement of matrimony. The garments of the Lord Pñce and Princes both were of whight saten; but (for the straunge dyv'sitie of rayement of the countreth of Hispayne to be discryryn) she were that tyme and daye of her maryage uppon her hed a coyf of whight silk, w' a bordre of goold, perle, and pñcious stoñ, beyng of an unche and a half of brede, the which cov'ed the great pñte of her visage, and also a large quantité of her body toward her wast and myddill; her gowne very large, bothe the slevys and also the body, with many plights, moch litche unto meny's clothynge: And aftr the same forme the remenñt of the ladies of Hispayne were arayed; and benethe ther wast certayn rownde hopys, beryng owte ther gownes from ther bodies, aftr their countray man'.

The Kinges Hignes and the Quene's, bycause they wold make non opyn shew nor appearaunce that day, whereas they uppon the nyght before had comyn secretly to the place of the Lord Burgevenyes, nere unto the seid Poulis adjoynynge, so, in like wyse p'vely, they had conveyed them selfs to the rehersed closett above the consistory, aright annempst the place where the solempnyte of mariage shuld be executed, where they beheld the Archebushopp of Caunterbury, accompanied w' Bushoppis and Abbots, as it was lately expressid, after the forme of Cristen religion and lawe couple and conjoyne their noble pñsons toguyder, as the custom and sacrement in this behalve doeth requyre and aske.

This honourable and high solempnyté p'duryd there by the space of thré houres and more, aftr the which paste and doon, the remembrid rayes and ordre of th' Archebushoppis, Bushoppis, and Abbots, Lords, Knightes, and gentlemen, pñcedid the goodly Pñce and Pñces; the ladies and gentilwomen foloweng in like course and man'; the mynstrells, also bothe trumpetts, shalmewes, and sabbotts, stroake upp, the which was comfortable and joyefull to here; the Pñce and Pñces hand in hand, he beyng on her right side, went thus moost solempne and goodly toward the highe Autier upon the levy before rehersed, and, or ev' they entryd into the quere dore, they curtesly bothe turnyd them to the southe and to the northle pñties, for th' entent
that

that the p'sent multitude of people might see and behold their p'sones; the which people were so briue and many, that in the rode loftis, vants, wyndowes, and on the paviment, were to considere and behold no thing but visag's of this multitude. Were dyvers showghts and noysys made; Sum cryeng King Henry, sum in lyke wise cryeng P'nce Arthure.

The thurde Chaptre; of the ascendyng to the Autier, and of the Masse, and their retornyng to the Paleis to their dener.

FROM thens they ascended to the Aultier unto the moost solempne, devout, and glorious Masse of the Trynyté, celebrate and mynystred by th' Archebushop of Canterbury, there doying the obsequens, the rehersed honourable company of Bushoppes, Abbotts, and other Plats of the Chirche, w' songe and orgons moost pleasur and excellently: And whan this Masse solempne, with his moost due obs'vans, was ended in the tyme of the benedic'cons of the breds, wynnyys, and spiç's, and other things of comfort, and to the refresshyng of the p'sents, after the curtesy of Englund, shuld be distributed, the Duke of York, w' th' Erl of Hispayne (after the seid refresshyng) the moost excellent P'nces (fully sacrid after the p'cepts of the Chirche) leed and conveyed, w' the rehersed goodly multitude of Nobles and Estats, towards the paleis of the Bushoppis of London, the place riall of this great and noble fest of the mariage.—And when they cam w'out the west dore of Poulys there was the vii pagent, runnyng w' wynne all the tyme of the mariage and masse, and was a goodly mountagne or mounte, bullid and made in forme and man' soloweng, that is to say the seid mountayne was grene, and many herbis and trees, w' many rochis and raggs of stone, geat, amber, and currell, w' other in'vells of metallis, groweng and apperyng owt of the sidds of the seid mountayne; and uppon the hight of this mountayne grew three great trees, whereof oon uppon the right hand was grene, beryng flours of goold; and sume were red rosys; and in the toppes oon of the rosys stode, as it had been groweng, a whight grehounde; and ageynst the body of
the

the tre stode the King of Fraunce, pictured in elene* armor, beyng in the mydds of a whight hert, wⁿ the body of the seid hert upp to the knees, w^t a rounde ball of silver in his hand. The secunde tre was also grene w^t many red rosys; and owt of the topp of this tre, of oon of the rosys sprange a rede dragon dredfull; and anempst the myddell and body of this tre stode the King of Englonde, harnessed complet, w^t a sword in his hand, beyng in the mydds of a shypp, and appiered above the seid shypp by the myddill. The third tre was also grene, and is frute was also appals or oranges; and owt of oon of these oranges spronge a red lyon; and annempst the myddill of this tre stode the Kyng of Spayne, in complet barnes, in the mydds of a castell, w^t a ball of silver in his hand; and evrych of these Kings hade their skochons and armys above their heds. And in the mydds and depnes of this pagent the conducte was runyng w^t wyne all the tyme of the mariage, and w^tout a pale compassid all the hool pagent, and therin a gate for people to entryn at, to fetehe and drynke the seid wyne that thus so ubertly rann owt of this conducte.

The iii^{te} Chaptre; of the addressyng and appa^ment of the chambers and halle where as the fest riall was kepte.

BY this pagent they passid unto the very entyaunce of the paleis, where was a great chambre moost pleasaunt and statly addressed w^t hangyngs of Rialtie, and evy annowement that mighte belong to so noble estate; in whoes evry parte there was a stondyng cupphord, w^t plate of elene gold, very precious and riche, and also of right great plentie: There was also two burds of honour, oon of them for the Princes, and another for p^rsones of great reputa^con. At the furst and higher burd that was of honour sate the goodly and noble Princes in her estate, and the Bushop of her countreth; and at the lougher p^rtie of the seid burde and meas were sett the Duches of Norfolk,

* That is to say, in complete armour, perfectly and wholly armed: thus, we still say "quite and *cleen*." We shall meet presently with the same epithet, applied in the same sense, to the golden vessels used at the marriage feast.

th' Erl of Hispayne, and the Cowntes; and were s̄rvyd that day w' Lords and noble Knightes; non other shuld be p̄myttyd ne suffred to bere disches, cuppis, ne other curse of s̄rvyce. Their vitail was not to be singlerly named, for the moost delectat deynties and curyous mets that might be purveyed or gotten w' in the hooll realme of Englonde, the which ev' therof hath opteyned the praise and comendacon emonge all other cuntres or nacons in the world blessed by th' auctor Almighty God: Bothe flesshe, veneson wild and tame, fische, and the remenint of evry man' of viand, wynnys of all man' kiend, spiēs, pleasurs and subtiltēs of the cunying appreparyng of the cooks, were not that day to seke or myssyd.

At the secunde table in this chambre, by the sidds of the wallys, were sett enspesiall company of ladies, the chief and p̄ncipall of the lond, ev' y of them assigned to the chere and solas, and to bere the goodly and convenient company, to the Ladies straungers of Hispayne. In the halle, also ryall, there was erecte another highe and a large stondyng cupbord of plate silver, moch therof gylte, w' dyvers tables and burdes apprepared and cov'ed, in whom were the residue of the gentils and p̄sons of honour, as well of Englonde as of Hispayne, moost ordrelly sett, and s̄rvyd, w' knights, squyers, and gentilwomen, w' vitalls, delicats, and wynnys, before rehersed, habundaunt and bountiously. And this solempne dener and great feste contynned unto th' ourys of iii^{or} or fyve of the klok of the afternon, by the which season the Erl of Oxinford, Great Chambleyn of Englonde, was direct and sent from the Kinges noble Highnes unto the Duches of Norfolk, the Countes of Cabra, the Lady Mastres to the P̄nce, and Lady Mastres to the P̄nces, for th' entent to have the ov'sight and app̄ment of the chambre and bedde that the P̄nce and P̄nces, after the condicon of wedlok, shuld take in their reaste and ease; the which Duches, Countēs, and Lady Mastres to the P̄nce and P̄nces, after the convenient and leysure of two or iii hourys, s̄rtfeyed the seid Erl of Oxinford of th' expedicon and requyred addressyng of the bothe chambre and bedde of estate; who than incontynent repaired to the seid chambre himself, and there, furste upon the side that the P̄nce shuld lighe, and efrones on the side that the P̄nces also shulde reste, toke the say, w' right honourabill man' and behavyng; and ensueng, the Lord P̄nce (and his ḡce, and nobles, after the goodly disportes, dauncyngs, w' pleasure, myrthe, and solas, before usyd) dep̄ted to

his seid arrayed chambre and bedde, wherein the P̄nces before his comyng was revently leied and reposed: Than, aft' the congruent usag̃s and custom in marriages of p̄sones of noble blod, their seid bedde and lodgyng was blessid w' th' effucon of certayn orisons therunto limytt and app̄at* by the Bushoppis and Pr̄lats there p̄sent; than (furst refresshid curtesly w' wynn & spiçs) were, as it was cōvenient, required and monished to their singler departure; *and thus these worthy p̄sones concludid & consumat th' effecte and complement of the Sacrement of matrimony.*† The daye thus, w' joye, mirthe, and gladnes deducid to his ende.

The vth Chaptre; hough the straungers were desired to repast w' my Lady the Kyng's moder, and other Nobles of Englund.

THE Monday immediatly ensueng afr this great goodly solempnities evry p̄son was allevyat and dischargid from the burdeyn of their attendauns, ne were callid uppon to non acte of chargeable busynes aboute the s̄vice of the P̄nce or P̄nces; but at their lib̄tie & pleasure might use themself unto their ease and commodities: And w' in the Paleis of the fest riall evry thyng was und' silence; for the P̄nces that day, after due & moost honourable man', kept & obs̄rved her secret chambr sole w' her ladies & gentilwomen, to whos p̄sens non accesse uttrly was suffryd to be had, neither by straunger of Englund ne of Hispayne; savyng only the Great Chamblayn of Englund, th' Erl of Oxinford, was directe and sent from the King's Ḡce unto her w' an esp̄all ‡ tokyn, and goodly salūted her w' words of moost favor and reven̄s, seyeng that his Highnes wolde her above all thinges to be of good comforte; and that he thought longe unto the tyme that he might see her, to his great joye and gladnes.

Appropriate.

† The sentence in italicks has been at some time obliterated from the MS. and afterwards restored. The judicial proceedings previous to the marriage of Henry VIII. to Catherine, will account for the former; and his divorce from her, for the latter.

‡ Especial.

This

This p'sent day the chief and p̄ncipall Estats of Hispayne, th' Archebushop, th' Erl, and the Bushop, w' the residue of Hispayne of honor, were desired to repast & dener to the revēnt & moost worshipfull my Lady the Kyngez modre, at her lodgyng win the cytē of London callid the Coudherber; * for whom that place was right ryall and plesauntly beseen and addressed, enhaunged w' riche clothes of Arras, and in the halle a goodly cupphord made and erect, w' great plentith of plate bothe silver and gilte; and they were sett at the burde encompanied and couplid evry of them, as well the men as the women, w' his companion of Englonde, to make them chier and solas. They were also ensyrvid after the right goodly man' bothe of their vitalls, deynties, and delectates, and w' dyvers wyne, abundant and plentuously.

And in likewise and forme th' Erl of Derby had them ageyn w' him at his lodgyng † at their soper, w' right w'shipfull chier and p'veyaunce, as the Ladie the King's modre did unto them at their dener; and in the afternon, towards the nyght, the Kynges g̃ce lete warne and monysse in genrall all the nobles of the realme, and Estats that were w' in the cytē of London, to be redy in the mornynge, at ix of the clok, to geve their attendāns & wayting uppon his Highnes to the Chirch of Seint Poule, for his honourable & devout offeryng there, for th' entent of love & preysing to Almighty God, that so p̄sp̄ously his goodnes had suffryd evry thinge of this noble & excellent acte to be brought to his moost laudable conclusōn.

The vith Chaptre; of the offryng of the King's g̃ce,
w' all his Nobles, at the Chirch of Powlrys.

UPON the Tuesday foloweng the multitude of Nobles, after their com̄aundement and charge geven unto them in the evyning, assembled

* A spacious mansion, in the parish of Allhallows the Less, Thames-street, built by Sir John Poultney, an Alderman, in the reign of Edward III. How it came into possession of the Crown, we know not; but Richard III. gave it to the Heralds for their residence, and as a repository for their records; and Henry VII. took it from them, and, as this MS. informs us, placed his mother there. His successor gave it to the Earls of Shrewsbury, as it should seem, in fee simple, for it was pulled down by Earl Gilbert, in the year 1600.

† Derby House, on Bennet's Hill, near St. Paul's Church. This house having fallen to the Crown by attainder, came also into the possession of the Officers of Arms, by a warrant of Philip and Mary. It was destroyed in the great fire of 1606; but their present College was erected on the site, which is their freehold by virtue of that grant.

them

them toguyder, and at th' oure p'fixed hade made their and were redye at the King's lodging callid Baynard's Castell, evry of them in riche, plesaunt, and coostly apparell, uppon their horsbak, bothe of the spūall and temp'all, tareyng the King's comyng forthe where anon his Highnes, and the Lord Pnce made forthe ther passage, in this semble, and in moost goodly wise, unto the Chirch of Powlys; where his Grace, after that he had hard Masse, and devoutly offeryd at the blissid and holy Rode of the Northe doore, than the moost excellent and wurshipfull multitude of Gentils made their arais and ordre: And before the King's Magesté and Highnes, furste the gentilmen of the realme, Esquyers, and after them the Knights, Lords, Barons, and other many noble Estats; and after them the Bushop of Hispayne, and th' Archebushop of York; and after, th' Erl of Shrewisburi, and th' Erl of Hispayne upon his right hand; whom also folowed th' Archebushop of Cantirbury, th' Archebushop of Hispayne upon his right hand. In this ordre towards the Kinge, the Lordes, Officers of the lond, and mediatly before his Gce the Duke of York, Constable of Englonde, upon the right hand; th' Erl of Darby, M'shall, of the left hand; th' Erl of Oxinford, Great Chamb'leyn of Englonde, uppon the right hand, sumewhat nere to the King's p'son: And aftr the King's Gce folowed the Lord Pnce, the Duke of Bokyngh'm, th' Erl of Northumb'lond, th' Erl of Essex, and th' Erl of Kent, w' many other in this company of Barons, Erls, M'ques, and, after them, all the yomen of his garde, right well beseen, as they have been discryvyd before.

And in this season the Pnces was secretly conveyed unto the closett where as the King's Grace stode in the tyme of the mariage, uppon the Sondag, to see and p'ceyye this goodly pusauns * and nombre of gentils; where were accounted and rekenyd th' amounteng of fyve hundred three score and three, w' chenes and colours of golde worn of the gentils and Nobles of this rehersed cōpanye: And in the meane season, while they passid by thorowh the Chirche of Poulis unto the paleis gate, the Pnces had returned ageyn to her lodgyng, and in the doore of her secunde chambre she honourabl mett the Kinge her fader's Highnes, and there betwene them were proferryd and utteryd right pleasaunt and favorabill words, saluts, and comynycatōns; after the which the King departyd, and was with this goodly attendauns and company brought to his lodging of Baynard's Castell.

* Puissance.

The P̃nces was ordred to hir dyner, and this day, whereas she ev' before was s̃rvyd aft' the guyse and man' of Hispayne, now unto hir was usid the accustomed s̃vice of the realme of Englonde, w' moch curyosnes, apparement, and behalve. And afr that her G̃ce had thus, w' hir retynue, repast and dynde, she, w' hir attendauns, repaired unto the Kyng and to the Quene at Baynard's Castell, where the hooll rehersed company of Estats that wayted uppon his Highnes in the forenoon were p̃sent, and ov' them the Mayour, Aldremen, and Craftys of the cytie of London: And then the Kyng, the Quene, my Lord P̃nce, my Lady P̃nces, w' all the Lords sp̃uall and temp̃all, w' others of the Nobles of the londe, the said Mayer and crafts, sev'ally havynge their barg̃s in right goodly manere fornyshed, and accompanyed evry of them w' their owne s̃rvaunts, brought the King's G̃ce to Westminster, to the nombre of XL barg̃s and moo, right weel dekkyd and arayed, so as hertofore have not ben seene so many barg̃s so well accompanyd uppon the Thamys at onys, in assembly with mynstrells of trumpetts, claryons, shalmews, and sabbots, that wondre hit was and joye to here that goodly and plesaunt noyse.

And that nyght such as were appoynted to be Knights of the Bathe repaired to their baynes* to the nombre of LVIII; and there that nyght the Kyng himself gave unto five of them ther charges, after th' ordre and lawe of the Bathe; and commaundid th' Erl of Oxynford, Grete Chamb̃leyn of Englonde, under and by the vertue of his auctoryté, afr the same forme to encharge the remnant. And in this man' the daye, and also the great part of the nyght, was occupied & expended right laudably.

The VII Chaptre; of the dubbyng & ordre of the Knights of the Bath.

THE morrow of the Wednysday next folowyng the Knights of the Bathe that had entrid into the begynnyng and certen requisits app̃teynyng after the lawe of armys unto th' ordre and degree of the Bathe were warnyd and assigned unto their attendaunce uppon the King's Grace, to have and enjoye the p̃fiete accomplisshement of all the necessary poynties and dueties to that solemnpne and highe knighthod app̃teynyng, and so they were redy, and gave their diligens and wayting, w' ther

* Baths—See ancient ceremonies of the Order of the Bath.

horsys, swords, w^t their sperys uppon their helys, and that shuld be for them nedfull; and there were by the King's hond, in his great chambre, at his carpet, and und' a ryche clothe of estate, dubyd, and girted w^t their swords: They shulde a redyn also that tyme in their rialtie, but of that they were p^doned bycause of moche wete.

There was also at that season addid by the King's will and pleasure xviii moo knights that had not been in the baynes, and were dubyd knights w^t the rehersed nombre of lviii; So in all there were thre score and xvi, wherof so great a nombre and multitude have not been seen had tofore in Englonde at oon season made. The afternoon and remnant of this day was with moche pleasure, myrthe, and rialtie, occupied and consumyd.

The iiith Boke; of the Justs, & Banketts, and Disguysyngs.

The furste Chaptre; of the arraies of the tents, and feild of justs & turnaments.

UPPON the Thursday the great and large voyde space before Westminster Halle and the Paleis was graveld, sondid, and goodly ordred for th^e ease of the horsys, and a Tilte sett and arreysid all the holl length from the water gate upp welnight to th^e enterauns of the gate that openyth into the King's Strete toward the Sentwary; and at the uppar ende of the Tilte, by the Water gate, on the Northe parte, a certain space beside from the seid Tilte, there was a goodly tre enpayntid w^t plesaunt levys, flours, & frute, and sett upp, encompassed, and closid, w^t pale rownde abought, undre the which tre uppon railys were hangyd the skochons and shildes w^t th^e armys of the Lords and knights challengers, and they that entendid to take uppon them the nobill and valiant acts, justis, and turneaments ryall; and on the Southe sid of this place ordred and addressid for this runyng there was a stage, stronge and substauantially bylled, w^t his p^ticon in the myddis, whoes part uppon the right hond was apparellid and garnyshid for the King's G^{ee} and his Lords full pleasauntly, w^t hangyngs & cushions of golde; and the lougher p^t, uppon the left hond, in like man^r purveyed
and

and addressed for the Quene's Grace, and all her goodly company of ladies; and annempst this p̄t̄iōn there were stevers down to the place of Turney for messengers, and thoes by whom hit pleased the King's Highnes to have his myend and erand doon: Into this tent was entrans that the King, the Quene, the P̄nce, and my Lady P̄nces, w' all the other Nobles and Estats, might, thorough Westmenster Halle by the Chekyr chamber, w'out any more shewe or apparens, com into the said stondyng and stage. In the Northe sid, annempst the stage of the King's, there was another stage, cov'ed w' red say, for the Mayor of London, the Shrevys, Aldremen, and W'shipfull of the crafts; and in all the circuyte of this feld of werre, by and uppon the wallys, were duble stages very thyk, and many welbyldid and plankyd for the honest and comōn people, the which by the great p̄ce and coste of the seid comōn people were hiryd. The feld nygh unto the Tylte was barred, to th' excheweng of the rudes, and their discourse, and wandryng amonge the sperys, horsys, and cursours, as well for th' ease and regard of ther hurte and jeop̄dies as the distroublyng and impedymēt of the present goodly enacters of the noble seauties of armys & werre.

Then, as sone as dyner was doon in the Courte, the Quene's Grace, my Lady the King's moder, the P̄nces, the Lady Margaret and her suster, wilbelovid doughters unto the Kyng & the Quene, w' many other ladies and gentilwomen of honor, to the nombre of two or three hundredreth, entred into this goodly and weel p̄pard stage; and, afr that, immediately the King's Highnes himself; the Lord P̄nce, the Duke of York, his noble hereis and issue; th' Erl of Oxinford, Great Chamb̄leyn of England; th' Erl of Darby, Constable of the seid realme; th' Erl of Northumb̄land, th' Erl of Shrowesbury, th' Erl of Surrey, the Lords straungers of Hispayne, w' the moost excellent company of the lond, knights, squyers, gentlemen, and yomen of his garde to his noble estate and ḡce awaytyng, repaired and cam to his forsaid stage; the Mayor, and also his company, to their place rehersid. The stagis, wallys, batilments, and wyndowes, were furnyshed and fulfilled with wondrefull multitude and puysaums of people, that to sight & p̄ceyryng was no thyng to the yee but oonly visag̃s and faç̃s, w'out apperans of their bodies.

The second Chaptre; of th' entryng into the feld;
of noble deds of werry's doon and shewed by the
chalengours and defendours.

NOW ye shalbe advtisid, and also ye shall here of the moost laud-
able, joyefull, and pleasaunt, enter yng of the feld of werre and armys
made and shewed by the goodly and valiaunt Duke, Merqueys, Erls,
Lords, and noble Knights, of the worshippfull and auncient blod of
Englond. First the trumpetts blew to the feld a great season, rydyng
abought the tilte; and then, for the chalengors p̄cedid owt of West-
mynstre Halle S' George Herberd, S' Rowland, knights; the Lord
Barneis, the Lord Henry of Bokyngh̄m in whight harnés armyd,
uppon their goodly cursours, right weell and plesauntly trappid, and
garnyshed in riche man' and forme; and after them the Duke of
Bokyngh̄m, in his pavylyon of silke, whight and grene, beyng un-
square, w' p̄per turrets & pynacles of caryous werk, sett full of red
rosys of the King's baggs; the which pavylyon was borne and upholdid,
and also conveyed, w' right many of his s'vaunts on foote, in jaketts of
silke blak and red; w' many other of his and the seid Lords s'vaunts,
and galants weel horsid, trappid, and hangid w' spandles of goold and
bellys;* that their apparrell, avancyng of their horsis, and demeanor
of curyage, was great pleasur and gladnes to the King's Ḡce, and to
all the beholders of the hool realme of Englond there beyng p̄sent.
And thus they made their araies, and rod abought the Tilte, doying
their revens whan they cam before the Kinge, till they cam to th'
ende next Westmynster Halle ageyne, where they stode upp, and
made their pauce & tarriens.

Eftsones for the contrary partie the trumpetts blew upp the feld
oones or twyes in goodly man' of werre, and anon cam owte of the
Kyng's Strete, in at the gate that openyth toward the Sentwary, for
the defendecours, Guylam de la Ryvers, in his pavylyon, in a goodly
shippe borne upp w' men, w'in himself rydyng in the myddes; and
S' John Peeche, knight, in his pavylyon of silke rede borne ov' his
hed; the Lord William of Devynshire, in a red dragon leed by
a gyant, and w' a great tree in his hond; th' Erl of Essex, in a great
mountayn of grene (w' many raggs, treis, herbys, stones, and m̄velous
bests upon the sidds, and on the highte of the mountayn there was a

* Bells.

goodly yonge lady, in her heer, pleasauntly beseen) for his pavyllion; the Lorde Marques in a riche and a costelow pavyllion of cloth of gold, himself alwey rydyng w' in, in harness: and thus they made ther passage rownde abowte the feld, doying their obedyens and curtesy to the Kyng, tyll they cam in like wise to the place of their enthraunce, that unto this goodly ryaltie, and deryce, and behav', not beseen in like in very longe remembraunce.

And immediately as they were dep'ted owt of their pavyllions, by the Kinge's assignement and the ov' sight of the Constable and Ju'g's, were stavys brought unto them; and so they chargid, and ranne togyther egerly. And at this furst curse ran the Duke of Bokyngh'm and the Lord Merquyes; and the Duke brake his staf right well, and w' great sleight and strenght, upon the Lord Marques; and at the secunde curse the Lord Marques brake his staf uppon the Duke in like wise: and thus the residue of the Lords and Knights ranne orderly togiders, and, for the most p'te at every curse, other the on staf, other the other, or moost comonly bothe, were goodly, and w' great art and strenght, brokyn of meny pecys; that such a feld, and justs ryall, so noble and valiauntly doon, have not ben sen ne hard; the which goodly feats, and thereof the hool descripc'ōn, apperyth weel pleynn, and more opyn, in the bokys of the Harolds of Armys; and in this goodlynes and man' the day was concludid honourably.

The thurde Chaptre; of the Disguysynge and Banket in Westmynstre Hall.

THE Kyng's G'ce, intendencyng to amplifie and encrease the ryaltie of this noble and solempne fest w' many and dyvers and goodly acts of pleasure, lett cause Westmynster Hall (the which is of great lengeth, bredith, largnes, and right crafty buyldyng) his wallis to be richely enhangyd w' pleasaunt clothis of Arras; and in his upper part a riall and a great cupbord to be made and erecte, the which was in lengeth all the brede of the Chauncery, and hit was vu sett shelvys or haunces of hight, furnyshid and fullfyllyd w' as goodly and riche treasure of plate as ev' coude be seen, moche thereof golde, and all the remnante beyng gilte. In the which halle the Kinge's Highnes upon the Friday at nyght, after this furst just ryall, causid to be app'panyd a goodly disguysyng, to the which himself, the Lord P'nce, the Lord of York, the Lords of Hispayne, with a great company of Lordys of Englonde both

spuall and tempfall, Knights, Squyers, and gentilmen, awaytyng uppon the King, were resorted and p^resent.

The Quene, my Lady the Kinges moder, the Lady P^rinces, wth a goodly company of freshe ladies and gentilwomen of the Court and realme awayting upon hir, had made to this said hall their reparrell; and in this foresaid place when the Kyng and the Quene hade takyn their noble seats undre their clothis of estate, and evry other nobles were ordred in their romys wourshipfull and convenient, then began and entrid this moost goodly and pleasaunt disguysing, conveyed and shewed in pagents p^roper and subtil. Of whom the furst was a castell, right cunyngly devysed, sett uppon certain whelys, and drawn into the seid hall of m^uch great bestis wth cheynys of gold; two of the first bestis were lyons, oon of them of gold, and the other silv^r; oon of the other was an harte, wth gilt hernys, and the secunde of the same was a ibex; * wth in evrych of the which m^uch bests were ii men, oon in the fore parte, and another in the hynde p^rte, secretly hide and apparellid, no thing seene but their leggs, and yet thoes were disguysid aftr the p^roporcion and kynde of the bests that they were in; and thus this castell was by these m^uch bestis p^roperly conveyed from the nether parte of the halle before the Kyng and the Quene, beyng in the upper p^rte of the same. There were wthin this castell, disguysid, viii goodly and freshe ladies, loking owt of the wyndowes of the same; and in the m^uch corners of this castell were m^uch torretts, that is to say in evry square of the eastell oon sett, and apperyng above the hight of hit, in the which of evry of these torretts was a litil childe, apparellid like a mayden; and so all they m^uch children syngyng full swettly and ermenuosly in all the comyng of the length of the halle, till they came before the King's Magesté, where whan hit hade comyn, conveyed and sett himself sumwhat owt of the weyes, toward the oon sid of the halle.

The secunde pagent was a shippe in like wise sett uppon whelys, wthout any leders in sight, in right goodly apparell, havyng her mastis, toppis, saylys, her tacyng, and all other app^rten^{ts} necessary unto a seemely vessell, as though it hade been saylyng in the see; and so passid thorough the halle by his hool length till they cam byfore the Kyng, sumwhat beside the castell (at the which tyme the masters of the shippe, and their company, in their counten^{ts}, spechis, and demeano^r, usid and behavyd them self after the man^r and guyse of marynours) and there cast their anklers sumwhat beside the seid castell; in the which shipp^r there was a goodly and a faire lady, in her apparell like unto the

* One of the imaginary beasts of Heraldry, of the antelope kind.

Princes of Hispayne. Owte and from the seid shippe descendid down by a ladder two weelheesen and goodly p̃sons, callyng themself Hope and Desire, passyng toward the rehersed castill, w' their banners, in maner and forme as ambassadours from Knights of the Mownte of Love unto the ladies w' in the castell, making great instaunc̃s in the behalve of the seid knights, for th'eutente to ataigne the favouris of the seid ladies p̃sent; makyng their meanys and intrets as wowers and brokers of the mattre of love betwene the knightes and the ladies. The seid ladies gave their finall answeere of uttrly refuse and knowledge of any such company, or that they were ev' myndid to th'accomplishment of any such requests, and pleyfully denyed their purpos and desire. The two seid ambassadours, therw' takyng great displeasure, shewed the seid ladies that the knights wolde for this unkyend refusall make bataill, and assault so and in such wise them and ther castell that it shuld be grevous to abyde there power and malesse.

Incontynent cam in the thirde pagent, in likenes of a great hill, mount, or mountayne, in whom were inclosid viii goodly knights w' ther ban^{er} spred and displaied, namyng themself the Knights of the Mounte of Love, the which passid thorough the saide halle towards the King's G̃ee, and there they toke their standyng uppon the other sid of the shipp; and than thoes two embassadours departed to the Knights beyng w' in the mounte, ther mast^{er}, shewyng them the disdeyn and refusall, w' the hole circumstauns of the same: so as they, therw' not beyng content, w' moche mal̃cs and curvagyous myend alited from the seid mount, w' their ban^{er} displayed, and hastely spede them to the rehersed castell, which they forthw' assaultid so and in such wise that the ladies, yeldyng themselvys, descendid from the seid castell, and submitted them to the power, g̃ee, and will, of thoes noble knights beyng right freshly disguysid, and the ladies also, iii^{er} of them after th' English facyon, and th' other iii^{er} aft' the man^{er} of Hispayne, dauncyd toggyders dyv^{ers} and many goodly daunc̃s.

And in the tyme of ther dauncyng the iii pagents, the castell, the shipp, and the mountayne, remeovyd and dep̃ted: The same wise the disguysers rehersed, as well the knights as the ladis, after certayn leysour of their solas and disporte, avoyded and eranyshed ought of the sight and presens: And then cam down the Lord Prynce and the lady Cecil, and dauncyd two baas daunc̃s, and departed upp ageyn, the Lord Prince to the Kyng, and the Lady Cecill to the Quene. Efis ones the Lady Princes, and oon of hir ladies w' her, in apparell after the Spanyssh guyse, cam down there dauncyng other two baas daunc̃s, and dep̃ted

deſcended ayen bothe up unto the Quene. Thirde, and laſt, cam down the Duke of York, having w^t him the Lady Margaret, his ſiſter, on his hond, and dauncyd two baas daunces; and afterwards he, p^rceyvynghimſelf to be accombred w^t his clothis, ſodenly caſt of his gowne, and dauncyd in his jaket with the ſaid Lady Margaret in ſo goodly and pleaſaunt maner that hit was to the Kyng and Quene right great and ſingler pleaſure; and ſo departid ayen the Duke to the Kyng, and the Lady to the Quene.

This Diſguysynge ryall thus ended, began the voyde to enter, in the man^r of a banket, exceeding the pryſe of any other uſid in great ſeaſons before. At the which voyde came in v ſcore couple, Erls, Barons, and Knights, ov^r and beſide Squyers, having colours and chenys of gold ev^rych of them thoroughw^th, beryng the oon of them a ſpice plate, th^r other a cuppe, beſide yomen of the gard, that folowyd them w^t potts of wyne accordyng, to fill the cuppis. The ſpyce plats were furnyſhid in the moost bownteous man^r w^t ſpic^s, after the forme of a voyde; and the cuppis replenſhed w^t wyne accordyng, univ^rsally thoroughw^th the ſeid halle diſtributyd. The nombre of the ſpice plats and cuppis were goodly and m^rvellous, and yet the more to be wondred, for that the cuppbord was nothyng towchid, but ſtoode, complet garnyſſhed and fullyllyd, not oonyſdymynyſhed. Thus this goodly multitude of Eſtats and gentels, reſreſhed w^t the bountuous plentie of ſpic^s and wyntes, at their commodit^e and leysure concludyng this preſent Fryday, dep^rtid to their reaſte.

Uppon the Saturday, by cauſe he was reynye, and not clere ne ſtable of wether, the company of Nobles (in the Chirch doing their duets to Almighty God) in their bours and chambers made ryght honourably.

The iiith Chaptre; how the Sonday was expended w^t Rialtie.

UPON the Sonday enſueynge there was kepte in the P^rliament chambre a great and a goodly banket; in the which chambre was iii^{er} burdys, covred w^t clothes, for th^r Eſtats, ſo that they might ſett at the ſeid banket. There was alſo a ſtage of dyvers greas and haunc^s* of hight for the cuppbord that the plate ſhulde ſtande inn, the which plate for

* Degrees and enhancings (or increaſes) of height.

the moost p̄t was clene goold, and the residue all gilte, and non sylv', and was in length from the closett doore to the chynney.

The Kingez G̃ce began this banket, and sate at the side table, next to his owne chambre; the P̄nces of Hispayne on his oon hond, and the Counties upon his other; next the Conties sate the P̄thonatory, and by him a lady of Spayne; then was th' Erl of Oxinford appoynted in cours next to sett, and so he did; and next him sett the Lady Maystres of Espayne; then next her th' Erl of Derby, and by him a lady of Hispayne. The Quene sate at the table stondyng at the beddis feett, which was in the upper part of the chambre, and the tabell of moost reputãon of all the tables in the chambre; my Lady the King's moder oon her woon hand, and the Busshopp of Hispayne on her other: My Lady Cecill, and my Lady Kateryn, at the same table. The P̄nce began the side borde next Westmynster Halle: My Lady Margarect, the Kyng's doughter, next him; and next my Lady Margaret satt the Duches of Norfolk: Then next her satt my Lord of York; a lady of Ispayne on his oon hond, and a lady of Englonde on his other; and than th' Erl of Northumb̄land, between two other like ladies; and annempst my Lord P̄nce satt th' Erl of Hispayne, and a lady of Hispayne next the seid Erl; and at the nether ende of this table satt th' Erl of Surrey, and ii bredren of th' Erl's of Spayne. At the iiith borde in the lougher p^{ce} of the chambre began ii ladies of Ispayne, on of them before th'other; then the Lady Dawbeney and the Lady Herbert, the oon before th'other; and then a lady of Hispayne, and the Lady Burgeveny, the Lady Dacre of the Sought, and then all the gentilwomen of Hispayne, xxx Barons and Knights were assigned to s̄rve them, or there a bowts; and non other did ther s̄rvice but Barons and Knights, except that torchis were born by Esquyers, and by non other. There was v cours of flesshe to evry messe of mete, and at evry cours vii disshes; and after that a cours of fruite of v dishes; and then cam in wafers and ipocras.

This Banket began at vii of the klok, and contynued two hours; and after that th' Erl and his broder dauncyd ii daunc̄s: Then the Kyng, the Quene, and all the Estats and Nobles, deptid into Westmynster Hall, where they beheld an interlude till the disguysyng cam, in the which disguysyng was shewed ii pagents; the first was a thinge made like an herber,* in goodly man' and p̄por̄on, wherin were xii Lords, Knights, and men of honour, disguysid, and richely beseen. This herber was so p̄perly brought, that such tyme as it came bifore the Kyng, it

* Arbour,

was turnyed rounde abought in the setting down of hit, so as the Kyng, the Quene, and all the Estats, might see and behold thoroughly the p̄porcion thereof. And in the setting down of this herber, the gate thereof was turnyd towards the Kyng and the Quene, and then cam owte thes Lords, Knights, and men of honor, so disguysid, and by themselfys dauncyd a longe space, dyvers and many dauncēs, and then stode asidde.

And then blew up the trumpetts, and therew' cam in a goodly pagent made rounde, afr the facyon of a lanterne, cast owte w' many p̄per and goodly wyndowes fenestred w' fyne lawne, wherein were more than an hundred great lights; in the which lanterne were xii goodly ladies, disguysid, and right rychely beseen, in the goodliest man' and apparell that hath been usid. This lanterne was made of so fyn stuf, and so many lights in hit, that these ladies might p̄fectly appiere and be known thorough the seid lanterne. And, afr that this lanterne was brought and pight before the Kyng and the Quene, these xii disguysid ladies cam owte, and dauncyd by themselfys in right goodly man' dyvers and many dauncēs a great space; and in the tyme of ther all so dauncyng, dep̄ted th' Erls, Barons, and Knights, to the nombre of thre score or moo, to fetch upp the voyde for the Kyng and for the Quene, at the which voyde were xxx" or moo stondyng spice plats, all gillte, and the residue were great gilt bollys w' spiēs; and, as for the cupbord, it was in the same place, and of the same lengeth and light, that it was on Fryday at nyght. And afr this voyde the Kyng, and all his Lords, the Quene, and all her ladies, dep̄ted to their lodgyng about mydnyght.

The vth Chaptre ; of the Justs on the Monday.

UPON Monday next folowyng was runnyng and justs at Westmynster, and those that were chalengours the first day were defendours now the ii^{de} day; and those that were defendours the first day were chalengours the ii^{de} day. They all runne weell, and brake many moo sperys than they did the first day; and the chalengours cam in to the feld w' goodly deviēs; and the defendours had none other thinge but their harneis and armor: And upon the Tuesday these all noble and valiaunt knights of werre, chalengeours and defendours, had respite, and reposed themselfys; and the other Nobles and Estats solaced and dauncyd in their bours and chambers all that same day right goodly and plesauntly.

The

The vi Chapture; of the noble runnyngs at the Targe w^t sharp sperys, and T^rney w^t armyng swords.

UPPON the Wedenysday the Tilte w^t in Palcis at Westmynster, the which was ordeigned for defence and saulfgard of their horsis that shuld exercise the feats of werre w^t their speris and other wepyn, was remeovid and takyn away, and the grounde made all smothe and playn; where, anon ensueing, asson as the King's G^{ee} and the Quenys, w^t their honourabill company of lords and ladies, were p^rsent in their stagis and tents to beholde the pleasaunt deds of armys, immediatly enterid in, owt of Westmynster Hall, the noble Duke of Bokyngh^m; the Lord Henry of Bokyngh^m, his brother; the Lord Barnais; S^r George Harbert, and S^r Rowland, Knights:

Incontynent, after that the trumpetts had blowde unto the feld, the seid Duke, in his pavyllion of whight and grene silk, facyoned after the man^r of a goodly chapell, w^t goodly turrets and pynnales w^t p^rper vanys uppon them, besett w^t red rosys of the Kyng's armys of England: havyng before hym v yong children of honour in goodly jurnetts in man^r of cloks, of cloth of gold, rydyng uppon pleasaunt coursours, w^t other dyvers of galaunts, right costely horsid and arayed; and in such wise made they all their cours about the feld, doying their obediens w^t curtesy before the King's G^{ee}, and so cam ageyn unto their entrauns, where they made pause and sta^con as chalengeours, in the moost goodly wise, as they did uppon the Thursday before rehersid.

Eftson for the con^try p^rtie the trumpetts blew upp unto the feld, rydyng ones or twyes about the place of werre; and furthw^t entrid in at the gate that openyth into the Kyng's Strete and Seyntwary of Westmynster the Lord M^rques, th' Erl of Essex, the Lord William of Devenshyre, S^r John Peche, S^r Guyllam de la Ryvers, Knyghts, in right goodly man^r and guyse, w^t their folowers and s^rvitours to a goodly nombre uppon bothe the p^rties, so plesauntly horsid and dekkid, moreover so curagously avaunsyng their horsys and coursours, that this riall sight of this great multitude of noble men, both on horsbak and on fote, were so pleasurefull and so goodly that unto hit in tymys past have not beseene eny like.

Thus thes M^rques, Erl, Lord, and Knyghts, cu^ppassed the feld w^t their horsis, making their obediens w^t curtesy unto the King's G^{ee} and so cam agen unto their entraunce, and there they stode upp as defendours that day, unto the tyme (by the Kyng's G^{ee} and Highnes' pleasure

pleasure and ov'sight of the Constable and Jug's) were sharp speris brought by the Srvitours unto them : And so furst the Duke and the Lord M̄ques runne toguyders egerly, and w' great courage, in great jēōp'dye and feer of their lyvys, and brake dyvers stavis right valiauntly and w' great strengthe : And, secondly, th' Erl of Essex, and the Lord Henry of Bukkyngh'm ran toguyders w' like sharp sperys, and did full nobly, and lyke hardy knights, brekyng uppon ich other dyvers and many sperys.

After that, the Lord William of Devenshire and S' Rowland ran, and did full coragiously th'acte of that featt of armys, w' such strength and powre that they brake many and dyvers staves iche uppon other. The residue copled, and ranne iche to other, and nobly brake their stavys ; and with such and noble wise they uppheld that day, houghbehit they rann w' sharp sperys, they forsid so lytill them selvys, and so lytill favo' was usid emong them, that sumtyme bothe the p'tis of them were born to the grounde, bothe hors and man.

After that thise noble chalengours and defendours had thus valiauntly attempted iche other in the poynts of justs and runnyng w' sharp sperys, upon that they torneyd w' swords. First the Duke and the Lord M̄ques, and, after that, th' Erl of Essex and the Dukys brother ; so wortherly and like hardy knights, faught and ranne toguyder w' such might and violens that sume of their swords were strekyn owt of their hendes ; sume, hors and man, enclyned to th' erthe. Thus they, all v coples of Lords and Knights, turned full egre and valiauntly ; their dedis of armys in that feat were worthy great praise, and in memory to be confēdid.

Immediaty after thes goodly actes they dep'ted the feld ; and, furst, the Challengeours repaired into Westmynster Hall, and the Defendours ageyn ought at the gate into the Kyng's strete nigh unto the Sayn'wary. In the meane season, while thise bothe companyes of noble waryers and knights were absent, and harnessyng of themself, there was brought into the feld a certen barrer, the which was sett ov'thworth the place before the kyng's stage, beyng of mydde highte of a manne, made stedfast, and ii raylys on iche side of the barrer, sett uppright, and teyed toguyder in the toppis w' cordys. Ensuyng entryd in the Duke of Bokyngh'm, the Lord Henry his brother, the Lord Barners, S' George Herbert, and S' Rowland, owt of Westmynster Hall, in complete harnēs, and p'ceded unto the side of the berrer, and there did their obediens w' curtesey unto the Kyng's Highnes, and sumwhat w' drew them

them ageyn, and made their stondyng, yet as chalengours in this thurde acte of this present day.

Forthw' appiered in the gate that opyneth into the Kyng's strete and Santwary a goodly shipe, w' all man' of tacklyngs and marin'ts in her, the which in the seid appieraunce made a great and an honge noyse w' s̄rpentyns, and other gunēshote, and so cam, goodly conveyed, unto th'other syde of the berrer, the v rehersid defendours beyng all w'in her, in complete harnes; that is to seye the Lord M'quyes, th'Erl of Essex, the Lord William of Devenshire, S' John Peche, and Guyllam de la Ryvers; and there they descendid from their ship, w'out obediens, bycause the day was ferre past. Furthw' there were sent unto the Duke and his brother, and the Lord M'quyes, and th'Erl of Essex, beyng on fote, ich of them a spere; and sone they approched toguyders, and fought w' these speres; and eftsones turned the greate ends, and sore and greuously leyed at iche other a longe season. After that the other couples in likewise faught egrely, and many strokes were betwene them; and this was the straunge feat of armys, and goodlyest that hath been seen. Eftsones they all sembled toguyder, and faught wonderly, and hevy buffets and herde were betwene them; and in all their such bataill was guneshote still leten ought of the shippe.

This solempne acte endid, they purposed them to their departure, and avoyded the feld in like wise as they entryd: and the same weye the Kinge's Ḡce, Quenys, and all other Nobles of honor resorted to their sopers and lodgyngs; and thus goodly concludid this p̄sent Wednysday w' moch joye and pleasure.

The viith Chaptre; of the Justs and Turney; and, after,
of the disguysing and voyde ensuyng in the nyght.

UPON the Thursday, the morow after, were poyntements and sumynses of justis and turney geryn unto the noble Knights, to the beholdyng wherof the Kyng's Hynes, Quenys, the Lord P̄nce and P̄nces, and other Estats, had conveyed themself into the forcid feld, beyng in their tents and stag's redy p̄sent: Then the feld was avoydyd, and the Tippid Staves, and other officers, sett the people in ordre full discreatly. Th'excellent nombre of cōmons that were sūwhat towched and spoken of in the first day of justs were now also in their forsaid stag's, wyndowes, and batilments, right plentifull and breive. Incon-

tyment the trumpetts of the chalengours blue upp unto the feld, encom-
passing him ones or twies abought on their horsbak in right plesaunt
man^r; and, w^out tarriaunce, cam ow^t of Westmyenster Hall, for the
chalengour's p^rty, a goodly companey of gentilmen and men of honour,
right weel horsid and beseen, avausyng their horsis aft^r the moost
coragious guyse, dekked and garnysed wth spangles, bellis, and other
devy^cs dyvrs, and aft^r most nuest fashon that hath been usid.

Aft^r them ther was a goodly char of cloth of gold, drawn wth foure
m^rvellous bests. The two furst were great lyons, oon of them rede, and
th^other whight; the thirde best a whight hert, wth gilt hornys; the
fourte an ibex; every oon havyng wⁱⁿ them two men, ther leggs,
aloonly apperyng, beyng of the colour and synylitude of the beasts that
they were in. Wⁱⁿ this chace there was a faire yong lady, the which,
whan they had ridden abought the feld, doying their rev^ens before the
King's G^{ee} wth mutch curtesy, was delyverd into the King's stage emongs
the faire and beautifull company of ladies, there contynuyng unto such
tyme as all the justs and turney was expyred and endid. The v Noble
men, the Lord M^rquyes, th^e Erl, Lord, and Knights, rode all in com-
plete harnais, abought the seid chare, two on the oon sid, and two on
th^other, and the Lord M^rquyes directly behynde; and thus they con-
veyid the rehersed chare unto the place of their enteraunce, there
abydyng the defendours comyng in.

So fortunat bath ev^r oure realme of Englund beholden, that what
soev^r chalenge of armys in hym by eny man^r straungers or alians have
been made, th^aunswere thereof right landably hath been shapyn and
founde by sum^e noble knyght of oure owne nacon; wherefore unto this
Englissch chalenge in p^resent by English Knights, right goodly in armys,
like answeare and defendaunce, to the which the trumpetts blew upp,
rydyng oons or twyes about the feld. Incontynent cam in at the gate
that opyneth into the King's strete and Sayntwary a goodly company of
gentilmen and men of honor, uppon their coursours, right richely be-
seen and arrayed, as it was expressed in the p^rty of the chalengeours
before, aft^r whom followed immediatly the enact^r of the seats of werre,
and defendours in this behalve: Furst S^r Rowland, knight; S^r George
Herbert; the Lord Barners; the Lord Henry of Bokyngh^m; the
Duke of Bokyngh^m; all on horsbak in complet harnes, right ples^antly,
and their horsis trappyd aft^r full goodly man^r; and thus they compassed
the feld rounde abought, and did their obedience before the King's
Highnes full curtesly, and so resorted to the place of their entraunce.

Eltsone

Elstons were ii stavys w^t cronalls brought unto them, oon unto the noble Duke of Bokyngh^m, th^other to the Lord M^quyes, and anon they chargid and ranne toguyder at the large, w^out any tilte, and brake their stavys right noble ii or iii course. Afr that were other stavys sent unto th^oErl of Essex, and the Lord Henry the Duke's brother, and they also chargid, and runne toguyder; and, after them, every other couple of chalengeours and defendours ich unto other made their cursys full nobly and like valiaunt knights. Sir Richard Gilford, Countroller of the King's hous, and S^r Nicholas Vaux, were ev^r for the most p^rty in the feld evry day of the justs, right goodly bescen bothe their horsis and their rayement, w^t great and massy cheynes of golde aboughte ther nekks, and by them the King's G^{ce} did send his myend and messag^s into the feld at his goodly pleasure.

This noble runnyng at the large thus endid, there were swords for the turney delyvered unto the Duke of Bokyngh^m, and unto the Lord M^quyes, and they ranne toguyder and turneyd, and had many stroks unto iche other: and afr theym th^oErl of Essex and the Duke's brother did theis like goodly dedys w^t swords, and torneid right nobly; and in the same man^r the Lord Barners, and the Lord William of Devenshire, S^r Rowland, S^r John Peche, and all the residue. After this sev'all runnyns and torney ich w^t other, all the v chalengeours and the v defendours turneid all in the feld at oones, strykyng, rasyng, and lassyng at iche other many strokys, and longe season: Sume of their swords were brokyn of ii pec^s, and sume other their harneis was hewen off from their body, and felle into the feld.

By this season the day drew fast unto his end, and thise noble knyghts purposed them to their dep^tying: Then the Lord M^quyes, th^oErl of Essex, the Lord William of Devynshyre, S^r John Peche, S^r Guyllam de la Ryvrs, conveyed their chare of cloth of gold, drawn w^t the iii rehersed beasts, unto the King's stage, and there receyved their lady ageyn, and so yede oute of the feld; and in like man^r the Duke of Bokyngh^m, the Lord Henry his brother, and all the defendours made their dep^tying in like wise as they entryd, in moost goodly behav^r and usaige.

The same Thursday at night Westmynster Hall was caused by the King's G^{ce} to be goodly apparid: Furst, the wallis thereof were hangid w^t riche and costleie clothis of Arras of a great highte, and in the uppar p^rte orderyd a clothe of Estate for the King's Highnes, w^t cushions and carpetts, and all other goodly requysits unto his noble p^rson and Estate. The cuppbord also of yn shelvys and stag^s of hight, furnysshid

nysshid and fulfilled w^t p^recious and sup^rtuuous plate of moost pleas^runt fashion, was erecte and sett cōtennyng all the brede of the Chauncery. The plate thereof were great and massy potts, flagons, stondyng cuppis, goodly bollys, and pe^rcs for the moost dele clene gold, and all the residue gilte, as it was uppon the furst Thursday of justs before rehersid and shewyn. Into this goodly hall and place, thus pleasauntly apparyd, the King's G^rce, the Queen's G^rce, the Lord P^rnce and P^rnces, my Lady the King's moder, w^t all the other noble estats, as well of Englonde as estraungers of Hispayne, were comyn and resortid for the purpose and entent to beholde a certayn disguysyng there assigned, the which shortly (aft^r cy lens and ordre of evry p^rson in their runys convenient) appieryd, and was shewyn after this moost p^rper wise and man^r.

That is to say, in the lougher ende of Westmynster Hall were disclosed and brought into sight ii marvelous mounts or mounteyns, right cun^rnyngly p^rctised and made: The oon of them of the color grene, planted full of fresshe trees, sume of them like olyffs, sume oranges, sume laurells, genap, vir tres, dyvers and many faire and pleasaunt erbyss, flours, and frute, that great delite it was to beholde. The ii^d mountayn was sumewhat more like unto a roche, skoryd and brent w^t the soon, and of derker color; owt of whoes sidds grew and eboylid, as it had been, ors of sundry metallis, as of gold, of silver, lede, & cop^r, sulphur, and suche other; dyvers kyndes of stonys, as cristall, currall, amber, & other moo of m^rvelous kyend and nature, right sotily pictured and empaynted as ev^r hath been seen. These both mountayns were fastyned and chenyd toguyder w^t a goodly chayne of gold thoroughout bothe their middis, and thus were subtilly conveyed and drawen upon whelys, p^rvely and unp^rceved, unto the tyme they cam, joynely so tyed toguyders, unto the King's presens, beyng in the higher p^rte of the seid halle.

There were setting upon certyn steppys and beanches of the siddis of the first mountayn, of colour grene, xii fresshe Lords, Knights, and men of honour, moost semely and straunge disguysid, makyng great and swete melody w^t instruments musicall and of moche ermony; as w^t tabers, and tabericens, luts, harpys, and recorders; and in the smale hillis uppon the siddys of the redder mounte or roche, were xii like disguysid ladis, and oon in the topp^r arrayed aft^r the man^r of the P^rnces of Hispayne; all they fressche appareld ladies and women of honor havynge like instruments of musike, as clarycords, dusymers, clarysymballs, and such other; ev^rych of them, as well Lordis disguysid in their mountayn as ladies in thers, usid, occupied, and played upon ther instruments all the wey comyng from the lougher end of Westmynster Hall

Hall till they cam before the Kyng and the Quene's Highnes and Magestie, so swetly and w' such noyse, that in my myend it was the furst such pleasũnt myrthe & p̃pertie that ev' was herd in Englonde of longe season.

When the mountayns, w' this people, were pight and groundid before the King's sight, then descendid the xii goodly disguysid knights and men of honor, and eftson the xii ladyes in like man' descendid from their hills, und couplid w' the seid rehercyd Lords, and so in a semly (*manner*) they all xxiiii disported and dauncyd there a longe season, many and dyvrs rownds and new daunces, full curiously, and w' most man'full cowntenñce: In the mean season the ii mountayns deped and evanysshed owt of presens and sight.

Incontynent entrid in the Voyde, brought by iii or v score couple of Erles, Barons, Knights, and men of honour; oon of them beryng a spyce plate, replenyshid w' spiçs, the other a cupp, suyngly thoroughout the hole company. After them folowed Squyers, Gentilmen, and Yomen of the gard, w' potts of wynne to fill the forseid cuppis whansoev' and as oftyen as they were emtid. At this Voyde was distribucon and delyvry of the rewards and giests unto the Lords and Knights that hade so manly upheld and maynteyned the noble deds in justs and turney the iiird daies past, afr rightusnes and bounteouse curtesy unto ev'ych of them, as the brute and fame went and was knowne of their worthy m'its and desryvings. And, furst, the Duke had given unto him a ryche and p'cious stone, a diamond of great vertue and p'ce; the Lord M'ques, a rewby; the Duk's brother, th'Erl, and other Lords and Knights, ich of them p'cious stonys and rynggs of goold, moost excellently and afr most goodly man', as they were rightuously p'sed and confendid by the hands of the Pñces. And thus the King's G'ce, the Lord Pñce and Pñces w' all other Estats bothe of Englonde and of Espayne, refreshed and joyefull, made unto their lodgyngs and rests, ther semly dep'fing, w' excellent merth and gladnes, deducyng this goodly daye unto his ende.

The viii Chaptre; of the King's remeovying from Westmynstre, and of the goodly nombre of barg's w' him.

THIS joyefull Thursday folowt a Fryday of buysynes and labor, mengilled also w' goodly pleasures, and greate rialtie, in whoes fore-
non

non the King's officers of houshold imbuysid themself in all their deligens and power to trusse and stuffe ther great and huge standards, coffers, chests, clothe sakks, w' all other vessells of conveyance, evry officer w' such things as he had in his gov'nance and ruele; and this sent forthe both by many carts and chariatts by land, and also in dyvrs bots and wherys by water, for the Kyng's G^{ee} is remeovynge and deptime unto his manour and lodyng of Rychemond, whether his Highnes thought now, after this solempne pleasure to resorte w' his holl and singler company of gentills and estatys (as unto his oonly chambre, and closett electe; the bright and shynynge sterre of byldynge; the mirror and patorne of all plāces of delyte, comodité, and pleasure) there entyndyng to fenyshe, conclude, and end, the rialties of this moos excellent Pnce and Pnces' wedding. For whoes convenient and w'shepful attendaunce, and thus by water the ryall cōveyng and company in his seid passage, were redy p'sent by the season that his Highnes and liege s^{er}vants hade dynyd, a great and goodly nombre of barges, for the moost p^{ar}tie of evry Lord's in England, bothe sp^{irit}uall and temp^{oral}l, cheynyng unto the bridge of Westmynster, as many as might, and the residue roweing and skynnyng in the riv^{er} and Thamys, awaytyng the Kyng's comyng forth.

First, for the cite of London, there was the Mayer's barge, the Shrevys barge, and Aldremen dyvrs barges of, and soe the crafts of the cytie, havynge their standards and streamers, w' ther conizansis right weel dekkyd, and replenyshid w' w'shepful company of the citizens. Moreov^{er} there were of Lords temp^{oral}l, as the Duke of Bokyngh^{am}'s barge, th'Erl of Oxinfordis barge, th'Erl of Derby's barge, th'Erl of Northumb^{land}'s barge, th'Erl of Shrewesbury's barge, th'Erl of Essex and of Kent's barges, w' amany othir noble lords barges of the realme: the Busshappis of Canterbury and of York's Barge; the Bushop of Rochestre's barge; and many moo of the s^{pi}ritualls: The Kyng's barge, the Quenys, the Pnces, my Lady the King's moder's, the Duke of York's, w' the residue, right goodly covred, paynted, and beseen, unto the nombre of in score goodly barges, or there about.

Furth^{er}ew^{er}, in the aftrenon the King's noble Highnes cam downe to the rehersed bridge of Westmynstre, made of tymbre, besett w' goodly posts, w' lyons and dragons, and other beasts and fygures empaynted, carven, and gilte, sett uppon their hightes and toppis; and there his G^{ee}, w' his excellent company of Lords and Estats, entrid into his barge, and toke the water; and evry other Lord into their barge, sayyng

saving such as gave attendaunce unto the King's noble p̄son, as the Lord P̄nce, the Duke of Yorke, the Duke Bokyngh̄m, and th'Erl of Oxynford, great Chambl̄eyn of Englund, and other moo, whoes barḡs were freite and filled w' ther s̄rv̄unts and attendans.

Thes all great nombre of barḡs, above and beside wherys, brought and conducte the King's Magestie and Highnes, w' the moost goodly and plesaunt mirthe of trumpetts, clarions, shalmewes, tabers, recorders, and other dyrs instruments, to whoes noyse uppon the water hathe not been hard the like, unto his londyng and setting upp at a village called Mortlake, w̄in a myle or there abought of the rehersid manour of Richemond. There his hors, the Quene's, and other Nobles and Estats their horsis, mette w' them; and so they, very late, in the silens of the hevynyng, were receyvid into the seid Richemond, w' torche light, moost w̄shipfully, to the nombre of iii hundred or moo, borne and holden by gentilmen and yomen of his garde; and thus were pleas̄ntly brought into that noble lodgyng, wherein, after the receyts and compforte of spȳcs and wynmys, dep̄tid evry Noble unto his reast and ease.

The ixth Chaptre; of the huntyng in the King's p̄ke, and of the desc̄p̄cion of the place of Rychemont.

UPPON the Saterdag next followeng, in the aftrenon, the Kyng's Ḡce lett make ready his hors, and many other Estats both of Englund and Hispayne to waite uppon his Highnes were redy on their horsbakks and mulis, unto a goodly company, and so cam forth ought of the gats, and entrid the pleas̄unt grene and playne before the seid gats. And, when they were dep̄tyng homward, there were yomen of the Crowne, and of the King's garde, w' ther bowes and arrowes, whom the King causid first severally to shote before his Ḡce and the Hispanyard's presens, and after that to shote all togyders at oones, to the nombre of xxxiii, or there aboughts, that their sharp lan̄cs, and great stroks of their bowes, was right goodly to beholde.

Afterward, the King's Highnes ledde the estraungers into his p̄ke adjoynyng unto the rehersid manour of Richemond, and there causid wanlac̄s to be made, and the dere to be brought about, and gave the estraungers fre chace w' bowe and hownde. And there th'Erl of Hispayne

payne strake a dere with his crosse bowe, and great slaughter was of veneson by the seid estraungers and brought unto the quarry: The flesshe thercof the King's Gce distributid and gave unto the Espanyards to do therw^t ther will and pleasure. After that the King's Highnes, and the rehersid company of Nobles, repaired again unto the pleasunt place of Richemond beforesaid, of thise great comodities, pleasures, and excellent goodlynes, as herafter in this presaut discripcōn shall p^rntly folowe and opere.

That is to saye, this erthely and secunde Paradise of our region of England, and, as I credeably suppose, of all the great p^rte and circuyte of the world, the spectacle, and the beawtyouse exampler, of all p^rper lodgyngs, the King's goodly manour of Rychemond, is sett and bullid betwene dyvers highe and pleasunt mountayns in a valley and goodly playnys and felds, where the moost holsem eyerys and leigher opteyneth ther course and accesse; founded and erecte uppon the Thamys' sid and fresshe ryv^t, viii mylys beyond and from the noble cytie of London. He is quadrat & iii^m square; girde and encompassid w^t a strong and mighty breke wall, of great lengthe, and curious pha^con; which girdell is goodly barred and besett w^t towres in his eche cornere and angle, and also in his mydde way, of many grece and stag^s of height: His opynyngs be strong gats of duple tymbre and hert of oke, stikkyd full of nailys right thikke, and crossyd w^t barres of iron.

Wⁱn these rehersid gats there is a faire, large, and brode courte currant, arraisid and bankyd in the myddys for the rayne flough havynghis chanells and voydauns, to ob^srve and keep him alweyes from soile and fowlenes. Uppon ich side of this goodly courte there are galerés, w^t many wyndowes full lightsume and comodious: Ought of thes galerés, uppon the brikke wallys, be dorys, and entryng into pleasaunt chambers, oste, and lodgyng, of necessitie for such Lords and men of honor that waytis, or els suys, unto the King's Gce and Highnes, as well straungers as of his owne liege people and subjets. Wⁱn this uttr space and large courte there is a lesser curtilage, payd w^t fyne fre stone or n^rbill, in whoes myddell there is a conduite and cesterne of stone iii^m square, craftily made, w^t goodly spryngs and cokkys renynghis in his iii^m quartrs benethe, that at the will of the drawers of the wat^r opynyth and is closid agayn: In the upper p^rte there are lyons and red dragons, and other goodly beasts; and in the mydds certayn braunches of redde rosys, owt of the which flours and rosys is evrmore rennyng and curse of clene and moost purest water into the cesterne beneth. This conduite

duite p̄phitabill sryys the chambers w' water for ther hands, and all other offic's, as they nedē to resorte.

The pleasūnt halle is uppon the right hand of this curtilage, xii or xvi greēs of hichte, payyd w' goodly tille; whoes rof is of tymber, not beamyd ne brasid, but p̄per knotts, craftly corven, joyned, and shett tognyders w' mortés, and pynned, hangyng pendaunt from the sede rolf in to the grownde and floare, afr the moost new invencon and crafte of the prospētif of Gement; east owt w' wyndowes, glasid right lightsume and goodly. In the wallys and siddys of this halle, betwene the wyndowes, be the picturs of the noble Kings of this realme, in their harnes, and robes of goold; as Brute, Eagest, King William Rufus, King Arthur, King Henry, and many other of that name; King Richard, King Edward, and of thoes names many noble waryours and Kings of this riall realme; with ther fashions and swords in ther hands; visaged and apperyng like bold and valiaunt knights, and so ther dedys and acts in the cronicles right crydently be shewen and declared. Émonge thes nombre of famous Kings, in the higher p̄te, uppon the left hond, is the semely pictur and p̄sonage of o' moost excellent and highe Suffrayn now reinyng uppon us his liege people, Kyng Henry the viiith, as worthy that rumie and place w' thoes glorious P̄nces as eny King that ev' reigned in this lond; that w' his great manhode and wisdom hath contynued nobly and victoreous unto this now the xviiith yer of his reigne. The wallis of this pleasūnt halle are hongid w' riche clothes of Arras, ther werkys rep'sentyng many noble batalls and seages, as of I I m,* Troye, Albe, and many other; that this hole apparement was most glorious and joyefull to consider and beholde.

On the left side of the curtilage, above ev' otherlike gēs, is the Chapell, weell paved, glasid, and hangyd w' cloth of Arres; the body and the quere w' cloth of golde; and the Autors sett w' many reliks, juells, and full riche plate. In the wallys of this decenre and pleasunt chapell is pictures of Kyngs of this realme, of thoes whoes lif and vertue was so abundaunt that it hath pleasid Almighti God to shew by them dyrs and many miracles, and be recount as Saynts: These be the Saynts: Saynt Édward, King Cadwaleder, Seint Edmund, and many moo, right p̄perly pictured and bescen. In the right side of the Chapell is a goodly and a p̄vey closett for the Kyng, richely hangid w' silke, and travesse, carpet and cushions, for his noble Gēe. The Aultier is also hangid and platid with rich reliks of gold and p̄cious stone: The rofe is celyd, and whight lymyd, and checkeryd w'

* Jerusalem.

tymbre losengewise; paynted w' color of asure; havyng betwene evry chek a red rose of gold or a portcullis. In the other sid of the chapell other like closetts for the Quenys G^{re}, and the P^{nces} my Lady the Kyng's moder, w' other Estats and Gentilwomen.

From the Chapell and closetts extended goodly passag^s. and galaris, payvid, glasis, and payntid, besett w' bagg^s of gold, as roses, portcullis, and such other, unto the King's chambers; the first, the secunde, the thirde, enhaunged all thre w' riche and costely clothes of Arras; celyd, whighlymyd, and chekeryd, as the closett was before discryvyd, w' their goodly lay wyndowes glasis sett owte. Dyvrs and many moo goodly chambers there bethe, for the Quenys G^{re}, the P^{nce} and P^{nces}, my lady the King's mother, the Duke of Yorke, and Lady Margaret, and all the King's noble kynred and p^{geny}; pleasunt dauneyng chambers, and secrett clo-ettis, most richely enhaunged, dekked, and besecn. Under and beside the halle is sett and ordred the housis of office; the pantry, buttery, selary, kechon, and squylery, right politickly conveyed and wisely: their coles and fuell in the yarde w^{out}, nyghe unto the seid offic^s.

And in the leest side of this goodly lodging, under the King's wyndowes, Quene's, and other Estats, moost faire and pleasunt gardeyns, w' ryall knotts aleyed and herbid; many m^{velous} beast, as lyons, dragons, and such other of dyv's kynde, p^{perly} facyoned and carvyd in the grownde, right well sondid, and compassid in with lede; w' many vynys, sedis, and straunge frute, right goodly besett, kept, and noryshid, w' mutche labor and diligens. In the lougher ende of this gardeyn beth pleasunt gallerys, and housis of pleasure to disporte inn, at chesse, tables, dise, cardes, bylys; bowlyng aleys, butts for archers, and goodly tenés plays; as well to use the seid plays and disports as to behold them so disportyng.

The tourys of this excellent place are turretted and pynnaclid; the hall, chambers, and other offic^s cov^{de} and nobly addressed; and uppon evrych of them, bothe penacles and toure, a vane of the King's armys (payntid, and gilte, w' riche gold and asure) in such exceedyng guyse and man^r that as well the pleasunt sight of them, as the heryng in a wyndy day was right m^{vellous} to know and undrestond. This place of Richemond is neighbord also with a most devoute and vertuous housis of religion; the hous of the holy men and women uppon the oon side of the ryv^r, callid Syon s^{ta}, and the hous of the Mounks of that hous called Shene, uppon the other sid of the ryv^r: in the

the which monastrés and plac^s of religion is evry houre of the nyght and dave made to Almighti God solempane p^ryers and peti^{ti}ons.

Thus, in this noble lodgyng, the Kyng's Magestie, w^t his company, this Sat'day at nyght is entrid, aft^r his huntynge, and there w^t moche myrthe and pleasure he reposith all that season.

The xth Chaptré; of the disports on the Sonday; of the disguysyng and voyde; and of the great giests of plate and treasure unto the Espanyards at ther dep^ttynge.

IN the Sunday ensucyng the duetie of the religion of Cristomdome is that the s^rvce and w^ship of God shuld be above all other thyngs worldly especially mayntayned, and so verily it was, after the moost excellent solempnites abought the honor of Almighti God, w^t prikked songe, and organs, and goodly ceremonys in the quere and aulters; and thus was the forenon expended holily and w^t great vertue.

In the afternon the Kinges Highnes yede, w^t a right pleasunt company of gentils and estats thorough his goodly gardeyns, lately rehersed, unto his galery uppon the walles, apparyd pleasuntly for his Highnes, and certayn burdes there redy sett, sume w^t tables, byles, dice, cards; the place of butts redy for archers; bowlyng aleys; and other goodly and pleasunt disports for evry p^rson as they wold chose and desyre. Uppon the outside of the wallis, directly under the wyndowes, were barres, and voyde space for justs; also there were sett up and arraysid ii highe and great posts, w^t crochis, these posts first sett and dryvyn in the ground. Ov^r the crochis was a great kabill stretchid stedfastly, and drawyn w^t a whele, and stayd uppon bothe the sidds w^t dyvrs cords, so that the sight of yt was like unto the rygging* of an hous. Uppon this frame and kabill ascendid and went upp an Espanyarde, the which shewed there many wonders, and delycious poynts of tumblyng and dauncyng, and other slayghts. Furst he went up unto the frame (and a certayn stay in his hand) to the nombre of xi. fote, sumwhat aslopé; and when he cam to the hight left his stay, and went uppon the cabill,

* Ridging, or ridge, of a roof.

sumtyme on patens, sumtyme w^t tenés ballys, sumetyme w^t feters of iron, dauncyng w^t bells and lepyng many lepyys uppon the seid cabill bothe forward and backward. He played sumtyme w^t a sword and a buckler: Eftson he cast himself sodenly from the rope, and hang by the tooes; sumetyme by the teethe; moost m^rvelously and w^t grettest sleighte and cunyng that eny man cowde possibly exercise or do. After these long beholdyng, w^t other goodly disports, the Kyng's G^ree, and noble company, entrid again thorough thes pleasunt gardeyns of his rehersed lodgyng of Richemond unto Evelyng, and so unto his soper.

Agaynst that his G^ree hade supped, the goodly hall was addressed and goodly beseen, and a riall cupbord sett thereupp in a bay wyndow, of ix or x stag's and haunc's of hight, furnysshid and fulfilled w^t riche and goodly plate, of gold, and of silv^r and gilte; and in the upper parte of the halle a cloth of gold, carpetts, and cusschons, for the King's noble Magesté; whether when that his G^ree was cum^me, and his willbeloved company of Nobles, entrid in a pleasunt disguysing, conveyed and shewed by a glorious . . . or a tabⁿacle maid like a goodly chapell, fenestred full of lights and brightnes. Wⁱn this pagant and tabⁿacle was another stondyng cupbord of riche and costly plate, to great substaunce and quantité. This trone and pagant was of ii storys, in whoes longer were viii goodly disguysid Lords, Kⁿights, and men of honor; and in the upper story and p^ticⁱon viii other fresshe ladies moost straungely disguisid, and afr moost pleasurfull man^r. Thus when this goodly werk was approached unto the King's p^resens and sight (dravyn and cōveyd uppon whelys by iii ii before and on behynd, and on eyche sid off the sayde were ii mermaydes, one off them a man mermayde, th'oth^r a woman; the man in hernés from the wast uppewards; and in evry of the sayde m^rmayds a chylde of the chapell, syngyng ryght swetly, and w^t g^r armony) descendid thes viii pleasunt disguysid galaunts, men of honor; and bifer thor comyng forth they cast ought many quyk conys, the which ran about the hall, and made very great disporte. Afr, they dauncyd dyvrs goodly daunc's; and furthew^t cam down the viii disguisid ladies, and on ther apparaunce they lete fly many whight dovyys and berdes that flew about the hall, and great laught^r and disporte they made. Thise Lords and Ladies copled toguyder, and dauncyd a longe season many courtly rownds and pleasunt daunc's. Afr that, th'Erl of Hyspayne and a lady of the same contreth dauncid two lace daunc's, and yeidd upp ageyn. Afr this cam in a voyde of
goodly

goodly spiecs and wyun, brought by a great nombre of Erles, Barons, and Knights, to a great company, as hit hath ben declared in voydes before.

This p'sent day th'Archebishop of Hispayne, the Bushop, th'Erl, and his brother, made ther repasts severally evry oon of them in their owne chambers and lodgyngs, and they had cupbords made unto them of the King's plate and treasure, right goodly and riche; th'Archebushop's cupbord to the sune and value of vi or vii hundrid mark; the Bushop's unto the value of v hundrid; th'Erl's v hundrid; th'Erl's brother iii hundrid; the which all plate and treasure the King's goodnes bountuously gaf clerly unto evrych of them (as unto them they were made) w' most noble words, and thanks of their great diligens, labour, and peyne, that they hade w' his noble daughter in the lave suffryd and obedyng. And thus was this moost joyefull day endid and expiryd, and the worthy Nobles dep̃tid to their reaste.

The xith Chapture; of the dep̃tyng of the Hispaynyards; and of the P̃nce remeovynge into Wales; and of his dissease and sekeness.

UPPON the Monday folowyng the Hispaynyards, afr that they had dynnyd, toke ther leve of the Kyng's G̃ce, the Quene, my Lord P̃nce, my Lady the King's moder, of dyvers other of the Nobles of Englonde, both sp̃uall and temp̃all; toke ther levys also of ther owne and noble P̃nces, now of Englonde and Hispayne, w' the moost goodly man's, behav', and obediens; havynge w' them many honourable T̃res and messag̃s from the Kyng's Highnes, the Quene, the P̃nce, the P̃nces, unto their high Suffrayn of Hispayne, w' many goodly bokys, picturs, and examples of this moost excellent receyte and fynall conclud̃on of marriage, w' his hool comodit̃e, solempnities, and appurteynances, exhibit and hadde of the behalve of the realme of Englonde in the p̃missid matier. And thus the Archebushop of Hispayne spedde him to his havyn and shippyng to Suthampton; th'Erl to Dover, and so to Caleis; and evry other to their moost spedefull and next dep̃ture; to whom the King's g̃cious wisdom, of his provĩon singler, com̃itted and delyvred his patents ensealid for their lib̃all and fre pasport thorough
his

his hooll realme, by evry citie, towne, and village, w'out distrobill, ensyrehyng, or any other vexable demaunds of his liage people, by whom they thus shuld passe or com by, aswell for their own p̄sons as for their carriage and asporture of great seid gifts, reward, and treasure.

Yit was there assigned and left unto the lady P̄nces, at her desire, and the King's pleasure and will, a great nombre bothe sp̄uall and tempall, and also ladies and gentilwomen, of Hispayne, to be her officers and sr̄v̄unts, and to wayte uppon her Ḡce for comfort and solas. Nev̄theles, as nature kyend and man' woll often tyme be disposid peynfully and w' great hevynes to here and suffre the deptyng of frenship and company, especially in such wise and man' as thes Nobles truly and w' moch diligens had usid themself towards and ageynst this their goodly P̄nces and Maistres, whereupon she was p̄tly annoyed and pensif of their seid myss & absens; the which assone as the King's Ḡce and goodnes had app̄ceyved and knowen, he curtesly lete desyre and call unto him the P̄nces and her ladies, w' dyvers ladies of Englund, and brought them to a lybary of his, wherein he shewed unto her many goodly pleas̄nt boks of werks full delitfull, sage, m̄ry, and also right cun̄yng, bothe in Laten and in Englesse.

Yet ov̄ this, to augment and encrease gladnes, mytygat sorowe, refresshe and comforte the sp̄eryts of her, his prudent Highnes had ordeigned and p̄vydid there a jueller, w' many ryngs, and honge d̄mysents, and juells of moost goodly fachion, they beyng evry oon of them of moche riches and treasure, and there desired her to ov̄s̄e them and behold them well; and after that she had chosen and electe at her pleasure, for her sake evry Lady of Hispayne w' her hade their sev̄all elecc̄ons; and the residue was distributed and geven to the ladies of Englund. And thus, w' this pleasurs, and other disports and con̄t̄odities, she sumwhat asslakyd her hevynes, and drew herself unto the man', guyse, and usaḡs, of Englund, w' her moost dere and lovyng husband, the noble P̄nce Arthur; w' her revrent and wilbelovid fader in the lawe, Henry the viith, by the Ḡce of God Kyng of Englund and of Fraunce, and Lord of Irlond, and Elizabeth his noble Quene and wief, her moder.

*And, where as of auneyent and rightnesse title have usid and be accustomed

* We find in the following paragraph, and in many other instances in this MS. the style yet commonly used in written instruments of law, or, as we are used very improperly to call them,

accustomed the Kyngs of this oure noble realme of Englonde in their edicēons, p̄clamaēons, and of their domynyons and lymyts of the londs and Empeer the opyn expressions, to calle and name them Kyngs of Englonde and of Fraunce, Lords of Irlond, and P̄nce of Wales; thereupon to ther P̄nce, and heires of their bodies, succeeding and lawfully p̄creat, they have devyded, assigned, and of congruens impt̄ to ther seid P̄nce and heires the rehersed principaēon, rule, and p̄nents, of the hole contreth and p̄tyse of Walys, to the mayntenaunce of their houshold and honour; in the which man' and suffraunce our p'sent noble King and Sovraign Henry the viiith to his worthy P̄nce Arthure hadde clerely the seid londs of Walys remysed and uppelden; which,* after this accomplement and end of this marriage and noble solemnities in this boke latly declared, calling unto him many and dyvrs of the great and well lernyd p̄sons in the lawes both s̄puall and temp̄all for th'entent of good and sober ruele and guydynge to be kept and observed, dyvrs also of gentylmen of the realme for is honor and estate, dep̄tid from the Kinges Highnes, his father, w' his goodly Lady and wief the Lady Katryn of Hyspayne, unto the seid contreth of Walys; governynge the seid contreth moost discretely, and afr moost rightuous ordre and wisdom.

And there he nobly contynued, to the great comfort and gladnes of the Confr̄ons; uppholdynge and defendynge the pore, and rightfull quarells; repressynge malice and unlawfull dispoēon; amplifyng and encreasing the lawes, and the s̄rvyce of Almighty God; from the Fest of the Natyvitē of Criste in the yer beforseid unto the solempne Fest of the Resurrecton; at the which season grue and encreased upon his body, whether it were by surfett or by cause †tall, a lamentable, and (ne the pleasure of God were ev' to be paciently takyn and suffrid) the moost petifull disease and sikeness, that w' so sore and great viciens hedde, batilled, and dryven, in the singler p̄tise of hym inward, that cruell and fervent enemye of nature, the dedly corrupēon, did uttily venquyshe and ov'com the pure and frendfull blod w'out al man' of

them, *legal instruments*. The fact perhaps is, that such was then the general written language of England, of which few traces now remain, except in the diction of the law itself, which has retained and hallowed this unreasonable diffuseness and tautology, to the great prejudice and expence of suitors, and to the confusion and embarrassment of those who would read and understand the proceedings in their own suits, and the documents under the authority of which, generally speaking, they hold their property.

* I. e. the Prince.

† The former part of this word has been purposely erased in the manuscript.

phiscall

phisicall help and remedy. Thus the lyvely spirits of this noble Prince finally mortified, to our realme of Englonde, and all Cristente, dolour, sorow, & great discomphort: Thus by course and ordre approching th'oure and instaunt of his dep'ture, w' the moost hoole and discrete myend levyng and comyttyng is cors to the seremonys of the interment and burylls in th'erthe afr the custome of the Chirche of God, gave and uppelyded, w' the moste fervent devocon, his speryte and soule to the pleasure and honds of Almighty God.

The furste Chaptre of the vth booke, conteynyng the manor hough the King's G^{ce} and Quenys were certified of the deth of his wilbeloved son.

IN the yer of oure Lord God a thousand five hundred and two, the secunde day of Aprill, in the Castell of Ludlowe, disseacid Prince Arthure, first begoten son of our Sovraigne Lord King Henry the viiith, the xviiith yer of his reigne: immediatly after whoes dethe Sir Richard Pole, his Chambleyn, w' other of his Counsell, wrott and sent Tres to the Kingez Counsell, to Grenewich, where his G^{ce} and the Quenes lay, and certified them of the Prince's departyng; which discretly sent for the King's goostly fadre, a Frere Obs^{er}unt, to whom they shewed this moost sorowfull and hevy tydyngs, and desired him in his best man' to sheve hit to the Kyng; which, in the mornyng the Tuesday then solowyng, somewhat before the tyme accustomed, knockyd at the King's chambre dore: And when the Kyng undrestode hit was his Confessor, comaunded to lete him in; which Confessour commaundid all thoes there p'sent to voyde, and, after due salutacon began to say "*Si bona de manu Dei suscipim', mala autem quare non sustineamus?*" and so shewed his G^{ce} that his dearest son was dep'tid to God.

And when his G^{ce} undrestod that sorowfull hevy tydyngs, sent for the Quene, saying that he and his Quene wolde take the peynfull sorowes togyders. And, afr that she was comyn, and sawe the Kyng her Lord and husband in that naturall and peynfull sorowe (as I harde say) w' full great and constant comfortable words besought his G^{ce} that he wolde, first afr God, reme^mbre the wellth of his owne noble p'son, the comfort of his realme, and of hir; and how that my Lady hys
moder

moder hade nev' noo moo children but him oonly; and that God by his G^{ee} hade ev' p'syrvyd him, and brought him where that he was; and thar howe God had lent them yet a faire goodly P^{nce}; two faire P^{nces}; and ev' that God is where he was, and we both yong inough; and that the prudence and wisdom of his G^{ee} spronge ov' all Cristendome, so that hit shulde please him to take this accordyng thereunto.

Than the Kyng thanked her of hir good comfort; and aftr that, she was dep^tid, and comyn into hir owne chambre, naturall and moderly remembraunce of that great losse smote her so sorowfull to the hert that thoes that were abought her were fayn to send for the Kyng to comforte her; and than his G^{ee}, of true gentill and feithfull love, in good hast came and relyved her, and shewed her how wise counseill she had geven him before, and he, for his part, wolde thanke God of his sonns, and wolde she shulde do in like wise.

The secunde Chaptre; hough the Cors was buryed, and what ordinance was therabowt.

THE corps was boild,* and weell scred, and co^veniently dressid w' spic^s and other swete stuf, such as thoes as bare the charge thereof cowde purvey, and that hit might be furnyshed of; and was so sufficiently doon that it nedid noo leed, but was chesytd, which cheste was covred w' a good blak clothe cloos sewed to the same, w' a whight cros, and sufficient ryngs of iron to the same; and thus leyd in his chambre undre a table covryd w' riche clothis of goold; a rich cros ov' him; and certeyn candilstikkys of silv' ovre him, w' tapers of wax brennyng, and un other great candlestikkys of laton w' un^o great tapers contynually brennyng there; and a certayn of his almes-folkes of Shere Thursday immediatly before sate there abowte, holdyng torchis bothe nyght and day. And so thus remaynyedde in to the fest of St. George's day at afternon, at which season he was remeoved to the p^{re}sshe Chirche in man' that foloweth.

Furst, the haulle was voyded, and there was ordeigned a tabill w' trostillis, in to the tyme p^{re}cession was redy and com, for the corps to remayn on; which was brought from his chambre thether, borne by

* This must be a mistake for *coiled*; i. e. swathed, or wrapped round.

women of his chambre, under a riche clothe of blak clothe of goolde, w^t a cros of whight clothe of goolde. And aft^r that the there Bushoppis had sensid the corps, and east holy water, many Noblemen sett to their hands; as the Lord Garrard; the Lord John Grey of Dorsett; S^r Richard Crofte, Styward of his Hous; S^r William Oredale, Countroller of the same; S^r John Mortimer; S^r Walter Baskervyle; S^r John Harlé; S^r Tho^s Cornuall; Sir Richard de la Bere; S^r Thomas Ingilfield; and others. Th^e Erl of Surrey, p^rncipall morener, in his sloppe and mantell of blak, havynge his mornenynge hode ov^r his hed, folowed next the corps: Then th^e Erl of Shrenesbury and of Kent, w^t sloppis and hedis only; and the Lord Grey Ruthyn, w^t the Baron of Dodley, the Lord Powis, and S^r Richard Polc, the P^rnces Chamb^rleyn, in like wise.

The thirde Chaptre; of th^e addressyng and ordre of the Canopé and Ban^{rs}; and of the Berers of them.

THE Canopé was born ov^r the corps by Mast^r Haward, Mast^r Antony Willughby of Broke, Mast^r Ratcliff of Fitzwat^r, Mast^r Seint John: At evry corner of the Canopé a ban^r; Furst, a ban^r of the Trynyté, borne by Thomas Troys; secunde, a ban^r of the Patible, born by S^r Thomas Blount; the third baner, of our Lady, born by Thomas Dodley; the fourte ban^r, of St. George, borne by Edward Hungerford; next before the corps a ban^r of the P^rnce's owne armes, born by S^r Griffith Vap S^r Ris; on evry sid of him an Officer of Armes.

Before them two Spanyards, of the best belongyng to the P^rnces: Before them the Pursu^{ants}; then the Bushoppis, Abbotts, and P^rours: Before them the P^rsone, and all the secular preists of that towne; and before them the two ordre of Freers of that towne, havynge the gentlmen before them: And on e^vry side of the p^rcession, and so bakward toward the corps, m^{or} score pore men, in blak morenynge abits, m^{or} score new torchis, beside all the torchis of the towne: And was conveyed to the Quere of the P^rissh Chirch there, where was but a * light her-e,

* The hearse here meant was a temporary erection of wood work; and in and upon such hearses it was then usual to deposit the corpses of persons of distinction in the churches where they were rested during their journey to the place of interment, and, finally, during the obsequies and funeral service in the church where the interment was to take place. They generally

herse, abowte the which were ordeigned certayn stols for moreners, covy'd w' blak clothe, which afteward th'Officers of Armes toke for their fee.

The iiith Chaptre; of the Dirige, and solempne Massis, and of the offeryng at them.

THEN began the Dirige, and an Officer of Armes, in a high voice, began at the Quere dore "for P^{nce} Arthur soule, and all Cristen soules, Pat^r noster:" Than the Bushop of Lincolne sange "Placebo:" The Bushoppes of Lincolne, Salisbury, and Chestre, red the thre lessons; and, when the Dirige was doon, all the Lords, Knights, Officers of Armes, and other gentlemen, accompanied the seid moreners to the castell. That nyght there was ordeigned a goodly wache.

On the morn, the Bushop of Chestre song our Lady Masse, which was songe w' children, and priked songe,* w' orgons. At that masse noo man offerd but th'Erl of Surrey, as chief morner; and all the other morners, and Officers of Armes, accompanyd him, and he hade bothe carpet and cushyn. Sir William Oredale, Countroller of the seid P^{nce}'s house, gave him his offeryng, which was a peece of golde of xl^s, and alweyes, as often as the seid Erl offrid the Masse penys, a gentilman of his owen bare his trayne. Then the ii^d Masse, of the Trynyté, was songen by the Bushop of Salisbury and the Quere, w^{out} orgons or

generally consisted of a multiplicity of light pillars and pointed arches, with every variety of what is called gothic work, meeting at the top in a common centre, which formed a kind of canopy, covered with black cloth and velvet, adorned with fringe of gold and silver, with painted escutcheons of the family arms and alliances of the deceased, and with abundance of lighted wax tapers. Such were called standing hearses, in contradistinction from the carriage, much of the same figure as that above described, in which the corpse was conveyed to the place of burial, which was denominated a moving hearse. Some faint imitation of the ancient standing hearse was exhibited under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral at the late funeral of Lord Nelson; and the vehicle in which his body was conveyed thither from the Admiralty bore perhaps a still stronger resemblance to the moving hearse formerly used, of which we shall presently meet with some account. It may not be impertinent to observe here, that the term *Hearse* is derived from the German "*Hulse*," a shell, or pod. We find the common people, among whom so many etymologies are unwittingly preserved, calling the shells of pulse "bean hulls, pea hulls," &c.

† That is to say, from written notes of music.

children;

children; and at that Masse th'Erl of Surrey offred a peece of gold, v^t, for the Masse peny, accompanéd as before.

The mth Masse was of Requiem, songen by the Bushop of Lincolne: At that Masse offred th'Erl of Surrey a noble for the Masse peny, accompanyd as before rehersed. Then th'Erl of Shrewisburi, and Kent, but they had noo carpett nor cussion: Then the Lord Ruthyn, and the Baron of Dodley: Then the Lord Powys, and S^r Richard Pole: Then the Lord Garrard, and the Lord Grey of Dorzet: Then th'Ambassadour of Hispayne, Don Peter de Yeanlé, and th'Erl of Surrey, offrid for themself; and then they bare ther owne offrings: Aftr them all noble Baneretts Bachelers,* and noble people, in great nombre: Aftr them the Bailiffs, and all Burges of that towne.

That offeryng doon, Doctor Edmth, Amon^r and Confessor of the seid P^{nce}, seid a noble sermon, and toke to his antetyme "*beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur*." That seid and don, he went to the dole, and gave evry poore man and womian a grote. At that Masse th'Abbot of Shrewsbury gospeller, and th'Abbot of Borey epistoler. And whan Masse was doon the Lords went to dyn^r to the castell. That night at Dirige was non of the Lords but they did the devryne S^rvise; and on the morn the Lord of Shrewesbury offrid a noble for the Masse peny, in the absense of th'Erl of Surrey; which Masse was song by note by th'Abbot of Shrewisburi.

The vth Chaptre; of the apparyng of the Chare, Horsis, and Clothes aboutt the Corps.

THE riche chare was p^rpared in man^r as ensuyth: Drawyn w^t vi horsis, trappid w^t blak clothe, havynge riche scoehyns of gold betyn on bokeram, and in chariot men in mornynge abite; the baylys of the chare covered w^t blak velvet, and the sidds of the same; ov^r the chare a clothe of blak velvet, w^t a eros of whight clothe of gold. It^m, there was ordeyned on other clothe of fyn^e blak, to cov^r that clothe from duste and the wether, w^t a eros of whight damaske; and in the fowle whether, a cered cloth ov^r all the chest w^t the corps in the chare, covered w^t riche blake clothe of gold before spoken of. All the mornars did folowe the chare, w^t mornynge hodes ov^r ther heds: At evry corn^t of the chare a ban^r born by Noblemen thorough the townys: There, and by all the

* I. e. Knights Bachelors.

wey, ii Noblemen went on every side of the draught horsis, w^t mornynge hods ov^r their hedes.

Next befor the fore hors S^r Griffith Vap S^r Ris, in mornynge abitt, rode on a cours^r trappid w^t blak, w^t a little scochyn on that cours^r' forehed; (and so had the fore hors of the draught, and noo moo, on the forehed) beryng the P^rinc^e's baner; and other gentilmen before them in good man^r.

The vith Captre; of the nombre of Torchis & Torchberrers, and the obs^rvauns at Ludlowe of Dirige and Massis.

THERE was ordeigned vi^{ty} torch berers, whereof iii^{ty} bare torchis brennyng thorough Ludlowe, and th^other xi^{ty} to support them, and when they were in the felds they were put ow^t all, sayng xxiii^{ty} abowte the chare. Th^o officers of armes, the s^rgeants of armes, rode the ban^{rs}, and so bakward, and was the man^r.

On Seint Mark's day, from Ludlow to Beaudly, was the foulis^t coude wyndy and rayny day, and the worst wey that I have seen; ye, and in some place fayne to take oxen to drawe the chare, so ill was the wey. And assone as he was in the Chapell of Beaudley there, and sett in the quere there, w^t such lights as might be for that rome, the Dirige began; That don the Lords and other went to their dyn^r, for it was a fastyng day. On the morn th^e Erl of Surrey offrid at Masse of Requiem a noble in man^r as before, at which masse season there was a gen^rall dole of pens, of ii pens to ev^{ry} pore man and woman.

The viith Chaptre; of the noble rewards that ev^{ry} Chirche had of Scochyns and money wherein the body did reast.

IT^M, at evry Chirche that the Corps remainyd in were well furnyshyd of scochyns of my Lord's armes, bothe of metall and colours, and evry p^rishe Chirche or religious place, or ordre that mete the corps w^t p^rcession, and range their bells, had a noble of gold, un^{or} torchis, and vi scochyns of armes. From Beaudly S^r Richard Croft and S^r William Ovedall, Styward and Countroller of the P^rinc^e's house, rod before to Worcestre,

Worcestre, and suffryd no man, . . . nor other, entre the gate of that citey into tyme the corpes was com, and then every thyng was ordred as folowith.

Presshe scochyns were sett on the chare, and draught horsis where nedid, and vith new torchis delyvred to the vith torche berers, and at the towne's end. That day was faire. And then the gentilmen, ii and ii togyders, and all others as was before ordered; and than the ordre of Freres even there at the towne's ende censid the corps; and then p^{re}cedid to the gate of that citey, at which gate were the Bailiffs, and the honest men of that citey, on fote, alonge a rowe in evry side; the Vicar Genrall, or Chauncelor of the Bushoppis of that see, wth a good nombre of secular Chanons, in grey ameyns and riche copys; and other curats, secular preists, clerks, and children, wth surplis, in gret nombre, and I suppose all the torchis of the town, which went on evry sid of the strete before the new torchis, which were all as many as might well stonde from the town gate to the great Chirche gate.

The gentilmen were conveyed thorough the strete on the left hand before the Chirche yarde, at the which gate the iii Bushoppis, in riche copis, censid the corps, and there was takyn owte of the chare, and conveyed under the canopé, as before, wth ban^{rs} and all things; and wthin the Chirche yard were th^{re} Abbots, and the F^{our}s wth his Covent, all in pontificalibz; that is to sey th^{re} Abbots of Gloucestre, Evynslin, and Chestre; Shrewesbury, Tewkesbury, Hailes, and Borey; the F^{our} of W^{orce}stre, and of Me^{...oll}, Malvarne: and thus wth p^{re}cession peedid thorogh the Quere to the herse, which was the goodlist, and the best wrought and garnyschid that ev^{er} I sawe.

The viii Chaptre; of the great nombre of lights and tapers brennyng abought the Herse, and the nombre of berers of armes; wth the hole obsequies, and devyne s^{er}vise.

THERE was a lxviii lights; ii great standards; a ban^{er} of the Kyngs armes; a ban^{er} of the King of Spayne's armes; a ban^{er} of the Quenes armes; a ban^{er} of the Quene of Spayne's armes; a ban^{er} of the P^{rin}ce's armes; a ban^{er} of the P^{rin}ces' armes; ii of Walis; oon of Kadowalider; a banroll of Normandy; a banroll of Gien; a banroll of Cornwall;

Cornwall; a banroll of Chestre; a banroll of Pontew; and a c
pensells of dyvrs bagies. Also the riche clothe of Magestie was well
frenge; and also double railid, covred w^t blak clothe, and also leid
under footte; which aftr was the fees to the Officers of Armes.

At that Dirige was ix lessons, after the custome of that Chirehe.
The furst was rede by th^rAbbot of Tewkisbury, the ii^d by th^rAbbot of
Shrewesbury, the thiſde by the Abbot of Chestre, the iii^d by th^rAbbot
of Evisl^m, the vth by th^rAbbot of Gloucestre, the vith by the P^{our} of
Worcestre, the vii by the Bushop of Chestre, the viii by the Bushop of
Salisbury, the ix by the Bushop of Lincolne; and at the Magnificat and
Benedictus, all that were in pontificalibz did sence the corps at ons:
The same tyme the Vicar Gen^{all}, w^t all the Seculers, sange *Dirige*
in our Lady^s Chapell.

The ixth Captre; of the noble and solempne watche in
the nyghte, and of the Massis and Offerings in the
mornyn, bothe of money; & also of the delyvry of
the P^{nc}s armoure and of Knighthode.

THAT night there was a goodly watche of Lords, Knights, Esquyers,
Gentilmen Usshers, Officers of Armes, Yomen, and many others.
On the morn by viii of the klok were all the morners redi at oure Lady^s
Masse, which was songe by the Bushop of Chestre, and an Abbot the
gospeller, and a P^{our} epistoler; at which Masse th^rErl of Surrey offrid
as before at Ludlow: The ii^d Masse was of the Trinite, songen by the
Bushop of Salisbury; at which Masse th^rErl of Surrey offrid as before,
vz, v^r for the Masse peny. At that Masse ii Abbotts gospeller and
epistoller. Itm, the third Masse was of Requiem, songen by the
Bushop of Lincoln; th^rAbbot of Hailes epistoler, and th^rAbbot of
Tewkisbury gospeller: The man^r of th^roffryng at that Masse, viz.

Furst the carpet and the cushen were laid, and all the morners,
Noble men, and Officers, and S^rgeants of Armes, went before him to
th^roffryng of that Mas peny, and so conveyed hym ageyn. Then ii
of th^rofficers of armes delyverid the cotearmur^r, embraudred, unto th^rErles
of Shrewisbury and of Kent; and they, and the S^rgeants of Armes,
went before them: Th^rOfficers of Arms delyv'd the Sheld to the Lord
Grey Ruthen and the Lord Dudley; in likewise the Sward, the poynt
forwards,

forwards, to the Lord Powés and S^r Richard Polle; after that, the Helm, wth the Crest, to the Lord John Grey of Dorset, and to the said S^r Richard Pole. Then Sir John Mortyn, Baneret, S^r Richard de la Bere, Baneret; S^r Thomas Cornwall and S^r Robert Throgm^ton, Bachilors; conveid the Man of Armyes, which was th^e Erl of Kildare's son and heir, callid the Lord Garrard (armed wth the Princ^e's owne harneis, on a cours richeley trappid wth a trappur of velwet, embrawdred wth nedle werk of the Princ^e's armes, wth a pollax in his hand, the hed downwards) in to the mydds of the Quere, where th^e Abbot of Tewkisbury, gospeller of that Masse, receyved th^e offeryng of that horse, and the said Man of Armes alight, and was led, wth th^e ax in his hand, as before, to the Bushop, by S^r Richard Crofte, Stuard, and S^r William Owdale, comp^troller; and from them to the Vestry. But, to have sene the wepings when th^e offeryng was done—He had a herd hert that wept not.

That done, the iii Erlis went up toguyder, and offred for themself: Ther went no offic^r then before theym, nor carpet, ne cussion. After theym the Barons, Baneretts, and Bachelors, and all men that wold (savyng those of the cité, bicause of the sikenes that then reigned amongs them) offred in o^r Lady Chappell to the Vicar Generall, who also kept there iii solempⁿ Massis.

The xth Chapt^r; of th^e Offring of the Palls of Cloth of Gold, which the Lords Morners offred to the Corse; and of dole of money to the pore peple.

ALL th^e offryngs of money done, the Lord Powés went to the Quere dore, wher ii gentilmen hushers delyvred hym a riche pall of cloth of gold of tissue, which he offrid to the corse, where ii Officers of Armes receyved it, and lay it along the corse. The Lord of Dudley in like maner offred a pall, which the said officers laid ov^r the corse. The Lord Grey Ruthen offred another: And evrych of the iii Erles offred to the corse iii pallis of the same cloth of goold (the lowest Erl began fyrst) which all were laid crosse ov^r the corse.

That done, began the s^mon, said by a noble Doctor; which ending, there was a great generall dole of grots to evry pour man & woman. At tyme of Seynt John's gospell S^r Griffith Vap Rise Thomas offred to the Decon the riche embrawdred ban^r of my Lord's Armes.

The xi Chapt' of the encensyng of the Corse, & leyng thereof in to the grownd, with great lamentacyon and sorow.

THAT gospell fynesshid, all the forsaid Plats cam and sensid the Corse, w' all the Covent stondyng w'out th'uttmest barris singyng dyv's and meny antems; and at evry *Kirieleison* an Offic' of Armes w' an high voice said "for Prince Arthures sowle, & all xxen sowles, *Pat' n'.*" That fynesshid, a M'ster of the Church toke away the pallis, and then gentylmen toke up the corse, and bare it to the g've, at the Sowthe end of the highe Aulter of that Cathedrall Church, wher were all the devyne sirvicees, and then the corse, w' wepyng and sore lamentacion, was laid in the g've.

The orisons said by the Bushop of Lincoln, also sore wepyng, he sett the Crosse ov' the chest, and cast holiwat' and earth thereon. His Offic' of Armes, sore wepyng, toke of his cote of armes, and cast it alongs ov' the chest right lamentably. Then to have sene S' William Owdale, Comptroller of his houshold, sore wepyng and cryng, take the staff of his office by bothe honds, and ov' his owne hed brake it, and cast it into the g've; and in likewise did S' Richard Crofte, Stuard of his howshold, and cast his staff, broken, in the g've; and in likewise did the Gentilmen Husschers their rodds—It was a pitious sight, who had sene it.

The xii Chapt'; of the p'elamacons for detts that wer owyng by the Prince, or eny of his srvants, and of the contentacion of them.

ALL things ther fynesshid ther was ordeynid a great dyn', and in the morn. a p'elamacon made openly in that cite, if eny man coud shew eny vitails onpaid in that contré that had be taken by eny of that noble Prince's s'vants before that day, they shold com and shew it to the late Stuard and Comptroller, and Coferer, and they shold be contented. And thus God have m'cy on good Prince Arthures sowle; Amen.

MISTRIS. PARLIAMENT

BROUGHT TO BED OF A

Monstrous Childe of Reformation,

*With her 7 Years Teeming, bitter Pangs, and hard Travaile, that she
hath undergone in bringing forth her first-borne,*

(Being a precious Babe of Grace.)

*With the cruelty of Mistris London her Midwife; and great Affection of
Mrs. Synod her Nurse, Mrs. Schisme, Mrs. Priviledge,
Mrs. Ordinance, Mrs. Vniversall Toleration,
and Mrs. Leveller her Gossips.*

Ring the Bells backwards; lusty bonfires make
Of purest straw that from pist beds you take;
Your musick be the screeking of a Cart,
And your shrill Songs, sound sweeter than a ———
For joy that Mistress *Parliament's* brought a bed;
Pray see the *Issue* of her *Maiden-head*:
'Tis but 3 halfe-pence in: The *Sight* will please ye,
And of your *Grief* and *melancholly* ease you.

BY MERCURIUS MELANCHOLICUS.

PRINTED IN THE YEER OF THE SAINTS FEAR. 1648.

MRS. PARLIAMENT

BROUGHT TO BED OF THE

PRECIOUS BABE OF REFORMATION.

The *Parliament* in strong labour is,
pray Women come away,
Least *Reformation* we do misse;
alack and well-aday.

Call

Call Mistris *London* the Midwife,
 call Mistris *Lent-all* too:
 That if the First can't save her life,
 the last may see her go.

Bid *Rainsborough* to rig his Ships
 with all convenient speed,
 Least *Gregory* doe fit his slips,
 and then we *Saints* must bleed.

Blow, blow strong Windes, lend one stiff blast,
 and send her quick to Hell,
 Our miseries then shall soon be past,
 and our sick land be well.

Enter Mrs. SYNOD, an old dry Nurse.

RIDE, runne, goe, with all celerity, and fetch hither Mistris *London* the Midwife, tell her that Mistris *Parliament* desires her to come away presently, for shée is in strong labour, and hath most miserable pangs and throwes that come thicke upon her: pray heavens she hath not taken some fright; I heard her the other day complaine of a *Scotchman*, and of an *Irishman*, and a *Welchman*; Well, well, 'twas ill done, He be sworne, to fright a Gentlewoman of her quality and breeding, one that came of so ancient and Honorable a Family too, as the *Parliaments of England*? Who is it almost that has not known the *Parliaments* to be as honorable as ever was any Family in *England* (next the King, God bless him) and hath done as much good for the Kingdome? and now to be despised by every sause-box boy, and loose fellow to make Rimes as they call them, and sing-songs of her, making of her a Whore, and no better than the arrantest Strumpet that ever went upon two shooes, telling her, that she hath imprisoned her Husband, and prostituted her body to a very *Eunuch*, that had nothing to help himself withall; & since, hath followed the *Camp*, & became an Ammunition-W, & turn'd up her tayle to every lowsie *Ill-dependent* Rascall in the *Army*; Sir *Thomas* himself, & King *Cromwell* too, a very Town-Bull, and committed flat fornication with *Broom-men*, *Tinkers*, & *Channell-rakers*, and hath learnt to murder, Rob, take Purses, pick-pockets; but she is not the first Woman that hath done amisse: These are but slips occasioned by the weaknesse of her Sex; He in and make her a *Spiritual Cuzdle* to comfort her weak back; for I promise you, I doubt
 that

that she will have but an ill bargain of it. Mrs. Parliament; why, Mrs. Parliament, I say; How do ye Mrs. Parliament? Will ye have a little strong Waters, or a Cawdle to comfort ye?

Mrs. *Parl.* Oh sicke, sicke, I must cast Nurse; Pray, reach me a Bowle: [*hawe, hawe*]——

Nurse. Well said Mistris, Fetch it up; Vp with it; Heaven blesse me! What is't that lookes so red, Mistris?

Mrs. *Parl.* O, 'tis *Bloud*, innocent Bloud, that hath lain in clodds congealed at my stomacke this full seven yeares; harke how lowd it cries for vengeance I never felt it before I came to *Strafford*, onely one since, at *Canterbury*; O *Tomkins*, O *Challoner*, *Burley*, &c. too well I understand, that you suffered by my cruelty unjust Deaths. [*awe*]

Nurse. 'Tis well 'tis up; Cast again Mistris.

Mrs. *Parl.* I will Nurse. [*awe, awe.*] Oh, oh, my heart is burst.

Nurse. Lord Mistris, What is't that looks so yellow? Is it Choller.

Mrs. *Parl.* No Nurse, 'tis *Gold*, accursed *Gold*; for the love of this I sold my God, my King, my Soul, committed Sacriledge, Murder, and all manner of Mischief; *Awe*——

Nurse. What's this, Mistris, that lookes like Paper?

Mrs. *Parl.* Oh Nurse, these are Ordinances, Votes, and Declarations; Pray holde my backe hard Nurse; My heart; will shiver in pieces else. *Awe, awe*, sicke, sicke.

Nurse. What this that comes so strongly up? Foh, how it stinkes all the Kingdom over!

Mrs. *Parl.* O Nurse! This is the accursed Declaration against my King, wherein he is so falsly slandered and reproached; Pray fling some hot Embers on it, and make all the haste you can to call Mistris *Sedition*, Mistris *Schisme*, Mistris *Toleration*, and Mistris *Leveller*, tell them, That if they come not presently, I shall miscarry of the sweet Babe of *Reformation*, that hath cost *England* so much money, bloud and sweat.

Nurse. I am gone: Here's the Midwife forsooth, Mistris *London*.

Mrs. *Parl.* O Mistris *London*, helpe me now or I die; never did Parliament endure such bitter pangs; Oh, oh, I am ready to depart.

Mistris *London*. Depart in the Devils Name if thou wilt; thou shalt have no helpe of mine; I come to laugh at thy sorrow, more than to helpe thee; thou hast had too much of my helpe already, and that hath emboldened thee the more to play the Strumpet with security, and to prostitute thy Members to all manner of Wickednesse and Vncleannesse: No, languish still, till thou hast brought forth the Bastard Issue
of

of thine own Lust, thy own selfe, which was begot in obscenity, and shall be brought forth in iniquity for me; and may it prove as monstrous in it's Birth, and as fatal to it selfe, as it hath been ominous to others.

As soon as she had made an end of speaking, in came rushing Mrs. *Priviledge*, Mrs. *Ordinance*, Mrs. *Schisme*, Mrs. *Sedition*, and Mrs. *Toleration*, who presently fell about their businesse; one held her hands, another her backe, and a third her members: She being in this grievous Agony (having no hopes to scape with life) desired Mrs. *Truth* to indite a Bill to have her pray'd for; and that it be speedily sent by the Lord Maior to the severall Congregations within every their respective Parishes for her safe Deliverance, which most accurately she penned in forme of a Declaration, in these words following.

The Declaration of Mrs. Parliament, lying very weak, and in most grievous pangs of Child-bearing, and cannot be delivered.

WHATSOEVER Dangers are threatned or feared, either by the great perplexity I am at this present in (or by reason of my manifold sinnes that now in my weaknesse lie heavy upon my Conscience,) yet I have assurance, that if I confesse and forsake them, I shall finde mercy.

Therefore I confesse and acknowledge (*though not from the bottom of my heart*) that for the space of these 7, years I have been a most cruel Murderer, not onely of Bodies but of Soules: that I have perjur'd my selfe, first by my Oath of *Allegiance*, and secondly by my *Solemne Covenant*, wherein (as in *Hosea*. 1. 9.) I have spoken words *swearing falsly in making a Covenant*; And now *Judgment springeth up* (against me) *like Hemlock in the furrows of the field*; that I have most traiterously betrayed, and imprisoned my lawfull King, *the Anointed of the Lord*; that I have corrupted his Laws, and turned *judgement to wormwood*; that I have made God's House and the King's House a *Den of Thieves*: that I have loved wickednesse, and practised it; that no fear hath dehorted me from doing any thing, (*but justice*) that I have Robbed both God, and the King, and have not feared the one, nor honoured the other; that I have used all manner of Iugglings, Cousenage, Contradictions,

traditions, and Equivocations; that my Religion hath been Rebellion, Murder and Rapine; that I have, not onely *coveted*, but (by the instigation of the Devil, and against the Laws of our Sovereign Lord King CHARLES) taken, stole, and forceably carried away the Goods and Chattels of many thousands of His Majestyes Loyall and Obedient Subjects; that I have made this *Canaan* of all happinesse, a *Golgotha*, and field of *Blood*, and yoked my fellow Subjects to the Pride, Tyranny and Oppression of my own Lust and Ambition: in stead of Reforming I have Deformed, and in stead of repairing I have pulled down: which hath occasioned all these miseries to fall upon me. My greatest greif of all being, that I know I have committed all this, and much more, but cannot Repent for the same, therefore the severall Ministers within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the late Lines of Communications, are desired upon the seventh day of *May*, (being *Rogation* Sunday) if I shall not bee delivered before, to keep a Day of Humiliation and Prating, that the heavy judgements that so inevitably threaten me may be diverted: That so I may still Rule, Reigne and Tyrannize over you, *Parliament everlasting*, Impositions, Assessements and Taxations without end, *Amen*.

Your despised Friend, Mrs. *TRUTH*.

But in the time this was writing, Mistris Parliament grew still worse and worse, and the good Wives made account she had been drawing on, therefore Mistris *Priviledge* stepped unto her, and spake as followeth.

Mrs. *Pri*. Dear Daughter, I perceive by thy Pulse beating, and by so much blood comming in thy face, that thou art not long-liv'd, and it is a question whether the child thou now art in travell with, ever come forth in its right shape, or live to receive its Christendom, and although I have been the supporter and upholder of thee this 7 yeers day, and Priviledg'd thee in all thy Actions, though contrary to Truth, Religion, Law or Reason, yet I cannot priviledge thee from Dissolution: Therefore I desire thee to make thy Peace with God, and thy Conscience, which I perceive is much troubled; next I advise thee to restore all that thou hast fraudulently taken away, either from God, thy King, or thy Neighbour, and to repent of thy Perjury and blood-shed, and heartily bewail thy self for the same, deliver thy Lord and Master out of Prison, and preserve him from the treacherous designs of *Fairfax*,
Cromwell,

Cromwell, Ireton, Hammond, Rainsbrough, Joyce, &c. (setting the first aside, who is neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring) a company of Schismatickall, broken, Rakebells, Meehanieks, and loose fellowes, that will have no Rule for their lives or Actions, and yet must be Lords of Mis-rule, and have the Persons and Estates of a free-borne People at the mercy of their hellish wills; O Mrs. Parliament, here is Mrs. *Schisme*, and Mrs. *Sedition* hath too much mislead thee, and hath brought thee to all this shame and ignominy that is now justly fallen upon thee, and disgraced both thee, and thy Honourable *House* for ever, and how ugly will it appear in the Chronicles of after times? The Commons House of Parliament (that should be the Fountaine of lustice) a Common Bawdy-house, to prostitute her members to all manner of uncleannesse, Murder, Theft, Treason, &c. that should be the members of Christ, pure, holy and undefiled, and blamelesse before God and man, which is now hatefull and odious to both; that whosoever, (whether Minister or other) doth but speak truth, or tell you of your faults, must be worried to the death by your Blood-hounds, and *Walkers* bitch *Ione Ruggles*, and the rest of the damn'd crue of laylors, Pursivants, Rogues and Iudases, that care not who they betray for money. —

Whil'st she was speaking, the room was strangely overspread with darknesse, the candles went out of themselves, and there was smelt noysome smells, and heard terrible thunderings, intermix'd, with wawling of Cats, howling of Doggs, and barking of Wolves; against the windowes flew ill-boading screetch-Owles, Ravens, and other ominous Birds of night, that strook a great terrour to the hearers; at the same time Mrs. *Parliament* was miraculously delivered of a *Monster* of a deformed shape, without a head, great goggle eyes, bloody hands growing out of both sides of its devouring panch, under the belly hung a large bagge, and the feet are like the feet of a Beare; if you purpose to see it, you must make haste; for it is now ready to adjourne to a new *Plantation*.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE LORD MARQUESSE OF HERTFORD,
 HIS LETTER,
 SENT TO
 THE QUEEN IN HOLLAND,
 &c. &c.

From the Library of THOMAS ALLEN, Esq. F.S.A.

MADAM,

I AM now (imbolddned by Your Majesties commands) to give You the trouble of a few Lines, which formerly I have done with some scruple, fearing to intrench too much upon Your Majesties patience. His Majesties affaires, are I now hope in a prosperous way. And the affections of His People, breaks out every day more and more; who begin to have their eyes open, and will I beleeve no longer be deluded with the imaginary fears and jealousies.

The King takes His journey to morrow towards *Lincolnshire*, invited thereunto, by a great number of the best Gentlemen of that County: The Prince goes with Him, But His Majesty hath commanded me to return to *York* with the Duke of *York*, where He is to remain untill the King comes back, under the charge of the Lord of *Dorset*, Because by His Majesties commands, I am with all speed to repair unto the West, to put His Commissions of Array in execution, which I make no doubt to perform without any great difficulty; If God prospers us, as I trust he will in so good a cause, We shall then shortly (I hope) be blessed and cheered up with Your Majesties long wished-for presence, *And hey then down go they*; And to Our greater inconragement, *Sampson* is come over to us.

Madam, Your Majesty may perceive, I hope well, that I presume to be thus merry with You; But I hope you will pardon it, with all the other errours and presumptions of

MADAM

Your most humble, most faithfull,
 and most obliged Servant,

HARTFORD.

*Beverley the 11. of
 July, 1642.*

THE

THE
COPY OF A LETTER

SENT

From the Committee in Sommersetshire,

TO BOTH

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the commands of both Houses in your late Instructions, for the preservation of the peace of this County, since our Letter to Master *Pym*, dated the 29. of *July* in *Bathe*, Where we gave directions for a meeting this day in this Town of *Shepton Mallet*, to issue Warrants to severall hundreds, for preservation of the peace of this County, requiring them not to obey the Commission of Array, but to be ready from time to time to obey the Ordinance of Parliament, and such farther directions as they should receive from us, according to your Instructions; but so it was, May it please you, That under pretence of a Petition delivered last night to the Lord Marquesse of *Hertford*, in the name of some of this Town, gotten by the wicked practises of these Incendiaries, Inhabitants of this Town of *Shepton Mallet*, viz. *Richard Board*, *Hercules Whiting*, *Nicholas Downton*, *James Strode*, *John Walker*, and *John Coothe* the Parson, (who also did yesterday read publicly in the Church His Majesties late Answer to your Petition of Pacification,) insinuating into the people, That our meeting here was to fire their houses, and make their Streets run with blood; This morning about eight of the clock, Sir *Ralph Hopton* accompanied with Master *Thomas Smith*, both Members of your House, and Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, Father in Law to Master *Thomas Smith*, and a hundred horse at least, with swords, and some with Pistolls, came into the Market place, pretending to read the said Petition: Master *William Strode*, one of your Deputy Lieutenants, lying that night within a mile of the Town, and having notice of some tumult in the Town; Presently himself, and his sonne, with his servants, in all, but four Armed horse, and two unarmed, came into the Market place, and

demanded the reason of the tumult; Whereupon the said Sir *Ralph Hopton*, Master *Smith*, and Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* came forth to Master *Strode*, and required him to alight, and hear a Petition read; to which Master *Strode* replied, That he came not to hear Petitions, but to suppress Insurrections and Tumults, And required as one of the Committee of both Houses, said three Gentlemen and the rest, in the name of the King and Parliament, to depart the Town, as they would answer it at their perills; Whereupon the said Sir *Ralph Hopton* laid hold upon Master *Strodes* person, and his horse, with the assistance of Master *Smith*, and arrested Master *Strode* of suspicion of Treason, Endeavouring to pull him from his horse, which he endeavouring to avoyde, Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* strook at him with a Halberd, and divers of their Cavaliers drew their Swords, and held the points towards his Body, and forced him to alight; and then the said Sir *Ralph Hopton*, Master *Smith*, and Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, laying hands upon him, The said Sir *Ralph Hopton* did their arrest Master *Strode* of high Treason: And then the said Sir *Ralph Hopton* read the abovesaid false and scandalous Petition, and called for men to make it good; but there only appeared the abovesaid *Nicholas Downton*, which they required Master *Strode* to take notice of, to which Master *Strode replied*, That the said Downton was one of the Incendiaries of the said Town, as they were of the County, and of the Parliament; and did again require them in the Name of the King and both Houses of Parliament, to depart the Town, and bid the people obey the King as he was guided and counselled by the Parliament, and not as he was guided and counselled by evill Counsellors, from whom came this Commission of Array, both illegall, and destructive to the Kingdom: then they commanded the Constable to take charge of M *Strode*, who desired them that he might go with them to the Marquesse; and in this passage, word was brought to Sir *Ralph Hopton* that the Countrey was coming in upon him; whereupon they seeming to be amazed, and severing themselves, went down the Street, and took horse and rid to the Swan at the other end of Town, the place appointed to meet the other Deputy-Lieutenants, but none were yet come; whereupon he rid out of the Town to meet some of them, having set a good Guard for the safety of the Town (we had forgot to tell you that whilst Master *Strode* was in their power, one of their Cavaliers bent a Pistoll on one of Master *Strodes* servants) Neer unto the Towns end Master *Strode* met some others of his fellow-Deputy-Lieutenants, with their Company, to whom he related what had passed: whereupon they all went with their Company into the Town,
and

and up to the Market-place, whence Sir *Ralph Hopton*, Master *Smith*, and Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, and their Company were departed, and gone in haste a mile out of the Town, and with them all the Incendiaries above named, together with one *Tho. Strode*, a new Captain of Sir *Ed. Rodneys*, where they endeavoured to raise all the Country about them, to surprise us, and did raise many men, and divided themselves in Troops or Companies, having sent both over-night and that morning post to *Sherborn*, to Captain *John Digby*, to bring his Troop of Horse to assist them, which he did accordingly: but meeting about three miles from this Town some of their own Troops, he was advised to leave *Shepton*, and go to *Wells*, which he did, with his Troops. In the mean time we the Deputy-Lieutenants having seen the Town all in quiet and peace, went with our Company to our place of meeting, there to persue our businesse, which we did the best way we could: But the Countrey hearing how we were like to be surprised, came in without Warrants or any request of ours, with such diligence and affection, both Horse and Foot, that before noon were above 2000 Horse, though most unarmed, and about 100 Foot; our Scouts bringing us word very frequently how they surprised the Countrey-men coming to us, laboured to encrease their fears, beat and wounded His Majesties Subjects, took away their Powder, Bullets, and other provision they brought to assist us. We thought it fit to draw into the Field, and put in order our people, the best we could to preserve the peace of the Countrey, where we publicly made our Instructions: and Mr *Henry Sanford*, eldest son to the high Sheriff, having his fathers Authority (himself being weak and sickly) was come to us, and commanded as *Posse Comitatus*, all that were present, and the whole County, to assist us for the service of the King and Parliament, and preserving the peace of the County, which the people with great Acclamation protested to obey. There was brought unto us a man grievously, and we believe mortally wounded, by one of Sir *Ralph Hoptons* Cavaliers, and robbed of his Powder and Bullets, with many other Complaints, too much to trouble you withall: And three of the Troops being in our eye, we thought fit to send them the enclosed Message by Master *William Long*, and Master *Lawrence Bull*, two honest Gentlemen of our County: whereunto is added their answer, and the Marquesse his kinde of Proposition, with our answer to it, which we humbly refer to your perusall; and when our Messengers as we guessed, might be with them, we began to draw our Company towards them also: whereupon they all disbanded in haste, most towards *Wells*, and some to their own houses. And having likewise intelligence that

that the Maïor of *Wells* hath delivered, by command of the Marquesse, the Keyes of the Magazine there to Sir *Francis Doddington* a Delinquent, and disarmed divers good and well-affected Subjects within the Town of *Wells*, and seized on divers men their Horses and Arms that came as strangers into the Town, and giving out Warrants under the Lord Marquesse of HERTFORD, the Lord PAULET, and the Lord of TROWBRIDGE their Hands, drawing armed Forces into *Wells*, wee thought fit to give out our warrants for the mustering two Regiments, on *Friday* next at *Chewton* upon *Mendip* within three miles of *Wells*. And for the better enabling us to preserve the peace of the County, we have sent to the City of *Bristol* (who have shewed their good affections to us already in this service) for two field peeces of about 6 pound bullet, which wee conceive very necessary for the present occasion which as you see is dangerous, and therefore we desire you will speed us the Armes, and helps you have been pleased to promise us, with what else you shall thinke fit. And we shall be not wanting in our best service for the King, and Parliament having had great experience amongst us already of Gods great mercy in bowing the Peoples hearts to his service, and raying their spirits to most gallant resolutions for the Defence of the King and Parliament, against all opposers; for which wee humbly and heartily blesse God, and commend the good successe of all unto him. And beseeching your pardon for this tedious relation, which wee conceive very necessary, doe remaine.

Yours and the Kingdomes humble servants.

JOHN HORNER.	HUGH ROGERS.
ALEXANDER POPHAM.	WILLIAM STRODE.
IOHN PYM.	RICHARD COLEY.
RO. HARBYN.	JOHN ASHE.

*Shepton malet the first
of August. 1642.*

Munday the 1. of August.

THE Message of the Members of the House of Commons, and the Deputy-Lientenants, the Committe of both Houses of Parliament, for the preservation of the peace of the County of *Somerset* sent to
Troopers,

Troopers, and divers men in Armes gathered in bodies in the fields about *Shepton-mallet*, by *M. Bull* and *M. Long*.

Requiring them to demand of those Troopers and armed men the intention of their comming; and if it were for peace, then that they should returne home to their houses if not, that then they would take it as an insurrection; and endeavour to repress it.

Mr. Bull, and *M. Long* comming with the message, they found these Troopers and Armed men, &c. commanded by *Sir Ralph Hopton*, and *M. Tho. Smith*, to whom they delivered the message; who told them they could not give them any answer till they had spoken with the Marquisse, and desired the two Gentlemen to goe to *Wels* to him; and then the said *Sir Ralph Hopton*, and *M. Smith*, would goe with them, which they did.

And then the Lord Marquisse of *Hertford* gave them this answer in writing by *Sir Ralph Hopton*.

My Lord Marquisse being informed of a great assembly to meet at Shepton in Armes this day, not knowing any cause of such meeting, sent me and some other Iustices of the Peace in order to the peace of this County, to know the cause of such meeting, and to prevent the disturbance of the peace.

When they had received the abovesaid answer, the Marquisse gave them in writing these words underwritten, and desired answer.

I understand there is a great assembly of armed men now at Shepton, which I conceive is unlawfull, and desire to know by what authority they are met; for that as yet it seems to me a great violation of the peace of this County, and the Kingdome, to appeare so armed; and to receive their answer.

To which the Committee sent as followeth:

After we understood that my Lord Marquisse of *Hertford* came into this County with Companies of Armed men to put in execution

execution the Commission of Array which is illegal, and settling himselfe at *Wels*, whether resorted many men in Armes, both Horse and Foot, We to preserve the peace of this County came this day to *Sheptonmallet*.

Die Veneris 5 August 1642.

RESOLVED upon the Questions by the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

THAT Sir *Ralph Hopton*, *M. Tho. Smith*, and Captain *John Digby* shall be disabled to sit as Members of the House of Commons during this Parliament.

RESOLVED, &c.

That Captaine *John Digby* be forthwith sent for as Delinquent.

RESOLVED, &c.

That Sir *Ralph Hopton*, Mr. *Tho. Smith*, Sir *Ferdinand Gorges*, and Sir *Francis Doddington* be forthwith sent for as Delinquents.

RESOLVED, &c.

That *Richard Board*, *Hercules Whiting*, *Nicholas Dounton*, *James Stroud*, *John Walker*, and *John Cooth* the Parson of *Shepton-mallet* be forthwith sent for as Delinquents.

ORDERED,

THAT the High Sheriffe of the County of Somerset, and the Deputy Lieutenants, and Committees of the same County, and the Forces that shall be sent downe to the assistance of the said Deputy-Lieutenants, and Committee, be all required to use their best endeavours for the apprehending and sending up to the Parliament the Delinquents voted of that County.

August

August 5, 1642.

A MERCHANT living at *Roterdam* saith, that he came from the *Brill* in *Holland* upon Monday last, and that when he was there, he saw two Captains, viz. Capt. *Padget*, (as they told him his name to be) and Capt. *Gerard*, who were newly come hither from the *Haghe*, and were discharged (as this informant was there told) by the Prince of *Orenge*, to the end they might repaire into the North of *England* to serve the King; and saith, that there were divers other Lieutenants and Officers there that were also forthwith to come into *England* for the same purpose (as this informant was there told) and should have come over with this informant in the same Ship, but that it was to come to *London*.

This informant heard also, that M. *Jermyn* went from the *Haghe* to the States leaguer neere to *Rhine berck* towards *Cullen*, in the Queens Coach to the Prince of *Orenge*, (by whom he was royally entertained) with the Queens Letters to him, which contained the names of such Officers, as she had pricked, and desired the Pr. of *Orenge* to discharge them, that they might come into *England* to serve the King. This informant heard there also, that the Papists in *Holland* and *Friezeland* had lent the King 200000l. And he saith also, that he saw at the *Briell*, two vessels (viz. a *Pinke* and a *Boyer*) laden with Powder, Muskets, and other ammunition, the one whereof went for *Scarborough*, and the other pretended to goe for *Ireland*; and that Master *Knolles* (a servant of the Kings) went in that boyer.

Also informant knoweth, that Master *Jermine* came to hire a Colleship of *Scarborough* being at *Roterdam*, and of about an 150 tunne, to carry over certaine ammunition into the North of *England*; and the Master of the Ship told this informant, that when the bargain was made with him by Master *Jermine* for the hire of that Ship, Master *Jermine* told him, it was to carry over Letters into *England*, but when the Master understood that it was hired to carry over Ammunition, he would not stand to his bargain. He saith further, that upon Munday was sevensnight, newes was brought from *Flushing* to *Roterdam*, that the States Admirall had taken nine *English* ships, which were going into *Dunkerke*, and sent them to *Flushing*, because he found they carried cordage and Ammunition, and that they sayd, they had one of the Kings ships to convoy them; He saith also, that he heard it credibly reported there, that young Master *Griffith* having beene at *Paris* to

seeke

seeke Master *Jermine*, and not finding him there, came to him to the *Haghe*, where Master *Griffith* chalenged Master *Jermine* into the Field, and Master *Jermine* tooke *Oneale* to bee his second, and Master *Griffith* had a *Scottishman* for his; and a *Frenchman* parted them.

Hee saith also, that Prince *Robert* is at *Helwore-sluce*, ready to come over with the first wind, in the vice-Admirall of *Holland*; the ship came from the *Briell* on munday last to goe to *Helwore-sluce* to take him in.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

MOST REMARKABLE

FIGHTS AND SKIRMISHES,

Between His Majesties Forces, and the Rebels in the West, &c.

JAMES SCOTT, Ford late Lord *Grey* together with divers other Rebels and Traytors, Landing in the West of *England*, on the 11th. of June 1685. in a hostile manner, seized upon his Majesties town of *Lime* in the County of *Dorset*, imprisoning divers of the Principal Inhabitants, because they refused to comply with them, and forfeit their Loyalty and Allegiance, Publishing likewise a Trayterous Declaration to excite his Majesties Subjects to rise in Rebellion, and taking what they thought convenient with them, on the 14th. of June marched out with 60 horse and 120 foot, a party of which commanded by the late Lord *Gray*, coming to *Bridport* a place about 6 miles from *Lime*, fell-unexpectedly upon divers Loyal Gentlemen in their Inn, and firing thick their Muskets, killed Mr. *Wadham Strangways*, and Mr. *Edward Coaker*, wounding Mr. *Harvey*; but divers Gentlemen Volunteers coming up they were put to the flight, 7 of them killed, 32 taken prisoners, as likewise about 40 Musquets, one of the slain being an Officer, whom they carryed off.

By this time the late Duke of *Donmouth* being attained of High Treason in Parliament, and the Reward of 5000 pound set upon his head, the Lord *Churchil* arriving the 9th of June with his Majesties Forces,

Forces under his Command, sent out Lieutenant *Monaur* with twenty commanded men, and a Quarter-master of the Earl of *Oxfords* Regiment, who met within two miles of *Taunton*, a like number of the Rebels, where after some dispute they killed 12 of them, and wounded most of the rest; but upon the approach of another Party, thought it convenient to retire: Lieutenant *Monaur* being wounded in this encounter, on the 22 of June the Lord *Churchil* sent out a party of 40 horse from *Langport* who incountering double the number of Rebels, beat them into their Camp; during these transactions, *Linc* having been recovered by Captain *Trevarian* Commander of the *Suadadoes*, he found upon his arrival in the *Cob* a Pink and a Doger the Rebels left, as likewise in the town a considerable quantity of Powder and Armour, into which town the Duke of *Albemarle* put three companies to secure it.

And now the Rebels roveing about, and inciting people to rise, a great number of the Rabble headed by a Constable, got together at *Frome*, but upon the arrival of the Earl of *Pembrook* with his Majesties Forces they were put to flight and dispersed, one of them taken and hanged, the Constable likewise taken and imprisoned, after he had subscribed an abhorrence of a Trayterous Declaration a little before set up in favour of the Rebels.

The Earl of *Feversham* Lieutenant General of his Majesties Forces, being informed that the Rebels who were somewhat increased, designed their March for *Philips-norton*, he left *Bath* on the 27 of June very early, resolving to fall upon their Rear, and in order thereto advanced with a detachment of 500 foot commanded by the Duke of *Grafton* (who some time before arrived at the Camp with 2000 of his Majesties Foot Guards) as likewise another Detachment of Dragoons and horse Grenadiers, leaving the rest of the Army to fall on with the Cannon, when on a suddain divers Musquets were heard to go off in a Lane, whereupon 20 horse and a company of foot Grenadiers of the Duke of *Graftons* Regiment were commanded out to discover the cause, who no sooner entered the Lane but the hedges were lined on both sides with horse and foot who fired upon the Royal Party with great fury, yet the Duke of *Grafton* advancing at the head of that detachment with much bravery, led them as far as the gate of the town; and notwithstanding the continual firing of the Rebels, made a gallant Retreat, forcing his way through their horse, who endeavoured to stop him in his return at the end of the Lane, losing but very few men in this enterprize, and about 30 wounded, amongst which not one Officer. Of the Volantiers Mr. *May* was killed and Mr. *Seymour* wounded; the Rebels lost

Captain *Mathews* who commanded that party, and divers others of lesser note: the remaining part of the Royal Army being come up the Lord *Feversham* drew up in good order on a little hill, from whence he much incommoded the Rebels with his Canon, when about 6 in the Evening he marched to *Bradford*, sending out Colonel *Oglethorp* with 100 horse to observe the motion of the Rebels who marched away to *Frome* and there rested all the next day being Sunday, and on Monday marched towards *Warminster*; but e'r they arrived they turned westward towards *Shipton Mallet*, whereupon the Kings Army marched on Monday to *Westbury* and on Tuesday to *Frome* in pursuit of them, who leaving *Shipton-Mallet* went to *Wells*, where as it were in despite of sacred things they sacrilegiously robbed and defaced the Cathedral Church, drinking many villanous and unseemly healths at the Altar, plundering divers houses, ravishing the women, and committing many the like outrages and villanies, altogether unbecoming such as make the least pretentions to Christianity; from this place they marched to *Glassenbury* and from thence to *Bridgewater*, where they arrived the Thursday following being the 2 of July; there they made show as if they would fortify themselves.

The Earl of *Feversham*, upon notice thereof, Marched the same day with His Majesties Forces to *Shepton-Mallet*, and the next day to *Sumerton*, strictly forbidding all persons to give them any assistance or succour, upon pain of being Treated as Rebels.

On *Sunday* the Fifth of *July*, in the Morning, the Earl of *Feversham* Marched from *Sumerton* to *Weston*, a place within Three Miles of *Bridgewater*, quartering his Horse and Dragoons in the said village, encamping his Foot in an advantagious Post adjoyning, and fronting a Moore very large and even, a Ditch fronting them; when in the Evening his Lordship had certain Intelligence, That the Rebels were drawing out of *Bridgewater*, whereupon he gave Orders that his Troops should continue in a readiness, sending out frequent Partys to make a Discovery; yet the Rebels Marched with so profound a silence, that they entred the Moore without any opposition, and towards Morning drew up their Foot in Battalia, to the number of between Five and Six Thousand, headed by the late Duke of *Monmouth*, approaching very near the Royal Army; whereupon my Lord *Feversham* with all convenient speed put His Majesty's Forces (consisting of about 2000 Foot, and 700 Horse Grenadiers and Dragoons) in a readiness to receive them, which was no sooner done, but the Rebels began with a great Volly of Shot and Shouts, and were answered by the
Royal

Royal Army in the same Language; and in the mean time the Rebels were bringing their Horse to second their Foot, Collonel *Oglethorp* coming in with a Party of His Majesty's Horse, charged upon them with such fury, that they immediately gave ground, keeping them in Action till my Lord of *Oxfords* Regiment and the Detachment of the Guards came in to form the Line; so that the Rebels Horse, to the number of between Ten and Twelve Hundred, commanded by the late Lord *Gray*, being for the most part unmanaged, made very inconsiderable resistance, not being drawn up into a Body, they would not indure the Fire, but gave way before all that charged them, and in the end quitted the Field; notwithstanding the Foot stood firm, exchanging great Vollys, the Ditch between them hindering them from closing; But His Majesties Cannon coming up, and the Horse breaking in upon them, they were broken and disordered, flying in all parts, and in the end intirely Routed, Three Pieces of Cannon (all they had in the Field) taken, and about Two Thousand of them killed, and a great number taken Prisoners, the most remarkable of the later being Collonel *Holms*, and Major *Perrot*, the Constable of *Crookhorn*, and *Williams*, Servant to the late Duke of *Monmouth*.

Of His Majesties Forces, the slain exceeded not Three Hundred, and some few wounded.

After the Field was clear of the Rebels, the Earl of *Feversham* Marched with Five Hundred Foot, and a Party of Horse and Dragoons to *Bridgwater*, where he found the Rebels that were left there fled and dispersed into several places: When his Lordship having left these men in the Town, under the Command of Collonel *Kirk*, and hearing the late Duke of *Monmouth* was fled with about Fifty Horse, the greatest number of the Rebels that were left together, he sent out divers Partys in pursuit of him, and other Rebels that fled the Field. When on the 7th of *July*, about Five in the Morning, some of the Lord *Lumly's* men seized the late Lord *Gray* and another person near *Holt-Lodge* in *Dorsetshire*, four Miles from the West of *Ringwood*; And the said Lord *Lumly* making further inquiry among the Cotts, was informed by one *Amy Ferrant* that two men went over a Hedge, proving to be the out-bounds of many Inclosures, some of which were over-grown with Fern, others with Pease and Oats; But Guards being set upon the Avenues after divers attempts to escape, the *Brandenburgh*, one of the Partys observed to enter the ground, was Taken on the 8th. day of *July*, about Five in the Morning, who confessing he departed from the late Duke of *Monmouth* about one of the Clock that Morning in the out-Bounds

Bounds, diligent search was made; when about Eleven of the Clock the same Morning he was found, by one *Henry Parkin*, hid in a Ditch, covered with Fern, who calling others to assist him, the said late Duke was in the end Taken and together with the late Lord *Gray* and the *Brandenburg*, with a Strong Guard brought by easie Journeys to *White-Hall*, where they arrived on the 13th. of *July*, and after some Examination, were committed to the *Tower*, when on *Wednesday* the 15th. of *July*, the Late Duke of *Monmouth*, pursuant to a Warrant signed for his Execution, upon his attandure of High Treason, was delivered to the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, about Ten in the Morning, and conducted to a Scaffold erected on *Tower-Hill*, where after about half an houres continuance, he laying down his Head, had it striken off by the Executioner, the which together with his Body being put into a Coffin covered with Velvet, were carried away in a Velvet-covered Hearse, in order to his interment.

The following Account of the Royal Navy in King William the Third's Time was obligingly communicated by

GORDON URQUHART, ESQ.

Admiralty Office, 21 December, 1694.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU having acquainted us by your Lre of the 11th Instant, that pursuant to Our Orders of the 10th of Nov^r past you have given directions to the Clerks of the Checque and Muster Masters of their Ma^y Navy to reduce the Complem^t of their Ma^y ships of the 1st 2^d 3^d & 4 Rate according as is therein directed; And in regard tis necessary that an uniforme Establishm^t should be made of the Complem^t of men that are now to be allowed to their Ma^y ships of the 4th Rate and upwards. You have therefore prepared and sent to us (with your said Letter) a List of the said Ships, with their Complem^t, which is to be in the manner following, viz.

AN

*AN ESTABLISHMENT of Men for their Majesty's ships of y^e 1 2^d
3 & 4 Rates.*

SHIPS.	Complement in War at home.	Complement in War abroad.	Complement in Peace.
1 RATES.			
St. Andrew	706	602	496
Brittania	754	650	544
London	706	602	496
Queen	754	650	544
Soveraigne	788	688	586
Victory	754	650	544
Royal William	754	650	544
2 RATES.			
Albemarle	640	562	486
Duke	640	562	486
Dutchesse	640	562	486
S ^t George	688	586	486
Royal Katherine	524	438	352
S ^t Michael	582	506	418
Neptune	640	562	486
Ossory	640	562	486
Sandwich	640	562	486
Vanguard	640	562	486
3 RATES.			
Berwick	446	370	293
Boyne	476	398	322
Breda	446	370	293
Burford	446	370	293
Captain	446	370	293
Cornwall	476	398	322
Defiance	389	312	250
Devonshire	476	398	322
Dreadnought	556	274	212
Dunkirk	532	264	206
Dorsetshire	476	398	322
Eagle	446	370	293
Edgar	432	360	284
Elizabeth	446	370	293
Essex	446	370	293
Expedition	446	370	293
Grafton	446	370	293
Hampton Court	446	370	293

None

SHIPS.	Compl't men in War at home.	Complement in War abroad.	Complement in Peace.
Hope	446	370	293
Humber	476	398	322
Ipswich	446	370	293
Kent	446	370	293
Lancaster	476	398	322
Lenox	446	370	293
Lyon	332	264	206
Mary	336	274	212
Monck	332	264	206
Mounmouth	389	312	250
Mountague	346	274	212
Norfolk	476	398	322
Northumberland	446	370	293
Roy ^l Oake	436	380	302
Plym ^e	332	264	206
Resolution	408	336	264
Restoration	446	370	293
Rupert	389	312	250
Russell	476	398	322
Sterling Castle	446	370	293
Suffolk	446	370	293
Swiftsure	408	336	264
Torbay	476	398	322
Warspight	408	336	264
Yorke	332	264	206

4 RATES.

Advice	226	197	149
Anglesey	226	197	149
Assistance	226	197	149
Bonadventure	226	197	149
Bristol	226	197	149
Canterbury	346	278	221
Carlisle	346	278	221
Centurion	226	197	149
Chatham	274	236	182
Chester	226	197	149
Crowne	226	197	149
Colchester	226	197	149
Dartm [?]	226	197	149
Deptford	274	236	182
Dover	226	197	149
Dragon	216	182	140
Falm ^e	226	197	149
Foresight	226	197	149
Greenwich	274	236	182
Hampshire	216	182	140

Kingfisher

SHIPS.	Complement in War at home.	Complement in War abroad.	Complement in Peace.
Kingfisher	216	182	140
Medway	346	278	221
New Castle	274	236	182
Norwich	226	197	149
Oxford	274	236	182
Portland	226	197	149
Pembroke	346	278	221
Reserve	226	197	149
Rochester	226	197	149
Ruby	226	197	149
Rumney	226	197	149
Southampton	226	197	149
Sunderland	346	278	221
Tiger	226	197	149
Tiger prize	226	197	149
Weymouth	226	197	149
Winchester	346	278	221
Woolwich	274	236	182
Josiah	120

WE do hereby desire and direct you to cause the said ships to be established with the said Numbers of men accordingly.

And as to the Numbers of men formerly allowed to the several Flag Officers, you are now to govern yourselves therein according as is directed by the last Establishm^t for an encrease of Pay to the Officers of their Ma^y Fleet, Viz. by allowing each Flag the Number of Servants directed by the said Establishm^t and no more.

And we are also to acquaint you that the Complement of men allowed to the h^d Merch^t Ships of the fourth Rate are to be reduced by the same Rule as their Ma^y ships are. So we remaine

Your affectionate Friends,

ROBT AUSTIN.

ROBT RICH.

GEO. ROOKE.

(A Copy) W. BALL.

For

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

PORTRAIT OF FRIAR BACON.

THE Picture, from which this Engraving was made, is in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, at Knole in Kent; and, like the other ancient Portraits there, is painted on oak. There is no date on it, and the name of the painter unknown. The picture is 2 feet 4 inches in length, and 1 foot 7 inches broad. Bayle gives the following account of this extraordinary and learned personage:

* “Bacon (Roger) an English Franciscan, lived in the thirteenth century. He was a great astrologer, chemist, and mathematician. It was this undoubtedly which occasioned him to be suspected of magic. There runs a tradition among the English, that this Friar made a brazen head, which answered all his questions. Selden rejects this as a childish fable, and observes, that no historian has mentioned it, and that Bale, who had defamed Roger Bacon, recanted, and honourably repaired that injury. Francis Picus says, that he read in one of Bacon’s books, “That a man might become a prophet, and foretell things to come by means of a looking-glass, (which Almuchi composed according to the rules of perspective,) provided he used it under a good constellation, and first brought his body into an even and temperate state by chemistry.” This is agreeable to what John Picus Mirandulanus has maintained, that Bacon only busied himself with natural magic. This Friar sent several instruments, of his own invention, to pope Clement IV. Several of his books have been published: *Specula Mathematica & Perspectiva*, *Speculum Alchemiæ*, *De Mirabili Potestate Artis & Naturæ*, *Epistola cum Notis*, &c. In all probability he did not perform any thing by compact with the devil, but has only ascribed to things a surprizing efficacy, which they could not naturally have; consequently, there is reason to say that his writings contain a great deal of superstition.

He was very much infatuated with judicial astrology. The letter which he wrote to pope Clement IV. and which is now in the library of Lambeth, together with great encomiums on the Holy Scriptures, men-

* Vide Bayle, Vol. I. pag. 598 and 599.





Mary Beale Pinne

A. Godfrey del.

ABRAHAM COWLEY.

Published Nov^r 1 1776 by F Blyth N^o 87 Cornhill.

tions a very odd project, for he there exhorts that Pope to confirm by apostolical authority, and to recommend to the whole church the method he had found out to teach every body Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and Arabic, in a very few days. He pretended that the laity ought not only to read the Scripture, but also to understand the originals; and he averred, that his *UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR* earnestly wished for, and had been confirmed by several prophecies.

ACCOUNT OF ABRAHAM COWLEY.

ABRAHAM COWLEY was the posthumous son of a Grocer in London, where he was born in the year 1618. His mother put him early to the King's School at Westminster, whilst there, it is said, he could never learn the common grammar rules, owing to a defect in his memory; he nevertheless afterwards made himself master of both the Latin and Greek languages, by applying to those books from whence the rules were drawn, and obtaining those languages as he did his own, not by precept but by use. Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, which accidentally fell into his hands almost as soon as he could read, first gave him a turn for poetry, for which he very soon gave proofs of an extraordinary genius, and published a collection of poems in the year 1633, when he was but fifteen years of age. He was strongly attached to the royal cause, and spent ten or twelve years abroad mostly in that service. He returned to England about the year 1656, in order to give notice of the state of the nation at that time. To cover his real business, he published an edition of his poems, but his errand being suspected he was seized and confined for some time; at length, pretending to fall in with the reigning party, he was taken into favour, and had by a special mandate the degree of doctor of physic conferred on him; after which he went to France. He wrote a copy of verses on the death of Oliver Cromwell, and in 1662 he published two books of plants, and also some Latin poems. After the restoration, not receiving the rewards he thought his services merited, he took a disgust to the busy world, and retired to a small house at Chertsey in Surrey, where he passed the remainder of his life in privacy and study. He died July the 28th, 1667, aged 49 years. He was buried in Westminster-Abbey, near

Chaucer and his favourite Spenser, many persons of quality attending his funeral. A monument was erected to his memory by George duke of Buckingham, on which was a Latin inscription written by his friend Dr. Spratt, bishop of Rochester.

King Charles, on hearing of his death, said, he had not left a better man behind him in England. His private character was indeed truly amiable, his genius admirable.

The picture from which this plate is engraved, was painted by the celebrated Mrs. Mary Beale, daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister of Walton upon Thames; she was the pupil of Sir Peter Lely, who was, it is reported, an admirer of her person as well as genius: she painted both in oil and water colours; her prices were, for a head five guineas, and for a half length, ten. Mr. Granger says, she painted more portraits of the dignified clergy than any of her contemporary artists.

This portrait, which was the property of the late Mr. Hingeston, Bookseller, near Temple-Bar, is an excellent specimen of Mrs. Beale's abilities. Indeed few such subjects occur as Mr. Cowley, who seems to have been about eighteen when this picture was drawn: his countenance is soft and beautiful almost to effeminacy, and at the same time replete with dignity and expression.

Mr. Granger mentions only two Engravings of this poet, one prefixed to his Poetical Blossoms in Twelves, drawn when he was thirteen, and another serving as a Frontispiece to his Juvenile Poems, but gives neither the names of the Painters nor Engravers. The Hon^{ble} Horace Walpole has likewise a picture painted by Sir Peter Lely, which was finely copied in enamel by the late Mr. Zinks, and engraved by Hall; it is prefixed to Hurd's life of that poet.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN EVANS.

EVANS, whose portrait is here exhibited, was one of those professors of Astrology and Magic, vulgarly styled Fortune-tellers, or Cunning-men, who gulled the credulous and ignorant, by pretending to resolve questions, recover stolen goods, and predict future events, from certain positions of the planets; a study much in vogue, as late as the time in which he lived, and in the pursuit of which many well-meaning



Sulphinch. del

Godfrey sc

JOHN EVANS,

The Ill-favour'd Astrologer of Wales.

*Engraved from the Original Drawing
in the Collection of the Right Hon.^{ble}*

LORD CARDIFF.

Published June 1776 by F Blyth A^o 87 Cornhill.

meaning persons so besotted their understandings, as to become dupes to their own visionary absurdities.

Very little is known of this Evans except what is related by William Lilly, his pupil, who tells several very extraordinary stories concerning him, which are here transcribed; but on the whole, from the character given of him, he appears to have been more knave than fool. His countenance, which was *scarcely human*, seems to have been admirably calculated to strike an awe into his superstitious consulters. “ It happened on one Sunday, 1632: (says Lilly) as myself and a justice of peace’s clerk were before service, discoursing of many things, he chanced to say, that such a person was a great scholar, nay so learned, that he could make an Almanack, which to me then was strange. One speech begot another, till, at last he said, he could bring me acquainted with one Evans in *Gunpowder-alley*, who had formerly lived in Staffordshire, that was an excellent wise man, and studied the *Black Art*. The same week after we went to see Mr. Evans; when we came to his house, he having been drunk the night before, was upon his *bed*, if it be lawful to call that a *bed* whereon he then lay; he roused up himself, and after some compliments, he was content to instruct me in Astrology; I attended his best opportunities for seven or eight weeks, in which time I could set a figure perfectly: books he had not any, except Haly de Judiciis Astrorum, and Orriganus’s Ephemerides; so that as often as I entered his house, I thought I was in *the wilderness*. Now something of the man. He was by birth a Welshman, a *master of arts*, and in sacred orders; he had formerly had a cure of souls in Staffordshire, but now was come to try his fortune at London, being in a manner enforced to fly for *some offences very scandalous*, committed by him in those parts where he had lately lived; for he gave judgment upon things lost, the only shame of Astrology: he was the most saturnine person my eyes ever beheld, either before I practised or since; of a middle stature, broad forehead, beetle-browed, thick shoulders, flat nosed, full lips, down looked, black curling stiff hair, splay-footed; to give him his right, he had the most *piercing judgment* naturally upon a figure of theft, and many other questions, that I ever met withal; yet for money he would willingly give contrary judgments, was much addicted to debauchery, and then very abusive and quarrelsome, seldom without a black eye, or one mischief or other. This is the same *Evans* who made so many *antimonial cups*, upon the sale whereof he principally subsisted; he understood *Latin* very well, the *Greek* tongue not at
“ all;

all: he had some arts above, and beyond Astrology, for he was very well versed in the nature of spirits, and had many times used the *circular way of invoking*, as in the time of our familiarity he told me. Two of his actions I will relate, as to me delivered. There was in Staffordshire a young gentlewoman, that had for her preferment married an aged rich person, who being desirous to purchase some lands for his wife's maintenance; but this young gentlewoman, his wife, was desired to buy the land in the name of a gentleman, her very dear friend, but for her use; after the aged man was dead, the widow could by no means procure the *deed* of purchase from her friend; whereupon she applies herself to *Evans*, who, for a sum of money, promises to have her *deed* safely delivered into her own hands; the sum was forty pounds. *Evans* applies himself to the *invocation* of the angel Salmon, of the nature of Mars, reads his Litany in the Common Prayer Book every day, at select hours wears his surplice, lives orderly all that time; at the fortnight's end Salmon appeared, and having received his commands what to do, in a small time returns with the very deed desired, lays it down gently upon the table, where a white cloth was spread, and then being dismissed, vanished. The deed was, by the gentleman who formerly kept it, placed among many other of his evidences, in a large wooden chest, and in a chamber at one end of the house: but upon Salmon's removing and bringing away the deed, all that bay of building was quite blown down, and all his own proper evidences torn all to pieces. The second story followeth. Some time before I became acquainted with him, he then living in the Minories, was desired by the Lord Bothwell and Sir Kenelm Digby, to show them a spirit. He promised so to do: the time came, and they were all in the body of the circle, when lo, upon a sudden, after some time of invocation, *Evans* was taken from out of the room, and carried into the field near Battersea Causeway, close to the Thames. Next morning a countryman going by to his labour, and spying a man in black clothes, came unto him, and awaked him, and asked him how he came there; *Evans*, by this, understood his condition, enquired where he was, how far from London, and in what parish he was, which when he understood, he told the labourers he had been late at Battersea the night before, and by chance was left there by his friends. Sir Kenelm Digby and the Lord Bothwell went home without any harm, and came next day to hear what was become of him; just as they in the afternoon came into the house, a messenger came from *Evans* to his

" wife



Bulfinch del.

Worsley sc.

DR SIMON FORMAN,
ASTROLOGER.

Engraved from the Original Drawing
in the Collection of the Right Hon^{ble}
LORD MOUNTSTUART.

Published July 1776 by F. Baskett N^o 87. Cornhill.

“ wife to come to him at Battersea. I enquired upon what account
 “ the spirit carried him away; who said, he had not, at the time of
 “ invocation, made any suffumigation, at which the spirits were vexed.
 “ It happened, that after I discerned what Astrology was, I went
 “ weekly into Little-Britain, and bought many books of Astrology, not
 “ acquainting Evans therewith. Mr. A. Beddell, minister, of Totten-
 “ ham-High-Cross, near London, who had been many years chaplain
 “ to Sir Henry Wotton, whilst he was ambassador at Venice, and
 “ assisted Pietro Soave Polano, in composing and writing the Council
 “ of Trent, was lately dead, and his library being sold in Little-Britain,
 “ I bought amongst them my choicest books of Astrology. The occa-
 “ sion of our falling out was thus: a woman demanded the resolution
 “ of a question, which when he had done, she went her way; I standing
 “ by all the while, and observing the figure, asked him why he gave
 “ the judgment he did, since the signification shewed quite the contrary,
 “ and gave him many reasons; which when he had pondered, he called
 “ me boy, and must he be contradicted by such a novice? But when
 “ his heat was over, he said, had he not judged to please the woman,
 “ she would have given him nothing, and he had a wife and family to
 “ provide for; upon this we never came together after.”

The Drawing from which this Plate is engraved, was communicated
 to the Editor by the late worthy and ingenious Mr. Granger, from the
 Collection of the Marquis of Bute. It is of the same size as the Print,
 and evidently drawn with much care and attention.

LIFE OF DOCTOR SIMON FORMAN.

DR. SIMON FORMAN was, like the Welch impostor Evans, a pre-
 tended astrologer and magician; and to the great impeachment of the
 sagacity of the age wherein he lived, is said to have levied a comfort-
 able subsistence on the folly and superstition of the public.

The Drawing from which this Plate was engraved, is in the Collec-
 tion of the Right Hon^{ble} the Marquis of Bute, and was communicated
 by the late ingenious and reverend Mr. Granger.

The best account of this pretended philosopher is to be found in
 the

the Life of Lilly, a fellow-labourer in the vineyard of knavery, and is as follows:

“ When my mistress died, she had under her arm-hole a small scarlet bag full of many things, which, one that was there delivered unto me. There was in this bag several sigils, some of Jupiter in Trine, others of the nature of Venus, some of iron, and one of gold, of pure angel-gold, of the bigness of a thirty-three shilling piece of King James’s coin. In the circumference on one side was engraven, *Vicit Leo de tribu Judæ Tetragrammaton* +, within the middle there was engraven an holy lamb. In the other circumference there was Amraphel and three +. In the middle, *Sanctus Petrus, Alpha and Omega*.

“ The occasion of framing this sigil was thus; her former husband travelling into Sussex, happening to lodge in an inn, and to lie in a chamber thereof; wherein, not many months before, a country grazier had lain, and in the night cut his own throat; after this night’s lodging he was perpetually, and for many years, followed by a spirit, which vocally and articulately provoked him to cut his throat; he was used frequently to say, ‘I defy thee, I defy thee,’ and to spit at the spirit; this spirit followed him many years, he not making any body acquainted with it; at last he grew melancholy and discontented, which being carefully observed by his wife, she many times hearing him pronounce, ‘I defy thee,’ &c. she desired him to acquaint her with the cause of his distemper, which he then did. Away she went to Dr. Simon Forman, who lived then in Lambeth, and acquaints him with it; who having framed this sigil, and hanged it about his neck, he wearing it continually until he died, was never more molested by the spirit: I sold the sigil for thirty-two shillings, but transcribed the words *verbatim* as I have related. Sir, you shall now have a story of this Simon Forman, as his widow, whom I well knew, related it unto me. But before I relate his death, I shall acquaint you something of the man, as I have gathered them from some manuscripts of his own writing.

“ He was a chandler’s son in the city of Westminster. He travelled into Holland for a month in 1580, purposely to be instructed in astrology, and other more occult sciences; as also in phisic, taking his degree of Doctor beyond seas: being sufficiently furnished and instructed with what he desired, he returned into England towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and flourished until that year of King James, wherein the Countess of Essex, the Earl of Somerset, and Sir Thomas Overbury’s matters were questioned. He lived in Lambeth with a very good report of the neighbourhood,
especially

especially of the poor, unto whom he was charitable. He was a person that in horary questions (especially thefts) was very judicious and fortunate; so also in sicknesses, which indeed was his master-piece. In resolving questions about marriage he had good success: in other questions very moderate. He was a person of indefatigable pains. I have seen sometimes half one sheet of paper wrote of his judgment upon one question; in writing whereof he used much tautology, as you may see yourself (most excellent Esquire) if you read a great book of Dr. Flood's, which you have, who had all that book from the manuscripts of Forman; for I have seen the same word for word in an English manuscript formerly belonging to Doctor Willoughby of Gloucestershire. Had Forman lived to have methodized his own papers, I doubt not but he would have advanced the Jatro-mathematical part thereof very compleatly; for he was very observant, and kept notes of the success of his judgments, as in many of his figures I have observed. I very well remember to have read in one of his manuscripts, what followeth:

'Being in bed one morning' (says he) 'I was desirous to know whether I should ever be a Lord, Earl or Knight, &c. whereupon I set a figure; and thereupon my judgment:' by which he concluded, that within two years time he should be a Lord or great man: 'But,' says he, 'before the two years were expired, the Doctors put me in Newgate, and nothing came.' Not long after, he was desirous to know the same things concerning his honour or greatness. Another figure was set, and that promised him to be a great Lord within one year. But he sets down, that in that year he had no preferment at all; only 'I became acquainted with a merchant's wife, by whom I got well.' There is another figure concerning one Sir—— Ayre his going into Turkey, whether it would be a good voyage or not: the Doctor repeats all his astrological reasons, and musters them together, and then gave his judgment it would be a fortunate voyage. But under this figure, he concludes, 'this proved not so, for he was taken prisoner by pirates ere he arrived in Turkey, and lost all.' He set several questions to know if he should attain the philosopher's stone, and the figures, according to his straining, did seem to signify as much; and then he tugs upon the aspects and configurations, and elected a fit time to begin his operations; but by and by, in conclusion, he adds, 'so the work went very forward; but upon the ☐ of ☿ the setting-glass broke, and I lost all my pains.' He sets down five or six such judgments, but still complains all came to nothing, upon the malignant aspects of ♄ and

and ♂. Although some of his astrological judgments did fail, more particularly those concerning himself, he being no way capable of such preferment as he ambitiously desired; yet I shall repeat some other of his judgments, which did not fail, being performed by conference with spirits. My mistress went once unto him, to know when her husband, then in Cumberland, would return, he having promised to be at home near the time of the question; after some consideration, he told her to this effect: ‘Margery,’ for so her name was, ‘thy husband will not be ‘at home these eighteen days; his kindred have vexed him, and he is ‘come away from them in much anger: he is now in Carlisle, and hath ‘but three-pence in his purse.’ And when he came home he confessed all to be true, and that upon leaving his kindred he had but three-pence in his purse. I shall relate one story more, and then his death.

One Coleman, clerk to Sir Thomas Beaumont of Leicestershire, having had some liberal favours both from his Lady and her daughters, bragged of it, &c. The Knight brought him into the Star-chamber, had his servant sentenced to be pillored, whipped, and afterwards, during life, to be imprisoned. The sentence was executed in London, and was to be in Leicestershire: two keepers were to convey Coleman from the Fleet to Leicester. My mistress taking consideration of Coleman, and the miseries he was to suffer, went presently to Forman, acquainted him therewith; who, after consideration, swore Coleman had lain both with mother and daughters; and besides said, that the old Lady being afflicted with fits of the mother, called him into her chamber to hold down the fits with his hands; and that he holding his hands about the breast, she cried, ‘Lower, lower,’ and put his hands below her belly; and then——He also told my mistress in what posture he lay with the young Ladies, &c. and said, ‘they intend in Leicester to whip him to ‘death; but I assure thee, Margery, he shall never come there; yet ‘they set forward to-morrow,’ says he; and so his two keepers did, Coleman’s legs being locked with an iron chain under the horse’s belly. In this nature they travelled the first and second day; on the third day the two keepers, seeing their prisoner’s civility the two preceding days, did not lock his chain under the horse’s belly as formerly, but locked it only to one side. In this posture they rode some miles beyond Northampton, when, on a sudden, one of the keepers had a necessity to untruss, and so the other and Coleman stood still; by and by the other keeper desired Coleman to hold his horse, for he had occasion also: Coleman immediately took one of their swords, and ran through two of
the

the horses, killing them stark dead; gets upon the other, with one of their swords; 'Farewell, gentlemen,' quoth he, 'tell my master I have no mind to be whipped in Leicestershire,' and so went his way. The two keepers in all haste went to a gentleman's house near at hand, complaining of their misfortune, and desired of him to pursue their prisoner, which he with much civility granted; but ere the horses could be got ready, the mistress of the house came down, and enquiring what the matter was, went to the stable, and commanded the horses to be unsaddled, with this sharp speech—'Let the Lady Beaumont and her daughters live honestly, none of my horses shall go forth upon this occasion.'

I could relate many such stories of his performances; as also what he wrote in a book left behind him, viz. 'This I made the devil write with his own hand in Lambeth Fields, 1596, in June or July, as I now remember.' He professed to his wife there would be much trouble about Carr and the Countess of Essex, who frequently resorted unto him, and from whose company he would sometimes lock himself in his study a whole day. Now we come to his death, which happened as follows: the Sunday night before he died, his wife and he being at supper in their garden-house, she being pleasant, told him, that she had been informed he could resolve, whether man or wife should die first; 'Whether shall I (quoth she) bury you or no?' 'Oh Trunco,' for so he called her, 'thou wilt bury me, but thou wilt much repent it.' 'Yea, but how long first?' 'I shall die,' said he, 'ere Thursday night.' Monday came, all was well. Tuesday came, he not sick. Wednesday came, and still he was well; with which his impertinent wife did much twit him in the teeth. Thursday came, and dinner was ended, he very well: he went down to the water-side, and took a pair of oars to go to some buildings he was in hand with in Puddle-dock. Being in the middle of the Thames, he presently fell down, only saying, 'An impost, an impost,' and so died. A most sad storm of wind immediately following. He died worth one thousand two hundred pounds, and left only one son called Clement. All his rarities, secret manuscripts, of what quality soever, Dr. Napper of Lindford in Buckinghamshire had, who had been a long time his scholar; and of whom Forman was used to say he would be a dunce: yet, in continuance of time, he proved a singular astrologer and physician. Sir Richard now living, I believe has all those rarities in possession which were Forman's, being kinsman and heir unto Dr. Napper. [His son Thomas Napper, Esq. most generously gave most of these manuscripts to Elias Ashmole, Esq.]

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

I REMEMBER to have perused in your curious and entertaining Work, an account of the two celebrated impostors, Forman and Evans, who, assuming to themselves respectively the title of Doctor, and pretending to great skill in the exploded science of judicial astrology, and a proficiency in sundry arts of delusion, did great mischief in their time. From a persuasion that a further detection of the villanies practised by rogues of this class may be beneficial to the public, as serving to caution the superstitious and credulous against them, as also to shew to what degrees of diabolical wickedness this profession reaches, I send you the following paper found among the manuscripts of a person long since deceased, preserved by him, as it should seem, as a memorial of his own credulity, and communicated to me by a reverend Divine. I give you this hellish compact in the form in which I received it, and not choosing to interrupt it by any observations, refer you to such Remarks as, for the purpose of rendering it intelligible, I have thought proper to subjoin, premising only, that the initial word *Delandibus* appears in the original to have been written with blood.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Queen Square, Westminster,
22d February, 1779.

JOHN HAWKINS.

DELANDIBUS.

- I. I John Ellis do promise and swear to G. P. by all the powers of the universal beings, as I hope for salvation, to shew the said G. P. whatever he desires of magick, and to procure and to help him to my spirit *Delandibus*, for himselfe to performe all magicall operations whatsoever between this and the 7th of November next, to be damned to all eternity. Wittness my hand the 20th June, 1696.

JOHN ELLIS.

II. Under

- II. Under which P. has a memorandum of several articles of money lent and spent about this man to the value 19*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

And then follows this infernal obligation :

July 1, 1697.

- III. Be it known to all the powers of heaven and hell and elsewhere, that I John Ellis have made a solemn oath and affirmation, signed with my hand the 20th June, 1696, to assist G. P. with my spiritt Delandibus to performe all magicall operations, uppon paine of eternal damnation, which I have not hitherto done, and I am therefore lyable to it ; I doe now againe farther promise by all the powers of heaven and hell, by Lucifer, Sathen and Belzebub, (to whome I have bound my selfe by Delandibus) to goe with Delandibus to the said G. P.'s house, on or before the 15th day of this instant July, and to shew him all magicall operations, and to enable him to do the same himselfe, or to give my selfe to be carryed immediately into hell with Delandibus, there to remain for evermore. Amen.

JOHN ELLIS.

Witness my hand, in the presence of

RICH^d POWELL.

To the Constables of Stanes, and either of them.

- IV. Whereas complaint hath been made, and information been given to me by G. P. of St. Alban's, in the County of Hertford, Physician, that John Ellis, jun. of Stanes, in the County of Middlesex, hath abused, cheated and defrauded the said G. P. by borrowing money of him, and sending for him to London, and severall times to Stanes, uppon pretence of doing many wicked and abominable things in Negromancy and Magick and Conjuratur, by assistance of an infernall Spiritt familiar to the said Ellis, which he calls Delandibus, which is death both by the law of God and man, which he the said Ellis affirms, he hath bound himselfe for terme of years to performe these abominable, wicked and treasonable actions against God and man. By which allsoe farther appears, by two notes under the said Ellis's

Ellis's hand, with a wittness to one of them, wherein he confesses and acknowledges the same abominable actions with his infernal spirit Delandibus, and binds himselfe in both them notes, uppon pain of eternall damnation, by all the powers of heaven and hell, Lucifer, Sathan and Belzebub, to whome he had bound himselfe by Delandibus, to do all them wicked, abominable and treasonable things to God and man, and to give himselfe to be caryed immediately into hell with Delandibus, there to remain for ever and ever. Wittness his hand, in the presence of Richard Powell. These are therefore in his Majesty's name to charge you, and command you immediately uppon sight hereof, forthwith to bring the body of the said John Ellis before me, to be prosecuted according to law, &c. Hereof fail not at your peril. Dated 1st Dec. 1701, and in the 13th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Third, &c.

Welcome, most noble Spirit, for that thou art now appeared according to my request, therefore now I pray thee, that thou wouldest shew, teach and help me to these things:

1. How I may cure all diseases in seven dayes, whether by the philosopher's stone, or by what other means it is possible to be done.

2. How I may make the philosopher's stone, that doth really change lead and all other metalls into gold or silver.

3. How I may find the same true longitude at sea in all parts of the world, and make salt water fresh, and fit for all uses at sea readily uppon all occasions, to supply the greatest wants in any place.

4. How I may learn the Latin, Greek and Hebrew tongues in a month's time.

5. How I may at any time wheresoever I have occasion, or desire it, have a hundred pound of gold or silver brought me by a Spirit to whose business it does belong.

6. How I may understand all the arts that are exercised by the angelical nature of man, and have the true knowledge and understanding of all created beings. And lastly,

7. How I may have a guardian or titular angel to shew, teach and help me to all these things.

P.'s charms for an ague in his owne way of spelling.

When Jesus went up to the cross to be crucified the Juis said, What dost thou fare, or hast thou an ague? And Jesus answered and said, they

they that bare the name of Jesus about them shall neither fare or have the ague.

A B R A C A D A B R A, &c.

REMARKS.

Paragraph I. is an engagement on oath by the impostor John Ellis.

Par. II. is a memorandum of monies which P. suffered himself to be gulled of.

Par. III. is an engagement recognizing the former on the part of Ellis, whereby he binds himself under penalties horrible to think on, to perform magical operations.

Par. IV. is the warrant of a magistrate whose name does not appear, but who seems by the penning of it to have been none of the wisest, directed to the constables of Staines, to apprehend the offender. In this warrant P. is stiled Physician; upon which it is to be observed, that this was a title frequently assumed by ungraduated pretenders to skill in medicine; and that he himself was no better, may be inferred from the requisition No. 4, which is, "how he may learn the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages in a month's time;" as also from the phrase and orthography of the last paragraph in the paper, describing his charm for the ague.

The form of invocation, which we may suppose was communicated in consequence of the obligation, and the several sums of money paid to Ellis, we have no memorandum of, but the paragraph immediately following the warrant, seems to be the form of greeting the spirit whenever he should appear.

The seven following paragraphs, in order as they are numbered, indicate the modest wishes of P, and shew him to have been as fit a subject for a rogue and a cheat to practise on, as Dapper in Ben Johnson's Alchymist.

It seems that P. was already in possession of a secret, which, had he had any faith in it, he must have considered as equal in value to a mine of gold, viz. his charm for the ague in the mystical word Abracadabra, concerning the efficacy whereof, when written on parchment, and worn about the patient's neck, the reader may consult Hoffman's Lexicon in Voce ABRACADABRA, and the Miscellanies of that silliest of all silly writers, John Aubrey, Esq. F. R. S.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

AMONG the many superstitious opinions of our forefathers, none have been more deservedly ridiculed, than their great credulity in the articles of witchcraft and walking spirits. The belief of which was not only inculcated by the writings of many divines and graduated members of both universities, but even defended by King James himself. Many of their histories in support of these notions are truly laughable.

Foremost in this rank, stands the following story, told in Doctor Henry More's collection of philosophical writings, which is a striking instance how far credulity may be extended. Dr. More took it from the relation of Mortinus Weinrichius, a Silesian physician.

Johannes Cuntius, a citizen of Pertsch in Silesia, near sixty years of age, and one of the aldermen of the town, very fair in his carriage, and unblameable, to men's thinking, in the whole course of his life, having been sent for to the mayor's house, (as being a very understanding man, and dexterous at the dispatch of businesses) to end some controversies concerning certain wagoners, and a merchant of Pannonia, having made an end of those affairs, is invited by the mayor to supper: he gets leave first to go home to order some businesses, leaving this sentence behind him, *It's good to be merry while we may, for mischiefs grow up fast enough daily.*

This Cuntius kept five lusty geldings in his stable, one whereof he commanded to be brought out, and his shoe being loose, had him tied to the next post: his master, with a servant, busied themselves to take up his leg to look on his hoof; the horse being mad and mettlesome, struck them both down; but Cuntius received the greatest share of the blow: one that stood next by helped them both up again. Cuntius no sooner was up and come to himself, but he cryed out, *Woe is me, how do I burn and am all on a fire!* which he often repeated. But the parts he complained of most, the women being put out of the room, when they were searched, no appearance of any stroke or hurt was found upon them. To be short, he fell downright sick, and grievously afflicted in mind, loudly complaining, that his sins were such that they were utterly unpardonable, and that the least part of them were bigger than all the sins of the world besides; but would have no divine come

to

to him, nor did particularly confess them to any. Several rumours, indeed there were that once he sold one of his sons, but when and to whom it was uncertain, and that he had made a contract with the devil, and the like. But it was observed, and known for certain, that he had grown beyond all expectation rich, and that four days before this mischance, he being witness to a child, said, that that was the last he should be ever witness to.

The night he died, his eldest son watched with him; he gave up the ghost about the third hour of the night, at what time a black cat opening the casement with her nails, (for it was shut) ran to his bed, and did so violently scratch his face and the bolster, as if she endeavoured, by force, to remove him out of the place where he lay. But the cat afterwards suddenly was gone; and she was no sooner gone, but he breathed his last. A fair tale was made to the pastor of the parish, and the magistracy of the town allowed it; he was buried on the right side of the altar, his friends paying well for it. No sooner Cuntius was dead, but a great tempest arose, which raged most at his very funeral, there being such impetuous storms of wind, with snow, that it made men's bodies quake, and their teeth chatter in their heads; but as soon as he was interred, of a sudden all was calm.

He had not been dead a day or two, but several rumours were spread in the town, of a Spiritus Incubus or Ephialtes, in the shape of Cuntius, that would have forced a woman. This happened before he was buried; after his burial the same spectre awakened one that was sleeping in his dining-room, saying, "I can scarce withhold myself from beating thee to death." The voice was the voice of Cuntius. The watchmen of the town also affirmed, that they heard, every night, great stirs in Cuntius's house; the falling and throwing of things about; and that they did see the gates stand wide open betimes in the morning, though they were never so diligently shut o're night; that his horses were very unquiet in the stable, as if they kicked and bit one another; besides unusual barkings and howlings of dogs, all over the town: but these were but preludeous suspicions to further evidence, which I will run over as briefly as I may.

A maid servant of one of the citizens of Pertsch (while these tragedies and stirs were so frequent in the town) heard, together with some others lying in their beds, the noise and trappings of one riding about the house, who at last ran against the walls with that violence, that the whole house shook again, as if it would fall, and the windows were all filled with flashings of light. The master of the house being informed

of

of it, went out of doors in the morning to see what the matter was, and he beheld, in the snow, the impression of strange feet, such as were like neither horses, nor cows, nor hogs, nor any creature that he knew.

Another time, about eleven of the clock in the night, Cuntius appears to one of his friends, that was a witness to a child of his, he speaks unto him and bids him be of good courage, for he came only to communicate to him a matter of great importance. *I have left behind me*, said he, *my youngest son James*, to whom you are god-father. *Now there is at my eldest son Steven's, a citizen of legerdorf, a certain chest wherein I have put four hundred florins: This I tell you, that your god-son may not be defrauded of any of them, and it is your duty to look after it, which, if you neglect, woe be to you.* Having said this, the spectre departed, and went up into the upper rooms of the house, where he walked so stoutly, that all rattled again, and the roof swagged with his heavy stampings. This Cuntius, his friend, told to the parson of the parish, a day or two after for a certain truth.

But there are also other several notorious passages of this Cuntius. As his often speaking to the maid that lay with her mistress, his widow, to give him place, for it was his right; and if she would not give it him, he would writhe her neck behind her.

His galloping up and down, like a wanton horse, in the court of his house. His being divers times seen to ride, not only in the streets, but along the valleys of the field, and on the mountains, with so strong a trot, that he made the very ground flash with fire under him.

His bruising of the body of a child of a certain smith's, and making his very bones so soft, that you might wrap the corps on heaps like a glove.

His miserably tugging all night with a Jew that had taken up his inne in the towne, and tossing him up and down in the lodging where he lay.

His dreadful accosting of a wagoner, an old acquaintance of his, while he was busie in the stable, vomiting out fire against him to terrifie him, and biting of him so cruelly by the foot, that he made him lame. What follows, as I above intimated, concerns the relator himself, who was the parson of the parish, whom this fury so squeezed and pressed when he was asleep, that wakening he found himself utterly spent, and his strength quite gone, but could not imagine the reason. But while he lay musing with himself what the matter might be, this spectre returns again to him, and holding him all over so fast, that he could not wag a finger, rowled him in his bed backwards and forwards

a good

a good many times together. The same hapned also to his wife another time, whom Cuntius coming through the casement in the shape of a little dwarf, and running to her bedside, so wrang and pulled as if he would have torn her throat out had not her daughters come in to help her.

He pressed the lips together of one of this theologer's sons so, that they could scarce get them asunder.

His house was so generally disturbed with this unruly ghost, that the servants were fain to keep together anights in one room, lying upon straw, and watching the approaches of this troublesome fiend. But a maid of the house, being more couragious than the rest, would needs, one night, goe to bed, and forsake her company; whereupon Cuntius finding her alone, presently assaults her, pulls away the bedding, and would have carried her away with him; but she hardly escaping, fled to the rest of the family, where she espied him standing by the candle, and straightway after vanishing.

Another time, he came into her master's chamber, making a noise like a hog that eat grains, smacking and grunting very sonorously. They could not chase him away by speaking to him, but ever as they lighted a candle he would vanish.

One other time, about evening, when this theologer was sitting with his wife and children about him, exercising himself in musick, according to his usual manner, a most grievous stink arose suddenly, which, by degrees, spread itself to every corner of the room, hereupon he commends himself and his family to God by prayer. The smell, nevertheless, increased, and became, above all measure, pestilently noisome, insomuch that he was forced to go up to his chamber. He and his wife had not been in bed a quarter of an hour, but they find the same stink in the bed-chamber; of which, while they are complaining one to another, out steps the spectre from the wall, and, creeping to his bed-side, breathes upon him an exceeding cold breath, of so intolerable stinking and malignant a scent, as is beyond all imagination and expression. Herenpon the *theologer*, good soul, grew very ill, and was fain to keep his bed, his face, belly and guts swelling, as if he had been poisoned; whence he was also troubled with a difficulty of breathing, and with a putrid inflammation of his eyes, so that he could not well use them of a long time after.

But taking leave of the sick divine, if we should goe back and recount what we have omitted, it would exceed the number of what we have already recounted. As for example, the trembling and sweating of Cuntius's gelding, from which he was not free night nor day. The

burning blue of the candles at the approach of Cuntius's ghost. His drinking up the milk in the milk bowls, his flinging dung into them, or turning the milk into blood: his pulling up posts deep set in the ground, and so heavy that two lusty porters could not deal with them. His discouraging with several men he met concerning the affairs of the wagoners: His strangling of old men: His holding fast the cradles of children, or taking them out of them: His frequent endeavouring to force women: His defiling the water in the font, and fouling the cloth on the altar on that side that did hang towards his grave, with dirty bloody spots: His catching up dogs in the streets, and knocking out their brains against the ground: His sucking dry the cows, and tying their tails like the tail of a horse: His devouring of poultry, and his flinging of goats bound into the racks: His tying of an horse to an empty oat-tub in the stable to clatter up and down with it, and the hind foot of an other to his own headstall: His looking out of the window of a low tower, and then suddenly changing himself into the form of a long staff: His chiding of a matron for suffering her servant to wash dishes on a Thursday, at what time he laid his hands upon her, and she said it felt more cold than ice: His pelting one of the women that washed his corps, so forcibly, that the prints of the clods he flung were to be seen upon the wall: His attempting to ravish another, who excusing herself and saying, *My Cuntius, thou seest how old, wrinckled and deformed I am, and how unfit for those kinds of sports*, he suddenly set up a loud laughter and vanished.

But we must not insist upon these things, only we will add one passage more that is not a little remarkable. His grave-stone was turned of one side, shelving, and there were several holes in the earth, about the bigness of mouse-holes, that went down to his very coffin, which however they were filled up with earth, and all made plain over night, yet they would be sure to be laid open the next morning.

It would be a tedious business to recite all these things at large, and prosecute the story in all its particular circumstances. To conclude, therefore, their calamity was such, from the frequent occasions of this restless fury, that there was none but either pitied them or despised them; none would lodge in their town, trading was decayed, and the citizens impoverished by the continual stirs and tumults of this unquiet ghost.

And though the *Atheist* may perhaps laugh at them as men undone by their own melancholy and vain imaginations, or by the waggery of some ill neighbours; yet if he seriously consider what has been already related, there are many passages that are by no means to be resolved into any such principles: but what I shall now declare, will make it altogether unlikely that any of them are.

To

To be short therefore, finding no rest, nor being able to excogitate any better remedy, they dig up Cuntius his body, with several others buried both before and after him; but those both after and before were so putrefied and rotten, their skulls broken, and the sutures of them gaping, that they were not to be known by their shape at all, having become in a manner but a rude mass of earth and dirt, but it was quite otherwise in Cuntius: his skin was tender and florid, his joints not all stiff, but limber and moveable, and a staff being put into his hand, he grasped it with his fingers very fast; his eyes also of themselves would be at one time open, and another time shut; they opened a vein in his leg, and the blood sprang out as fresh as in the living; his nose was entire and full, not sharp, as in those that are ghastly sick or quite dead: and yet Cuntius his body had lain in the grave from February 8th, to July 20th, which is almost half a year.

It was easily discernible where the fault lay; however nothing was done rashly, but judges being constituted, sentence was pronounced upon Cuntius his carcase, which (being animated thereto from success in the like case some few years before in this very province of Silesia, I suppose he means at Breslaw, where the shoe-maker's body was burnt) they adjudged to the fire.

Wherefore there were masons provided to make a hole in the wall near the altar to get the body through, which being pulled at with a rope, it was so exceeding heavy that the rope brake, and they could scarce stir him. But when they had pulled him through and gotten him on a cart without, which Cuntius his horse that struck him (which was a lusty-bodied jade) was to draw; yet it put him to it so, that he was ready to fall down ever and anon, and was quite out of breath with striving to draw so intollerable a load, who notwithstanding could run away with two men in the same cart presently after, their weight was so inconsiderable to his strength.

His body when it was brought to the fire, proved as unwilling to be burnt as before to be drawn, so that the executioner was fain with hooks to pull him out, and cut him in pieces to make him burn, which, while he did, the blood was found so pure and spiritous, that it spurted into his face as he cut him; but at last, not without the expence of two hundred and sixteen great billets, all was turned into ashes, which they carefully sweeping up together, as in the foregoing story, and casting them into the river, the *spectre* never more appeared.

I must confess I am so slow witted myself that I cannot so much as imagine what the Atheist will excogitate for a subterfuge or hiding place from so plain and evident convictions.

SIR

SIR ANTHONY WELDEN.

SIR ANTHONY WELDEN (says Mr. A. Wood, in *Athenæ Oxonienses*) was born of mean extraction. His parents took rise from Queen Elizabeth's kitchen, and left it a legacy for preferment of his issue. Sir Anthony went the same way, and by grace of the Court got up to the Green Cloth; in which place attending King James into Scotland, he practised there to libel that nation; which, at his return home, was found wrapt up in a record of that Board; and by the hand being known to be his, he was deservedly removed from his place, as unworthy to eat his bread, whose birth-right he had so vilely defamed; yet, by favour of the King, with a piece of money in his purse, and a pension to boot, to preserve him loyal during his life, though as a bad creditor, he took this* course to repay him to the purpose. In his lifetime he discovered part of this piece to his fellow courtier, who earnestly dissuaded him not to publish so defective and false a scandal; which, as it seems in conscience he so declined. I have also been credibly informed, this Sir A. Welden, did, at the beginning of the long Parliament, communicate the M.S. of it to the Lady Elizabeth Sedley, (mother to Sir Wil. and Sir Charles) accounted a very wise, and prudent woman; who, after perusal, did lay the vileness of it so much to Sir Anthony's door, that he was resolved not to make it public; which, perhaps, is the reason why a certain Author† should say, that *with some regret of what he had maliciously written, did intend it for the fire, and died repentant; tho' since stolen to the press out of a Ladies closet*; and if this be true, our exceptions may willingly fall upon the practice of the publisher of the said libel, who by his additions may abuse us with a false story, and therefore in some manner gives us occasion to spare our censure on Sir Anthony, who was dead some time before the said libel was published.

* Sir A. Welden was the Author of a Book intitled, 'The Court and Character of King James,' Lond. 1650, a Book accounted a most notorious libel, especially by the Loyalists and Court Party of that time.

† Will Sanderson in his Proem. to the Reign and Death of King James I. printed 1653. Folio.



S^r Ant^y, Weldon.

*From an Original Drawing in the
Collection of the Right Hon.^{ble} Lord*

C A R D I F F.

Pub^d April 1st 1779 by Rich^d Godfrey N^o 120 Long Acre

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, in the third Volume,* page 28, of your valuable and entertaining Work, a picture of Sir Anthony Welden, from an original Drawing in the collection of the Marquis of Bute, to which is prefixed a short account of him, from Mr. Anthony à Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, which says, that Sir Anthony Welden, "was born of mean extraction, "and that his parents took rise from Queen Elizabeth's kitchen, and "left it a legacy for preferment of his issue." Mr. Wood's information relative to Sir Anthony's pedigree was certainly erroneous; for he was descended of a very ancient family, even from the Norman conquest, from Bertram de Welldone;† who was, at that time, of the retinue of Walther, Earl of Northumberland and Bishop of Durham. There are several fine monuments for the family, with their portraitures in the dress of the times, yet remaining, in good preservation, in the church at Swanscombe, and the epitaph on the stately tomb in the south isle, to the memories of Sir Ralph Welden, and his Lady, whose figures are recumbent; his, in armour; and her's, in the dress of that age, with their sons and daughters kneeling beneath them; sets forth, that "he "was chiefe clarke of the kitchen to Queen Elizabeth, afterwards "clarke-comptroller to King James, and dyed clarke of the gren-cloth "on the xii of November, in the year 1609. His grandfather Edward "Weldon served King Henry the Seventh, and was Master of the "houshold to King Henry the Eighth, whome likewise Thomas Weldon his uncle served, and was cofferer to King Edward the Sixth, and "Queen Elizabeth; Anthony Weldon his father likewise served Queen "Elizabeth, and died clarke of the grencloth."

At the end of the inscription, on the second tablet, are the following lines:

"Let this suffice, for those who here by passe,
 "To signifye howe, when, and what he was:
 "And for his life, his charge, and honest fame,
 "He hath *well don*, and so made good his name.‡

* In the old edition this was published in a subsequent number, but the editor has thought it best to connect them here.

† Hasted's Hist. Vol. I. p. 261.

‡ Regist. Roff. p. 1006.

On the top of the monument, are the arms and quarterings; and in an ancient book, in my possession, containing the arms of all the nobility and gentry of this county, about the time of Edward VI. most exactly depicted on vellum, are those of Welden, viz. argent, a cinquefoil pierced gules, out of the base of a chief gules, a demi-lyon rampant issuing argent. Sir Anthony Welden, Knight, his eldest son, succeeded him as Lord of the eminent manor of Swanscombe, with the grant of the castle of Rochester, and all its services annexed; and likewise in the office of clerk of the board of green-cloth to King James I. I readily agree with Mr. Wood, that Sir Anthony's libel on the character and court of the said King, shews him to have been of a sarcastical disposition; and, indeed, if we may judge by physiognomy, his picture has not, I think, the most favourable benign aspect. I am inclined to think it was constitutional; as I know that one or two of his descendants had the same satirical turn, and warmth of temper, particularly Walker Welden, Esq. who was the last of that ancient family at Swanscombe, and died possessed of the manor and castle, and in the commission of the peace for this county, January 19, 1731.

Now I am on the subject of pictures, it leads me to take notice of another print in the third volume of your Repertory, I mean that of Thomas Lord Wentworth, from an original in the possession of his noble descendant, the present Lord.

Being lately on a visit for a few weeks at Penshurst, I had an opportunity of minutely examining some very ancient portraits on boards, in the noble seat of the Sydneys, which are preserved in the library, an apartment rarely shewn to strangers; and therefore may have escaped the observation of the curious. Those which chiefly attracted my notice, are of the following persons, who were constables of Queenborough castle, a fortress, in former ages, of great strength and importance, as it commanded the mouth of the river Medway. King Edward III. honoured the governor of this castle with the title of Constable; and several of them were very great and considerable personages. At the upper end of the room, on the left side next the window, is a half length picture of an ancestor of the Earl of Strafford, but of more ancient date than Lord Thomas Wentworth, temp. Hen. VIII. whose portrait and history are inserted in the Repertory. He is represented standing, and resting his left hand on a table, with a paper in his right. He is habited in a garment or coat of purple, with a girdle round his waist, over which is a black gown, and round his breast is a collar of gold. His neck is bare, and on his head is a cap or bonnet ornamented with

with a large jewel set in gold, like what is seen in the pictures of Richard III. On the left side is the following inscription in Roman capitals, "Thomas Wentworth, Constabularius Castri Queeneburg, 6 die Martii, Anno Primo. Rich. tertii."

On a plain antique shield a little reclined, are these arms—sable, a chevron or, between three leopards' heads; which, in the print in the Repertory, are wrongly expressed, the field being made gules, and a chevronel, azure.


The above Thomas Wentworth was the thirteenth constable of that castle.

On the right side of the wall, at the upper end, is a picture of a man sitting at a table covered with red velvet, on which is a cushion of green velvet, ornamented with pearls in divers forms. He is habited in a gown of brown velvet, with cuffs of black turned up with cloth of gold. Under the gown is a red garment, which appears below the cuffs. Round his neck, are the collar and ensigns of the garter. In his right hand, is a red rose; and on the cushion, a ducal coronet slightly ornamented with jewels. On his head, is a black cap with many jewels; and on the left side of him, is the following inscription in Roman capitals: "Humfridus, primus. Dux. Buckinghamiæ. Comes. de Stafford. Herford. et Northampton. Baro. de Brecknock. Holdernes. et Cambridg. Constabularius Angliæ. Gardianus. Quinque Portuum. Constabularius. Castri de Queenbourg. 10 die Julii. Anº. H. 6. 28." On the right side, are these arms quarterly within the garter: 1st. England. 2d. Or, a chevron, gules. 3d. Azure, a bend argent between 2 cotises, or, inter 6 lions passant, or. 4th as 2d. He was the tenth constable of the castle.

At the upper end, on the right side, is a most ancient picture, about three feet in height, representing a King in his robes sitting on a throne of red velvet under a canopy; the left arm of the throne ornamented with the figures of a harpy gilt. He is robed in purple, buttoned down close with a row of pearls; and over his shoulders, is a mantle of ermine and red velvet fastened on the breast with a fibula of jewels set in gold; and on his legs are buskins and sandals of purple and gold. In his left hand, he holds a scepter, and with his right, he delivers a charter or instrument with the seal appendant, [the seal is most curiously and distinctly expressed after the manner of ancient seals, representing the King, with his crown and scepter, sitting on a throne under a canopy of rich Gothic work] to a man kneeling and bare-headed, in armour richly ornamented with gold, over which is his tabard

of

of arms, viz. barry, argent and gules. On his left hand are three rings, two on his fingers, and one on his thumb. Over his head, is the following inscription in Roman capitals: "Johannes Foxle Constabularius " Castr. de Queenebourough. Primo Octobris Anno Edw. Tertii. 7 . . . " He was the first constable."

On the left side of the door, is a fine old picture of an archbishop. He is habited in lawn sleeves with cuffs of sable, and a black scarf lined with the same, standing and resting both hands on a cushion of cloth of gold, with tassels of gold and pearls, on a table covered with green cut or flowered velvet. In his right hand is a red rose; and on the left side, next the cushion, lies a book open; and in the first line of the leaf are the following words--ETSI APUD PLVRIMOS, &c.-- On the edge of the book, is a label with the following cipher or signature, probably of the painter. On his head, is a black cap  with his grey hair just shewn below it; and under his surplice is a red rochet. On a desk or shelf behind him, on the left side, lie two books; behind which, stands his mitre, the middle part of it covered with large pearls, and the other parts most richly embellished with gold and jewels of divers colours. On his right side, stands his crosier, the shank or staff-part is silver; and the upper is gold, representing a cross croslet, in the centre of which is our Saviour crucified, with the superscription, I.N.R.I. In each croslet is a Gothic rose, with a pearl in its centre; and the whole crosier is finely wrought. On an antique shield near the above, are the arms of the see of Canterbury impaling; quarterly, 1st. argent, within a bordure ingrailed, a lion rampant gules. 2d. Chequy, or, & azure, the arms of Warren. 3d. as 2d. 4th as 1st. Above the mitre, is the following inscription in Roman capitals: "Thomas Fitzallenus. Filius Comitum Arundelliarum. " Archiepiscopus. Cantuariensis. Constabularius. Castri. de Queene- " bourgh. 7. Aprilis. Anno. Decimo. Regni. Henrici. Quarti."

This archbishop was the eighth constable. The picture is well painted, and still in good preservation; by the deep lines or wrinkles, which are well expressed in the countenance, seems to have been a good resemblance of him.

The above pictures are in very old black frames; and I am apt to think, were formerly part of a collection, as heir-looms, in Queenborough castle; and after its destruction, these few had the good luck to be preserved by falling into the possession of the Leicester family. Mr. Johnson, indeed, in his *Iter Plantarum*, &c. saith, he saw (at Mr. Skelton's house, then vicar of Gillingham, anno 1629, a parish higher



higher up the Medway, which vicarage-house has been many years rebuilt) a picture of Sir Edward Hobby, who was the nineteenth constable: "vididam effigiem, patrûm memoria virtute bonarumque " *literarum studio clarissimi D. Hobæi cum hac inscriptione Sparsa & " neglecta Coegi. In unum enim, magno sumptu & labore nomina, " insignia & vivas quoad fieri potuit, imagines omnium hujus Cas- " telli Constabilium Coegit & ultimo loco posuit. Quæ omnia " temporum & sordidorum injuriâ, dispersa sunt.*" Johnson likewise says, that the castle was then standing and in good condition, though now totally demolished; and that he saw there a noble large dining-room, or hall, where all the arms of the nobility and eminent gentry of Kent, were placed round the top of it; and in the middle, those of Queen Elizabeth.*

To conclude, I think that engraving, and inserting in your Repertory, ancient pictures, which are daily perishing, and oftentimes neglected, or destroyed, will meet with the approbation of all true admirers of them.

JOHN THORPE.

Bexley, Oct. 4, 1779.

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

PORTRAIT

OF

SIR JOHN OGLANDER, KNT.

THE Picture from which this Engraving was made, is in the possession of Sir William Oglander, Bart. at Nunwell in the Isle of Wight, the seat of this ancient and honorable family. It has been preserved with great care, and is painted in a good style and manner, evidently shewing it to be the production of a very able Master, but the Artist is not known, no name nor mark being on the picture that might lead to a discovery.

* Harris's Hist. p. 376.

The Castle shewn on the right side of the print, is intended to represent Sandown Fort, in the neighbourhood of Nunwell, which was built by Sir John Oglander.

Sir John filled many important and honourable posts with great dignity. He was remarkable for the researches which he made, and the Collections that he formed of the customs, &c. of the Isle of Wight. He wrote a Diary of the transactions and events of the times in which he lived, mostly such as came within his own knowledge; it begins with the year 1615, and is continued to the year 1649, and contains a great variety of useful and ingenious observations. He was a considerable sufferer in the civil wars for his loyalty and attachment to that unfortunate monarch, Charles the First.

The Diary in MS. above-mentioned, is in the possession of Sir William Oglander, Bart. his worthy descendant.

As the following Extract, taken from Collins's Baronetage, Vol. III. page 492, treats particularly of Sir John Oglander, the insertion of it will more fully illustrate the life of this truly honourable and distinguished personage.

“ The first of this family in England was Richard de Okelandre, who came over from Caen in Normandy with William the Conqueror, a Marshalist, and settled at Nunwell in the Isle of Wight, whose successors we find, by deeds and evidence, sans date, purchasing and disposing of lands, stiled, lords of Nunwell.* It is plain, from records, that several of this family lived there in the time of Hen. III. Edw. I. and Edw. II. and were seized of the same lands, as appears by inquisitions then taken; one of them, Robert Oglander, (the fifth from Richard) was married to Roberta, daughter of Sir Theobold Russel, of Yaverland, Knt. whose son, Henry, married Jane, the daughter of Sir John Glamorgan, of Brook, by whom he had issue, Henry, who married Mary, the daughter of Sir Bartholomew Lisle; he attended Edw. III. in the wars in France, and was made a Knight there; which title several of his descendants had conferred on them before Sir John Oglander, whom (after seventeen generations from Richard de Oke-

* Mr. Le Neve says, “ I have seen a pedigree of this family from the time of about King John, who were possessors of land in Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight, and seemed to me to be well proved evidence; it begins with Richard de Okelander, called Lord of Nunwell, by deed, sans date, and ends with Sir John Oglander, who married Frances, daughter of Sir George More, of Losely, in Surry, Knt.” See MS. book of mine, indos. Miscellaneous Pedigree of Suffolk and other Counties, fol. 134, 135, 136. Le Neve's MSS. Vol. III. pag. 165.

landre,



S^r HENRY UNTON.

Ed^d & Pub^d 1779 by Bath^a & Godfrey N^o 120 Corn Law

landre, in an uninterrupted succession in the male line) we find, in 1609, in the possession of the manor of Nunwell, &c. In 1620* he was made Deputy-Governor of Portsmouth, by William Earl of Pembroke, which he quitted in 1624, when he was made Deputy-Governor of the Isle of Wight, by Edward Lord Conway, in which post he was continued by Richard Lord Weston, (the then Captain and Governor) in 1630. In the unhappy civil wars, from a zealous attachment to the royal cause, he was a great sufferer both in person and fortune, being confined for some years in London by the Committee, and obliged to pay a large sum to procure his discharge. He married Frances, the daughter of Sir George More, of Losely, in the county of Surry, Knt. by whom he had several children."

SIR HENRY UNTON, OR UMPTON.

THE annexed Portrait is an undoubted original, and is in the possession of Mr. Thane. It is only a part of a large picture, on which are depicted in several groups of figures, &c. many incidents of Sir Henry's life. On the picture is the following inscription: This worthie and famous Gent. Sir Henry Unton was son unto Sir Ed. Unton, Knight. His grandfather was Sir Alexander Unton, and his greate grandfather was Sir Thomas Farrington; and also his mother the moste verteous Lady Ann Seimor, Countes Warwick, eldest daughter to the Lord Ed. Seimor, Duke of Somerset, ounce to Kinge Ed. and soe protector of his persone and y^e relm. Her ounceles were Thomas and Henry Seimor, which Thomas was Lord Admiral of England, and married unto Catharine Parr, last wife of Kinge Henry the Eighth. Her mother was Duches of Somerset; her aunte was the Lady Jane Seimor, Queen of England.

As this gentleman figured in life both as a statesman and soldier, it became necessary to collect all that could be gathered concerning this remarkable person, which, to save our readers the fatigue of referring to different writers, is here subjoined.

Milles, in his Catalogue of Honor, p. 820, has the following account:

Anne, the eldest daughter of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, was wife unto John Earle of Warwicke, and was marryed at Sheue, the

* Ex inf. Dom. William Oglander, Bart.

third of the nones of June, in the year of our Lord 1550, in the fourth yeare of the raigne of King Edward the Sixth; afterwards she was married to Edward Vmpton, Knight, to whom she brought fourth Edward Vmpton, his eldest sonne, slaine in the Portugall voyage; and Sir Henrie Vmpton, lately Ambassador in France. In the yeare 1592, in March, he appealed the Duke of Guise to the combat; the copy whereof we thinke good heere to insert word for word.

A challenge sent by Sir Henry Umpton unto the Duke of Guise.

Forasmuch, as lately at the lodging of my lord Du-Mayne, and in publique elsewhere, impudently, indiscreetly, and over-boldly, you spake badly of my sovereign, whose sacred person heere in this countrey I represent. To maintaine both by word and weapon her honour (which never was called in question among people of honesty and vertue.), I say, that you have wickedly lyed, in speaking so basely of my soveraigne, and you shall do nothing else but lye, whensoever you shall dare to tax her honour. Moreover, that her sacred person (being one of the most compleat and vertuous princesses that lives in this world) ought not to be evil spoken of by the tongue of such a perfidious traitor to her law and countrey, as you are; and heereupon I do defie you, and challenge your person to mine, with such manner of armes as you shall like to chuse, be it either on horseback, or on foot. Nor would I have you to thinke any inequality of person between us, I being issued from as great a race and noble house (every way) as yourselfe; so assigning me an indifferent place, I will there maintaine my words, and the lye which I have given you, and which you should not endure, if you have any courage at all in you. If you do not consent, and meete me heereupon, I will hold you, and cause ye to be generally held, for the arrantest coward and most slanderous slave that lives in all France.

I expect your answer.

No answer was returned.

Anthony a Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxon.* p. 246, writes as follows :

Henry Unton was born of an ancient and gentile family at Wadley, near Faringdon in Berkshire, educated at Oriel college, under Richard Pygot, one of that Society. Left it without a degree and travelled. After his return, being esteemed a person well qualified, had some employment under Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellour, who finding him a man of business and experience, commended him to the Queen, who, in 1586, not only conferred on him the honour of knight-hood,

hood, but sent him afterwards twice in the quality of Ambassador to the King of France, where he behaved himself right stoutly in behalf of his mistress, particularly for some injury done to her by the Duke of Guise, anno 1592. This person, who was actually created M. of A. of this university, before he went into France, hath written an account of his embassy; or a diary, containing his commission, instructions, expences, and transactions; as also letters from, or to, him from July 13, anno 1591, to June 12, anno 1592, MS. in Bib. Bod. He also made a diary of his embassy, but that I have not yet seen. He gave way to fate in the King of France's camp, lying before Laferre, on the 23d of March, in fifteen hundred ninety and five; whereupon his body was carried into England and buried on the 8th of July following, in a chapel joining to the north-side of the church of Faringdon before-mentioned. Soon after was a noble monument set over his grave, with this inscription, containing certain matters relating to him which I have not yet mentioned; *Virtuti et honori sacrum. Henrico Unton, Eq. Aurato, Edovardi Untoni, Eq. Aur. filio ex Annâ Countissâ Warwici, filiâ Edovardi de Sancto Mauro Ducis Sommersetti et Angliæ Protectoris, qui optimarum artium studiis a primâ ætate in Academiâ Oxon institutus, magnam orbis Christiani partem perstravit, ob virtutem bellicam in Zutphaniz obsidione, dignitate equestri donatus, propter singularem prudentiam, spectatum fidem, et multiplicem rerum usum iterum Legatus a Sereniss Angliæ Reginâ ad Christianiss, Regem missus in Galliam, è quâ ad celestem patriam migravit 23 Mart. an. 1596, &c.* The muses of Oxon had so great a respect for the memory of this most worthy person, that a book of verses on his death, came out soon after under their name, intitled, *Funebria nobiliss, ac præstantiss, Eq. D. Henrici Untoni, ad Gallos bis legati regii, &c. à musis Oxon appadata.*

The following Manuscript Extracts were taken from Mr. Oldy's Copy of Fuller's Worthies, Barkshire, p. 110, and communicated by George Stevens, Esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

“Sir Henry Unton was knighted in 1586.

“Henry Unton married Sir Thomas Wroughton's daughter, of Wiltshire, who for her good parts and education well deserved so virtuous and fair-conditioned a gentleman. He further is celebrated for his accomplishments in language and good letters, especially his knowledge of the Italian tongue.” See Charles Marbury's brief Discourse of Royal Monarchie, with a collection of Italian Proverbs, 4to. 1581.

“Sir

“Sir Henry Unton’s Journal of his Embassy in France, in manuscript, is at Oxford. See the Catalogue of Manuscript Books, fol. Oxon. 1697.

“See likewise Georgii Calverti Carmen Funebre, in *Dominum Henricum Unton ad Gallos bis legatum, ibique nuper fato functum, &c.* 1596.

“I have been told there is in being a painting of several incidents in Sir Henry Unton’s life, distinctly, or perhaps in several groups, all in one picture.

“Sir Edward Unton was knighted in 1558. My Lady Unton was Sir Thomas Edmund’s mistress at Paris; see Philip Earl of Pembroke’s MS. notes, in his copy of Inigo Jones’s *Antiquities of Stonehenge*, p. ult. in the Harleian Library.”

It appears from Fuller, that the monuments of the Unton family are in Farrington church, Berkshire.

We shall close this account with the following short extract from Lloyd’s *State Worthies*, p. 632. “This Sir Henry dying in the French King’s camp before Lofear, had his corpse brought over to London, and carried in a coach to Wadley, thence to Farrington, where he was buried in the church on Tuesday the eighth of July, 1596. He had allowed him a Baron’s hearse, because he died Ambassador Liegers. See also Rymers *Fædera*, and *Acta Regia*, p. 284, for several letters that passed to and from Sir Henry Unton, from the Queen and the Lord High Treasurer Burghley.

SPEECH OF EDWARD IV.

A. D. 1461, 1 *Ed. IV. Parl. Roll. Vol. V. Pag.* 487.

MEMORAND, qđ die Lune, Vicesimo primo die Decembris, Communes Regni Anglie coram Domino Rege in pleno Parlamento comparantes, per Jacobum Strangways Prolocutorem suum, exhibuerunt & deliberarunt prefato Domino Regi in dicto Parlamento, quandam Billam de Attincta, declarantes personas in dicta Billa specificatas fore inimicos & proditores dicti Domini Regis; & ut Actus inde pro earum correctione fieret, iidem Cōes eidem Bille assensum suum progaverunt. Cujus quidem Bille tenor de verbo ad verbum superius inseritur. Quo ut predictum est pacto, Illustrissimus Dominus noster Rex, prefatis Cōibus ore suo proprio taliter est allocutus.

JAMES

JAMES STRANGWAYS, and ye that be comyn for the Common of this my Lond, for the true hertes and tender considerations that ye have had to my right and title, that Y, and my Auncestres, have had unto the Coroune of this Reame, the which from us have been longe tyme witholde; and nowe, thanked be Almyghty God, of whos grace groweth all Victory, by youre true hertes and grete assistens, Y am restored unto that that is my right and title; wherfore Y thanke you as hertely as Y can. Also for the tender and true hertes that ye have shewed unto me, in that that ye have tenderly had in remembraunce, the correction of the horrible murdre, and cruell deth of my Lord, my Fader, my Brother Rutlond, and my Cosyn of Salysbury, and other, Y thanke you right hertely: and Y shall be unto you, with the grace of Almyghty God, as good and gracious Soverayn Lord, as ever was eny of my noble Progenitours to their Subgettes and Liegemen. And for the feithfull and lovyng hertes, and also the grete labours that ye have born and susteyned towards me, in the recovering of my seid right and title which Y nowe possesse, Y thanke you with all my herte: and yf Y had eny better good to reward you withall then my body, ye shuld have it, the which shall alwey be redy for your defence, never sparyng nor lettynge for noo jeopardie; praying you all of youre herty assistens and good contynuaunce, as Y shall be unto you youre veray rightwisse and lovyng Liege Lord.

*Petition against the Importation of Corn, presented A.D.
1463 and 1464, 3d and 4th Ed. IV. Rol. Parl.
pag. 504.*

PRAYEN the Commyns in the present Parlement assembled; that forasmuch as the Husbondmen and Occupiers of Husbondrie within this Reame, been daily sore hurt by bringyng of Cornes oute of other Londes and parties into this Reame, when Cornes of the growyng of the same Reame been of easy price. It may therefore please youre Highness, by the advis and assent of youre Lordes Spuelx and Temporelx in the seid Parlement assembled, and by th' auctorite of the same Parlement to ordeyne and stablish, that noo persone from the fest of the Nativite of Seint John Baptist next comyng, bring nor convey into eny Place or Port of youre seid Reame, by wey of Merchandise nor otherwise,

otherwise, any Whete, Rie or Barlie, which be not of the growyng of this Londe, or of the growyng of Irlond or Wales, at any tyme that the quarter of Whete exceedeth not the price of vii. vii. d. the quarter of Rye iiii. s. the quarter of Barley iiii. s. of lawfull money of England, within the Place or Port where such Whete, Rie or Barlie shall happen to be brought, uppon peyn of the forfeiture of the said Whete, Rie and Barlie, the oon half therof to you Soverayne Lord, and the other half to hym which shall happe to sease eny such Whete, Rie or Barlie. The Whete, Rie and Barlie, taken by any of youre liege men uppon the Ice, withoute fraude or male engyne, only except.

Responsio.

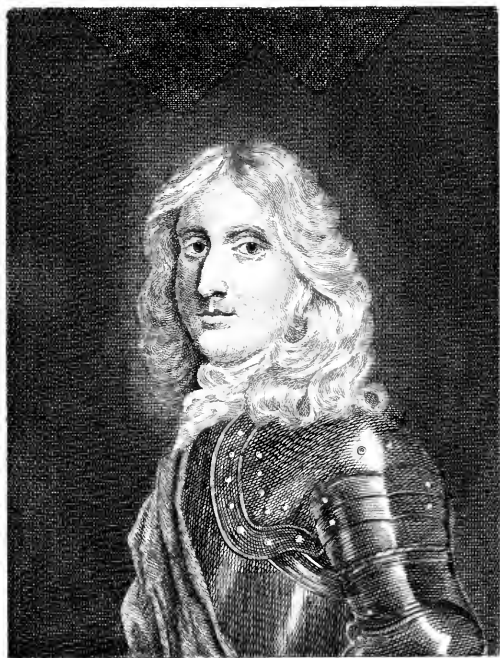
Le Roy le voet.

THE PORTRAIT
OF
ARCHBISHOP CHICHELY.

Extract of a Letter from the Reverend Mr. Hayley, of Brightling, Sussex, to the late Sir William Burrell, Bart. dated August the 8th, 1776.

THAT the Figure which was set up in the middle light of the lower north window of Battell Church, and of which the upper part still remains, was intended for the representation of an Archbishop, is past all doubt, for the pall which it has on over its other habit, is purely an archiepiscopal posture, is peculiar to, and a distinguishing mark of that character, and is not a part of the dress of a diocesan Bishop; but it is fit you should have some better authorities for this than my own word, and therefore I give you those of Albinus Flaccus Alcuinus, in his Book de Divinis Officiis, and in the Chapters de Singulis Vestibis & quid significant Vestimenta: “*Summi pontifices quos Archiepiscopos dicimus pallio utuntur, quod a Sancta Romana Sede, Apostolico donante suscipiunt.*” “*Pallium Archiepiscoporum super omnia Indumenta est.*” “*Pallium nihil est aliud nisi discretio inter Archiepiscopum*





Richard Cromwell Protector.

episcopum et ejus Suffraganeos." In my own mind therefore, on the spot, whilst I was looking at it, I conceived it might have been set up for the Archbishop of that time, when I suppose the aisle to have been built, whom I recollected to have been Archbishop CHICHELEY: and the known disposition of that Prelate in producing and encouraging public works, strengthened my opinion. It also then occurred to me, that probably the Archbishop and the Abbey of Battell, might have been mutually assisting to each other in something of this sort, as I knew that Abbey had a considerable estate in Cranbrooke, the parsonage of which was anciently appropriated to the Archbishops of Canterbury; and the present steeple of that parish has (if I remember right) the arms of Archbishop Chicheley carved thereon, which affords a fair presumption that it was erected in his time: but what added the strongest confirmation to my opinion, I met with, when I came home, and examined the figure on his monument, which was set up by himself in his life-time, and is engraved in Dr. Drake's Edition of Archbishop Parker's Book de Archiepiscopis Cantuarum, at p. 427; and also in Dart's History and Antiquities of Canterbury Cathedral, at p. 158. In so much of the pall as is to be seen, there the cross interwoven on the shoulder appears distinctly, as that and the others do on the glass, which is a circumstance not to be met with in the palls of his predecessors; and the kind of pastoral staff, lying there, on his left arm, is the very same with that he holds on the glass, namely, one, ensigned at the top, with a cross pattee, quite different from those represented on the monuments of his predecessors, which are, a crosier, with another sort of cross; so that the agreeing likeness of those particulars of his array, in the figure on his tomb, and in the portrait on the glass, appeared to me so striking, that, I think, if in the former you remove the hands from the posture of devotion in which they are, and apply the left to the pastoral staff, and figure to yourself a full view of what you have there in profile, your imagination will present a strong resemblance of the latter.

P O R T R A I T
OF
RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

THE annexed Print was engraved from an original picture painted by Walker. The history of this remarkable personage is so well known,
VOL. II. x x and

and has been so copiously related by the different writers on the politics and transactions of the times in which he figured, as renders it unnecessary for us to enlarge on them, we therefore refer our readers for information to those historians.

In regard to its merits as a picture, we shall beg leave to observe, it is painted in a masterly style, and will always be considered by the connoisseur, as a good specimen of the abilities of that master.

This picture has undergone the vicissitudes of fortune similar to the person it represents : it seems to have passed through many hands, and verging on the point of its dissolution, was, by some charitable hand, taken from its original frame and stretched over a new canvass, where it may possibly remain for many years, and pass on to its day of oblivion by the hand of time.

The Picture is now in the possession of Mr. THANE.

HENRY CROMWELL.

HENRY CROMWELL, the most deservedly celebrated of the republicans, for his talents and virtues, was the second and youngest surviving son of the protector Oliver, and, during the usurpation of his father, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

At an early age he commenced his military career, as the opponent of Charles the First, and behaved with such gallantry, that he soon obtained the appointment of a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army. At this time he was in Ireland with his father, attempting to quell the Roman Catholic Rebellion, when he, with lord Broghill, (as the chronicles of the times inform us) fell into Lord Inchiquin's quarters, and killed one hundred and sixty of the enemy, and took one hundred and twenty foot prisoners, with their officers, and one hundred and fifty horse.

In 1653 (when about twenty-six years of age) he was chosen one of the members to represent the Kingdom of Ireland, in the parliament then sitting, and by his prudence and management, contributed in a very considerable degree to reconcile the minds of the disaffected to the government of his father. This procured his elevation to the dignity of Lord Deputy, a situation which he appears to have filled with great ability, and in which he was received with the utmost joy, being welcomed



HENRY CROMWELL.

*From an Original Miniature by Cooper formerly in the
Collection of L^{re} Philip Hayes of Oxford.*

welcomed upon his arrival in the bay of Dublin, by all the great officers, civil and military, amidst the firing of cannon, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

When the decline of his brother's government released him from the painful duties of this high office, he had the pleasure to be followed by the commendations of those over whom he had ruled. In a letter from the church of Dublin, they beg leave "to express their entire approbation of his conduct, for his equal justice to all—his mercy to the poor—his charity to all good men, though they differ in religious sentiments—for the countenance he and his family gave to the public worship, by his and their constant attendance—and lastly, for the countenance and encouragement that in an especial manner he gave to all godly ministers of the Gospel."—

After his arrival in England, and he had waited upon the parliament, he retired into the country, and sat a patient spectator of the many revolutions that presented themselves; happy in escaping from a situation, which, though glittering, never afforded him the least satisfaction. "Here," says Dr. Gibbons, "he spent the remainder of his days, descending from the toilsome grandeur of governing men, to the humble and happy occupation of husbandry."

Henry's death was occasioned by that dreadful disorder, the stone, and such was the effect of his virtues, that even King Charles expressed a regard for his memory. Thus, says his historian, this truly great and good man ended his days in peace, if not in happiness; stripped indeed of all his titles, but ever possessing that true dignity that elevates men above the common rank of mortals, and sets them often very far above those, whom the Sovereign, or their birth have placed in a situation that only makes their faults, and the weakness of their understandings, more conspicuous. He died March 23, 1673-4, very much and very generally respected.*

The following anecdote, of Charles' visit to Mr. Cromwell, though pretty generally known, is so illustrative of the parties concerned, that we shall be pardoned for once more repeating it.

About two years before Mr. Cromwell's death, King Charles returning from Newmarket, and expressing his wish to call at some house to take refreshment, Lord Inchiquin, Henry's brother-in-law, then with his majesty, observed, that there was a very honest gentleman in the neighbourhood, that would think it an honour to entertain his majesty,

* Noble's Cromwell, Vol. I. p. 213.

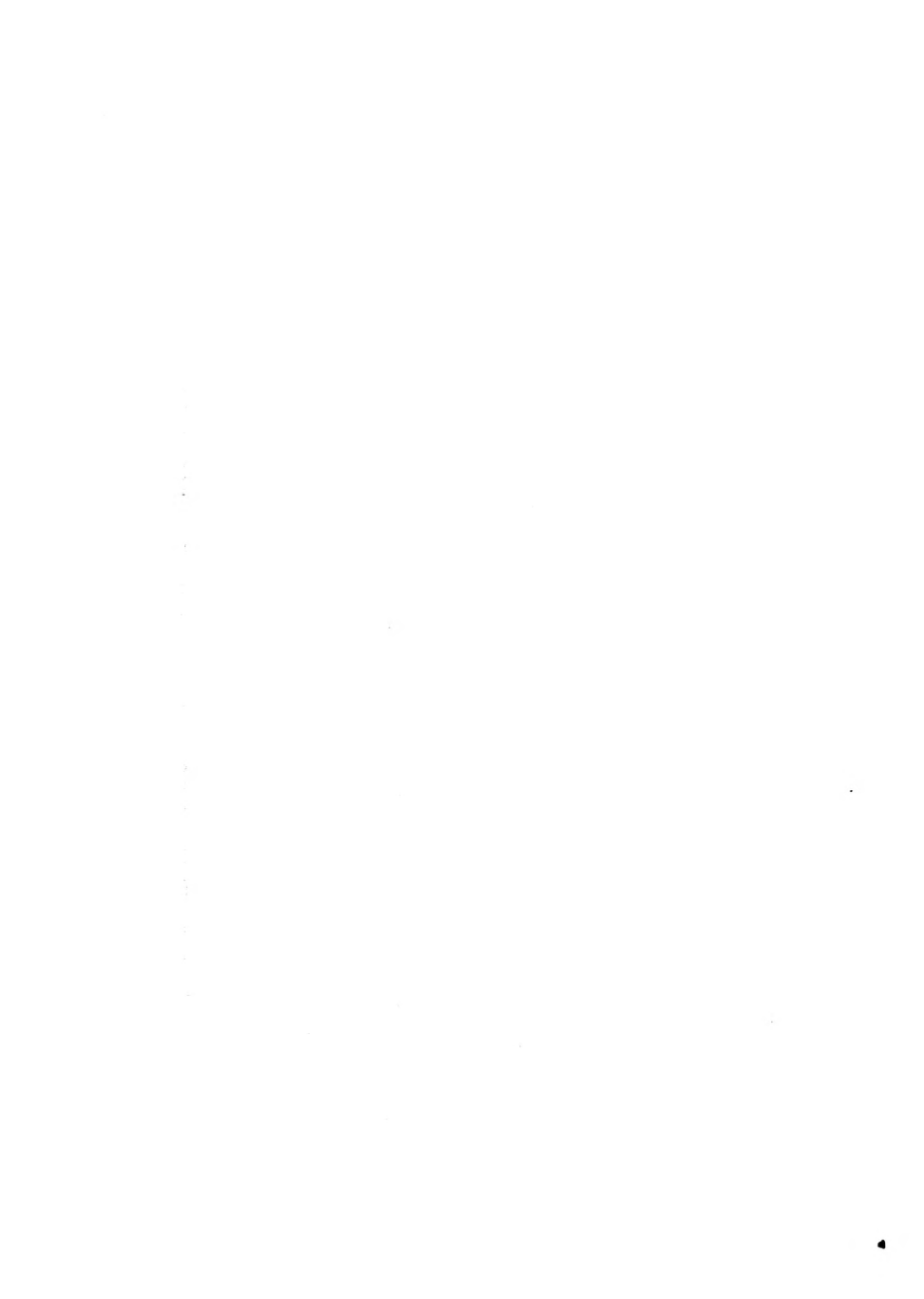
which

which the King was pleased with, and desired him to conduct them to his friend's seat: when they came into the farm yard, (which led to the house), his lordship taking up a muck-fork, and throwing it over his shoulder, went before Mr. Cromwell, who was then in the yard, and wondering at so large a company coming so unexpectedly upon him, and still more so at this ceremony of the muck-fork; nor was the King without his surprize. What, says his Majesty of fun, is the reason of this?---Why, Sir, says the muck-fork bearer, this gentleman, before whom I carry this implement of husbandry, is Mr. Henry Cromwell, to whom I had the honour of being Mace-bearer, when he was in Ireland. Charles laughed, poor Mr. Cromwell was confounded; but the ease of the Sovereign dissipated all disquietude---the hungry company partook of what the hospitable Henry had, and they departed with good humour and pleasure on all sides.*

Mr. Noble enumerates several original pictures of Henry Cromwell, and mentions it as a singular circumstance that no engraved portrait, nor medal, should ever have been executed of so celebrated a character. His effigy, he informs us, was taken by Abraham and John Simon. Miss Cromwells, as he had heard, were in possession of an original portrait of him, perhaps the same as was Mr. William Cromwell's, the grandson of Henry. He is represented in armour, the attitude not easy, and his face of a serious cast; this and several others of Miss Cromwell's are by Sir Peter Lely. He adds, "there is a portrait of him at Chequers, in armour, with his hair flowing in the most beautiful manner; it is a handsome likeness of his father, when in the middle age of life; it is a noble picture, and in the best style. Mr. Pauton possesses also an original one of the lord-lieutenant, when a child. Vertue has engraved his seal as Lord-Deputy of Ireland; it has his arms, with the same quarters as his father's privy seal, impaling those of his lady's; with his own crest, viz. a lion with a double tail, holding a spear, or javelin, the whole emblazoned and inscribed, SIGILL. HENRICI. CROMWELL. HIBERNIE DEPUTATI; the original was in the possession of the late Mr. William Cromwell.

The present portrait is from a fine original in the Collection of the late Dr. Philip Hayes.

* Noble's Cromwell, Vol. I. p. 214.





The true portraiture of **RICHARD WHITTINGTON** this Lord Mayor of London a vertuous and godly man full of good Works (and those famous) he builded the Gate of London called Newgate which before was a miserable dwelling. He builded Whittington Colledge & made it an Alms house for poore people Also he builded a greate parte of y^e hospitall of S. Bartholomewes in wylkesmithfield in London. He also builded the beautifull Library at y^e Gray Friars in London, called Christes Hospitall: Also he builded the Guilde Halle Chappell and increased a greate parte of the Engl^{ish} ende of the said halle, beside many other good workes.

R. Flitcraft sculpsit.

SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON.

SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON, as we learn from his will, was the son of Sir William Whittington, Knight, and Dame Joan his wife. Of the date of his birth, or the employment of his younger years, but little is known; but that he arose early to wealth and civic honors, is not to be doubted, as he served the office of Sheriff in 1393, in the mayoralty of William Honeton, Grocer; a period at which he could not have attained any great age. His name appears (for the first time) in the list of mayors, in the year 1398, the 21st of Richard the Second; though, according to Strype, the same King, in the 20th of his reign, with the assent of his council, appointed Richard Whittington to serve mayor in the room of Adam Baunne, (who deceased in his mayoralty,) until the day accustomed for the election of a new mayor.

He filled the high office of chief city magistrate twice after this period; a circumstance which serves to shew, not only his wealth and consequence, but the very great respect in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. Possibly about this time he married his wife, Alice, the daughter of Sir Hugh Fitzwaren, and Dame Molde, persons whom he directs to be specially prayed for in his will. This marriage, however, produced no heir to inherit his large fortune, as he appears to have died childless.

The numerous bequests of Sir Richard Whittington (exclusive of the above particulars), are the chief circumstances of his history which have descended to us.

In the year 1421, he began the foundation of the Library of the Grey Friars Monastery, in Newgate Street. This noble building was 129 feet long, and 31 feet in breadth, entirely ceiled with wainscot, with 28 wainscot desks, and eight double settees. The cost of furnishing it with books, amounted to £556 10s. four hundred pounds of which were subscribed by the founder. This edifice still remains, in tolerable preservation, and forms the north side of the great cloister of Christ's Hospital, having in two places an escutcheon, of the arms of Whittington.

In the year 1422 (the 1st of Hen. VI) license was granted to John Coventre, Jenkin Carpenter, and William Grove, executors to Richard Whittington, to re-edify the gaol of Newgate, which they did with his goods. This appears, from preceding circumstances, to have been a
most

most necessary charity, as only eight years before (viz. in the year 1414), the keepers of Ludgate and Newgate died, and prisoners in the latter prison, to the number of sixty-four, merely from disorders occasioned by want of proper accommodation and air. His executors likewise, to their great credit, wishing to give full effect to the pious intentions of the deceased, which were to administer all possible comfort to those confined, petitioned parliament for power to enforce a former legacy of Sir John Poulteney's, which had been withheld in consequence of the fulfilment of this part of Whittington's will. The petition itself, which is printed in the Parliament Rolls, and contains several particulars illustrative of the subject, states—

That whereas “on S^ti John Poulteney Knyght, sometyme Mair of London, be his testament enrolled in the Hustenge of the said Citee, the Monday next afore Seint Luce Y^evaungelist, the xxiiij yeer of Kyng Edward the thridde, amonges other thinges, bequath and devised to the master and prestes of the Chapell of Corpus Cristi; beside the Chirche of Seint Laurence of Candelwikstrete, alle the londes and tenementz yat been excepted in the said Testament, on condition and to yat entent, that the said maister shuld, amonges other thinges, paie and delivere in almesse, every yeer to theym that were prisoners withynne a prison of the saide Citee called Neugate, iiij marc3 of sterlinges” &c. “And moreover, he wolde and bequath be the said Testament, yat yef any of the saide sommes were unpaid at any time before lymited, yat the forsaid maistre shuld paie the double, be wey of peyne; wherof o part shuld be applied to the werk of Poule's and the other part to the Chaumbre of the Gildhalle of the saide Citee, as it appereth be the said Testament: which sommes, syn the deth of the saide Sire John, have alwey ben wel and treuly paid to the saide prisoners, til nowe late yat ye saide prison, *because yat hit was feble, over litel, and so contagious of Eyre, yat hit caused the deth of many men*, was throwen doune; and of almesse with the goodes, and after the wille of the saide Richard (Whittington) revolved and made agayn in a better maner, blessed be God. And nowe, because yat ther nis no mention made in the saide Testament, who shuld distreigne for the saide rente, in caus it were behinde, and the said prisoners be in lawe insufficieant yerto, the same rente is denied and unpaid, ayens the wille of the saide S^ti John, and grevouse hurt to the pore prisoners” &c.—And prays for relief.

Besides the above, and many other minor charities, his said executors, in obedience to his will, repaired the hospital of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield. They contributed likewise a considerable

siderable sum towards the glazing and paving of the Guildhall, and bare half the charges of building the library there.

But the gift which most immortalized him, was his foundation of a college, or alms-house, adjoining to his residence at Tower Royal, a charity which still partly subsists.

This noble design was begun by him in his life-time, as the introduction to the statutes for its government express. "The fervent desire and besy intention of a prudent, wyse and devout man," observe his executors truly, "shal be to cast before, and make seure the state and thende of the short liffe, with dedys of mercy and pite: and namely to provyde for such pouer persons which grievous pennere and cruel fortune have oppressed, and be not of power to gete their lyving either by craft or by any other bodily labour: whereby that at the day of the last judgement, he may take his part with hem that shall be saved. This considering the worthy and notable merchant, Richard Whittington, late citezin and mercer of the cite of London, and oftentimes meyer of the same cite, the which while he leved had ryght liberal and large hands to the needy and poure people, charged streitly us his foresaid executors, to ordeyne a house of almes after his deth, for perpetual sustentacion of such poure people, as is tofore rehersed."

The original license for this foundation was procured by Whittington, in the year 1400 (the 11th of Hen. IV), and the following year the mayor and commonalty of London granted him a vacant piece of ground to build his college on in the ROYAL, which was afterwards fully confirmed to his executors by Henry the Sixth.

This college was founded in the parish of St. Michael in the Royal, the church of which he rebuilt for the purpose. It was dedicated to St. *Spirit* and St. *Mary*, but more commonly called "*Whittington College*." The establishment consisted of a master, four fellows, masters of arts, clerks, conducts, chorists, &c. and an alms-house, called *God's House*, or hospital, for thirteen poor men: one of them to be tutor, and to have 16*d.* the week; the other twelve to receive each 14*d.* the week, for ever, with other necessary provision; an *Hutch* with three locks, a common seal, &c. Besides praying for the souls of the Founder and his relations, they were enjoined to pray particularly for the souls of King Richard the II*d.* and Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, "*special lords and promoters of the said Whittington*," and their wives. The college was dissolved by Edward VI. The alms-houses still remain under the government of the Mercers' Company.

Sir

Sir Richard Whittington, according to Stowe, was thrice buried: first by his executors, under a fair monument; then, in the reign of Edward VI. the parson of the parish, to his eternal disgrace, thinking some great riches (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his monument to be broken, his body to be spoiled of its leaden sheet; and finding his avarice disappointed, to be buried a second time. The disgraceful manner of his interment, however, moved the resentment of Queen Mary, who obliged the parishioners once more to have the body taken up, to wrap it in lead as at first, to re-inter it with suitable solemnity, and to place his monument, or a like one, over his grave again. Anthony Munday, Stowe's continuator, mentions this monument as a "goodly plain tomb in the chancel, with new banners to adorn it, very lately hung up."—The great fire of 1666, which completely demolished the church, finally scattered the dust of this venerable man, without a possibility of again collecting it.

The company of Mercers possess the original ordinances of Whittington, for the government of his college and alms-house, made by his executors Coventre, Carpenter, and Grove, fairly written. Where on the first page, says Strype, is curiously illumined the said Whittington, lying on his death-bed, a very lean, consumed, meagre body; and his three executors and a priest, and divers others standing by his bed-side.

The annexed portrait, by Elstracke, will be found noticed in Mr. Granger's invaluable work, and is the only one extant. In the very early impressions, he rests his hand on a *scull*, but this not according with the vulgar tradition respecting him, the publishers were obliged, the same author informs us, to substitute a *cat*, as the public did not choose to buy the print without it.

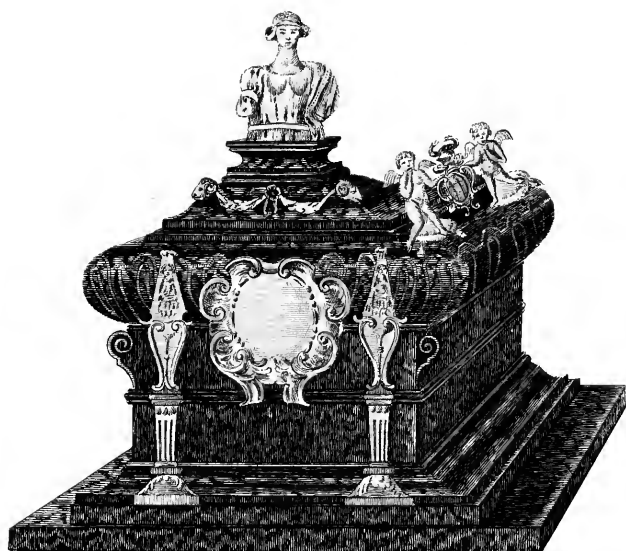
For the Antiquarian Repertory.

MONUMENTAL FIGURES IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

THIS Plate exhibits three of the monumental figures of the ancient cross-legged Knights in the Temple Church, commonly, though improperly, called Knights Templars, those Knights being of a religious order and under a row of celibacy; whereas many of the cross-legged figures are known to have represented married men. The fact was, that not only those who had actually been at Jerusalem, but even those
who



A. HINCHER, TOMBEEER



who had made a vow to go thither, or subscribed money towards carrying on those wars, were all considered as crusaders, and represented on their monuments cross-legged, as having in some measure contributed towards the good cause. Some of these Knights are represented as in the act of drawing their swords, and others with their hands joined, as if praying; attitudes which perhaps had no other regulation or cause, than the caprice of the Sculptor. One of the figures here delineated, whose legs are not crossed, is represented drawing his sword, a small figure somewhat like a dragon at his feet. This has given rise to a foolish story, of his having killed a Dragon, or, as some call it, a Cockatrice, in the Holy Land, whereas the whole is a figurative representation of the good man's warfare with Satan, who is represented under the image of a Dragon. Three of these cross-legged figures are said to represent the Earls of Pembroke, William Marshall the elder, who died in 1219; his son, who died in 1231; and Gilbert Marshall his brother, who was slain in a tournament at Hertford in 1241.

T H E T O M B

OF

ANASTATIA VENETIA LADY DIGBY.

THIS Tomb stood in Christ-Church, London, and was destroyed in the great fire.

Mem. Sacrum.

Venetiæ

Edwardi Stanley Equitis Honoratiss. Ord.

Balnei (Filii Thomæ, Edwardi comitis Derbiæ

Filii) Filiæ ac cohaeredi, ex Lucia Thomæ

Comitis Northumbriæ Filia et Cohærede;

Posuit

Kenelmus Digby Eques Auratus

Cui quatuor Peperit Filios

Kenelmum Nat. VI. Octobr. MDCXXV.

Joannem Nat. XXIX. Decemb. MDXXVII.

Everardum (in cunis Mortuum) Nat. XII. Jan. MDCXXXIX.

Georgium Nat. XVII. Jan. MDCXXXII.

Nata est Decemb. XIX. MDC.

Denata Maii, I. MDCXXXIII.

Quin lex eadem monet omnes

Gemitum dare sorte sub una

Cognataque funera nobis

Aliena in morte dolere.

The following account of this Lady is given by Mr. Granger:

Venetia, daughter and coheiress of Sir Edward Stanley, grandson of Edward, Earl of Derby, and wife of Sir Kenelm Digby. Her beauty, which was much extolled, appears to have had justice done it by all the world. It is not quite so clear whether equal justice was done to her reputation, which was far from escaping censure. The Earl of Clarendon mentions Sir Kenelm's "marriage with a Lady, though of an "extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary fame."* Mr. Skinner has a small portrait of her by Vandyck, in which she is represented as treading on Envy and Malice, and is unhurt by a serpent that twines round her arm.† Here the Historian and Painter illustrate each other. This was for a model for a large portrait of her at Windsor.

There is a portrait of her at Althorp done after she was dead, by Vandyck. Mr. Walpole has a miniature of her by Peter Oliver, after the same picture. He has also miniatures of eight other persons of the same family. There are two fine busts of her at Mr. Wright's, at Gothurst, near Newport-Pagnel, Bucks, formerly the seat of Sir Kenelm Digby.

Communicated by T. Pennant, Esquire.

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

An Account of some of the Pictures, &c. which were in the Palace at Whitehall, which Palace was entirely burnt down, January the 5th, 1698.

1. QUEEN ELIZABETH at sixteen years of age.
2. Henry, Richard, and Edward, Kings of England.

* Life of the Earl of Clarendon. † Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. II. 2d Edit. p. 102.

3. Rosamond.

3. Rosamond.
4. Lucrece, a Grecian bride in her nuptial habit.
5. The Genealogy of the Kings of England.
6. Edward the Sixth, representing him at the first sight something quite deformed, till, by looking through a small hole in a cover which was put over it, he appeared in his true proportion.
7. The Emperor Charles the Fifth.
8. Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, and Catherine of Spain, his wife.
9. Ferdinand, Duke of Florence, and his daughters.
10. Philip, King of Spain, when he came into England and married Mary.
11. Henry the Seventh.
12. Henry the Eighth and his mother.
13. The Siege of Malta.
14. Two little Silver Cabinets of exquisite workmanship, in which the Queen kept her paper, and used for writing boxes.
15. The Queen's Bed ingeniously composed of woods of different colours, with quilts of silk, velvet, gold, silver, and embroidery.
16. A little Chest, ornamented all over with pearls, in which the Queen kept her bracelets, ear-rings, and other things of extraordinary value.
17. Christ's Passion in painted glass.
18. A small Hermitage half hid in a rock, finely carved in wood.
19. Variety of Emblems on Paper, cut in the shape of shells, with mottos used by the nobility at tilts and tournaments, and was hung up there for a memorial.
20. A Musical Instrument, upon which two persons might perform at the same time.
21. A piece of Clock Work, an Æthiop riding upon a Rhinoceros with four attendants, who all made their obedience when it struck the hours.

In this palace was also a Library well furnished with Greek, Latin, Italian, and French books; they were all bound in velvet of different colours, but chiefly red with clasps of gold and silver, some had pearls and precious stones in their bindings; among them was a small book in French upon parchment, in the hand writing of Queen Elizabeth thus inscribed: To the most High, Puissant and Redoubted Prince Henry VIII. of the Name, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. Elizabeth, his most humble daughter, sends health and obedience.

At

At the entrance into the Park from Whitehall was this romantic inscription, which is supposed to allude to Philip the Second, who courted Queen Elizabeth after her sister's death, and the destruction of his Armada :

The Fisherman who has been Wounded learns, tho late, to beware;
 But the unfortunate Actaeon always presses on.
 The Chast Virgin naturally pitted;
 But the Powerful Goddess Revenged the Wrong.
 Let Actaeon fall a prey to his Dogs,
 An Example to youth,
 A Disgrace to those that belong to him!
 May Diana live the Care of Heaven,
 The Delight of Mortals,
 The Security of those that belong to her.

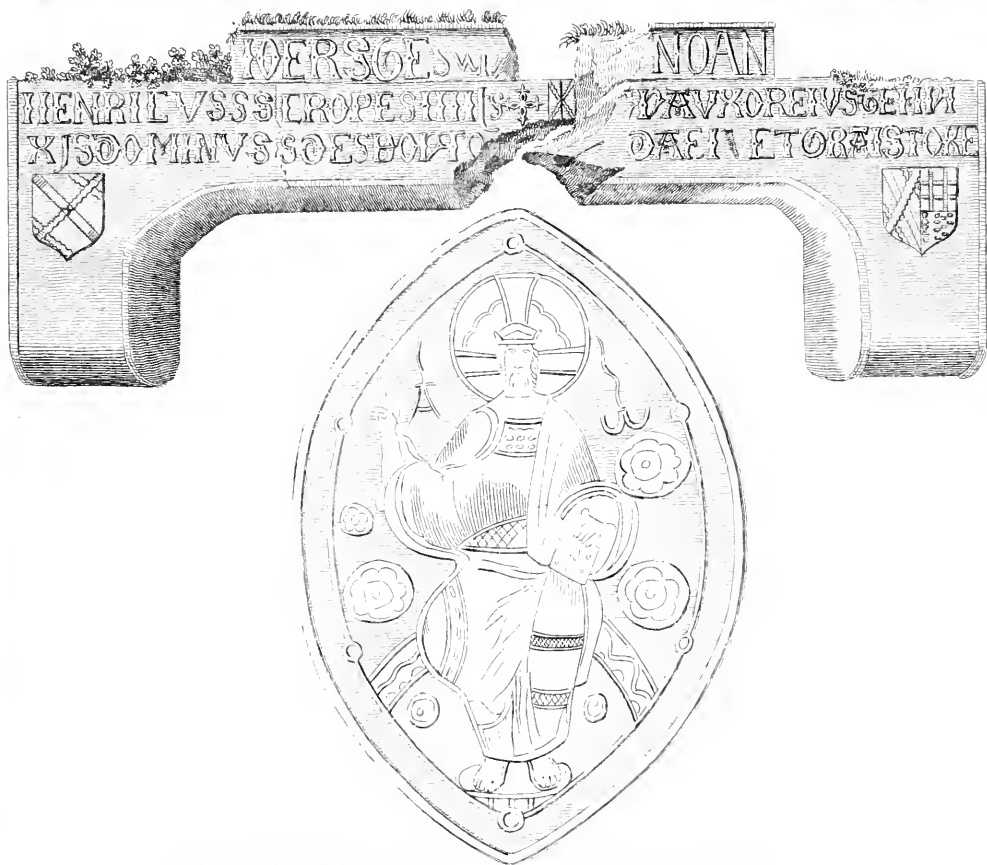
*A very ancient Inscription in Islington Church near
 London.*

¶ PYE the Crysten Man that hast Gce to see this;
 to Pye for the Soulls of them that here buryed is I
 And remember that in Cryst we be Bretherene:
 the Wich hath Comaundid ev'ry man to py for other I
 This sayth Robert Midleton & Johan his Wyf,
 Here Wrappid in Claye. Abiding the Mercy I
 of Almyghty God till domesdaye.
 Wch was Suty-me s'unt to S' George hasting Knight I
 Erle of huntingdunt passid this trscitory lyf
 in the yere of our Lord God m cccc I
 On Whose Soull Almyghtygod have m'cy Amen I

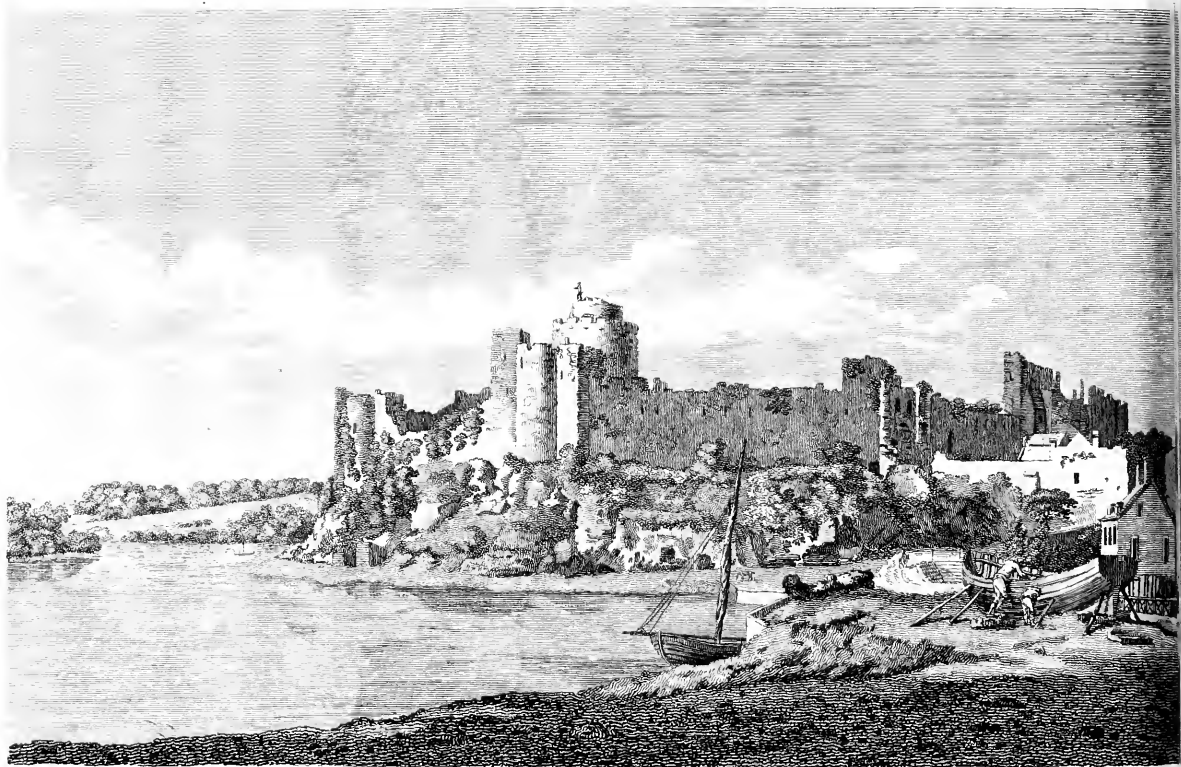
To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

THE enclosed Drawing which I send you, is taken from a very curious piece of antiquity in my possession, it is an inlaying or enamelling in Copper.



Anglo-Saxon



P. Sandby del.

P E M B R O K E C A S T L E .

R. Godfrey sculp.

Pub^d Jan^y 1778 by F.B. at N^o 2 Queens H^d Passage Peter noster Row.

Copper. The figure which, I imagine from the Alpha on the right side of his head, and Omega on the left, represents God the Father, is of Brass, as are likewise the outward circles. The other parts are curiously inlaid with enamel of various colours, as red, green, blue, yellow, white, &c. The outside is plain Copper, and by the six holes in the inner circle it appears to have been taken off something, perhaps a Coffin. If it merits a place in your Repertory, it is very much at your service.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ANTIQUARIUS.

PEMBROKE CASTLE.

PEMBROKE CASTLE was first built by Arnulph, son to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, according to Caradoc of Lhancarvan, in the reign of William Rufus, Anno 1094. Other writers place its erection in the reign of Henry the First, among whom is Giraldus Cambrensis, who says it was only a slight work, composed chiefly of turf and twigs, or fascines.

It was afterwards rebuilt, perhaps on account of its weakness, or, as some say, having been destroyed by fire. Its second founder was Giraldus, the King's Lieutenant in those parts, who, Anno 1106, rebuilt it, as Caradoc has it, in a place called Congarth Fechan. This manner of expression seems as if Geraldus had chosen a different spot from that whereon the former Castle stood; and yet the word rebuilt, implies that the same foundations were made use of.

Shortly after its re-edification it was surprised, plundered, and set on fire by Cadwgan ap Blethyn, who carried away prisoners the wife and children of Giraldus, he himself having made his escape through the privy.

The situation and state of this Town and Castle is thus described by Leland in his Itinerary:

“ Pembroke standith upon an arme of *Milford*, the wich about a mile beyond the towne creeketh in so that it almost peninsulateth the towne, that standith on a veri maine rokki ground.

“ The Toune is welle waullid, and hath iii gates by est, west and north, of the wich the est gate is fairest and strongest, having afore

“ hit

“ hit a compassed tour not rofid, in the entering whereof is a portcolys
ex solido ferro.

“ The Castel standith hard by the waul on a hard rokke, and is veri
 “ large and strong, being double wardid, in the utter ward I saw the
 “ chaumbre where King Henri the VII. was borne, in knowledge
 “ whereof a chemmeny is new made, with the armes and badges of
 “ King Henri the VII.

“ In the bottom of the great stronge rownd tower in the inner ward
 “ is a marvelous vault caulled *the Hogan*. The toppe of this round
 “ towr is gatherid with a rofe of stone, almost *in conum*, the top whereof
 “ is keverid with a flat mille stone.

“ In the toune be a two paroche chirchis, and one in the suburbe.”

In the civil wars between King Charles and his parliament, this castle was besieged, and made a gallant defence for the King; notwithstanding that, and the depredations of time, the vaulted ceiling described by Leland, was remaining in the year 1772.

CAREW CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

THIS Castle formerly was possessed by the Princes of South Wales: when, or by whom it was built, does not appear; we are therefore forced to receive the traditional accounts concerning this place. Tradition informs us, that this Castle was given by Rhys ap Theodore, together with divers valuable lands, to Gerald de Carrio, as a marriage portion with Nest his daughter. This Gerald was Lieutenant in those parts to King Henry the First. His descendants, by the name of Carew, possessed it for several generations, until Sir Edmond Carew mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who, Leland in his Itinerary says, greatly repaired it. His words are, “ And within a 11 miles of Lanfeth on the right hand, I saw the Castel of Carew repairid or magnificently buildid by Sir Rhes ap Thomas. It stondith by a creke of Milford Haven.”

The Gerald, above mentioned, is by Geraldus Cambrensis (who was related to him) styled Geraldus of Windsor; and that writer further says, that by the means of him and his offspring, not only the maritime parts of South-Wales were retained by the English, but also the walls of Ireland reduced. All the noble families in Ireland, called Gerald, Geraldines, and Fitz Gerald, are descended from him. Camden from
 Leland,

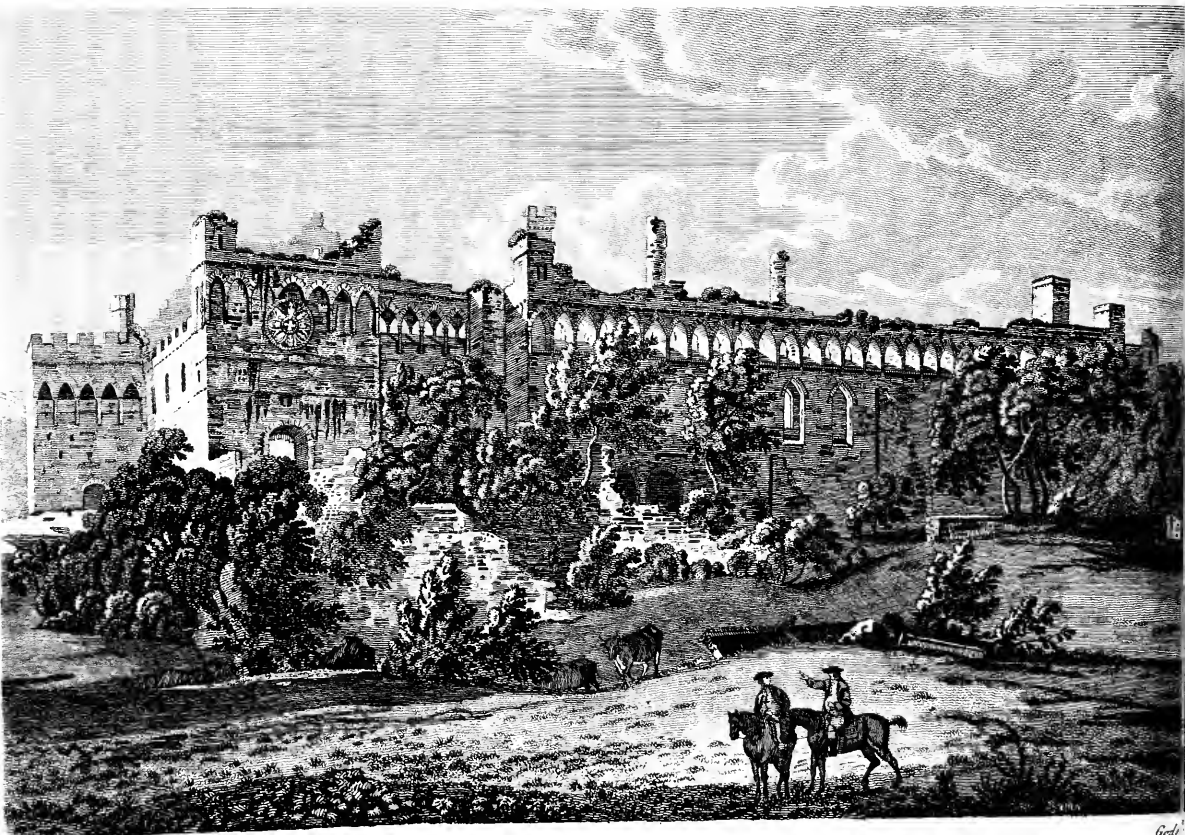


Sandley R.A. del

CAREW CASTLE.

Godfrey sc

Pub^d Oct 1st 1779 by Rich^d Godfrey N^o 120 Long Acre



J. Smith & R. A. del.

PALACE AT ST DAVID'S.

Pub^d Dec^r 1779 by Rob^t Godfrey A^o 120 Long Acre —

6d. 1/6

Leland, says, the Carews affirm themselves to have been called at first Montgomery, and that they are descended from Arnulph de Montgomery, brother to Robert Earl of Shrewsbury. As the reconciling these discordant accounts is foreign to our purpose, it must therefore be left to those whose peculiar province it is to treat of these subjects.

This Castle was forfeited to the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. that King leased it for a term of years to Sir John Perrot and several others, the remainder of which was purchased by Sir John Carew, kinsman and heir to that Sir Edmond who mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

Being possessed of the seat of his ancestors, he obtained from Charles the First the fee-simple thereof, and from him it descended to his grandson, Thomas Carew, Esq. who was in possession of it anno 1740.

The walls of this building are of an amazing thickness, and are constructed with very large stones, strongly cemented with mortar.

This view was drawn anno 1772 by Paul Sandby, Esq. R.A. and communicated by him.

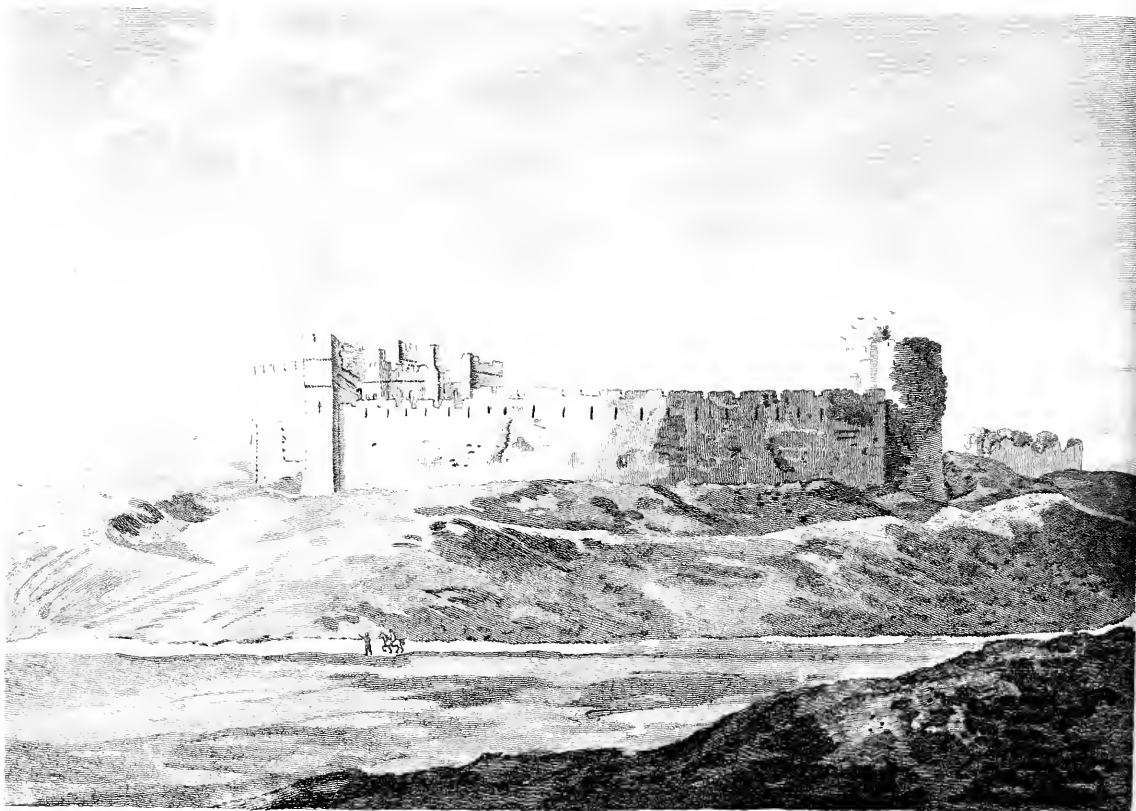
THE EPISCOPAL PALACE

AT

ST. DAVID'S.

THIS venerable ruin here represented is a fine specimen of ancient magnificence; by whom it was built neither Cambden nor many other writers gives the least ground for a supposition; it is only slightly mentioned in all the descriptions of St. David's; and is as follows: St. David's [Lat. Menevia] stands on the most western promontory of all Wales, which extends with a prodigious front into the Irish sea, called Octopitarum, and by the Britons Pebiorog, and Cantrev Dewi, commonly called St. David's Head. The Welch call it Tydewi, from the Archbishop Dewi or David, who translated the archiepiscopal see hither from Caerleon in the days of King Arthur, and won a great victory over the Saxons, having ordered every one of his soldiers to place a leek in his cap for the sake of distinction, in memory whereof the Welch to this day wear a leek on the first of March. It continued for a long time the metropolitan see of Wales, or the supreme ordinary of the Welch, with seven suffragans; but on the breaking out of the plague, the see was transferred to Dol in Bretagne; notwithstanding which it afterwards contended,

contended, in the reign of King Henry I. with the see of Canterbury, but was cast; and Bernard, the forty-seventh Archbishop of this see, was made subject to the see of Canterbury. In the year 808 this town was laid in ashes by the West Saxons, and about one hundred years after was destroyed by the Danes, who returned about 993, and again destroyed it, putting Morgeney, or Urgeney, who was Bishop of the diocese, to the sword. In 1077 and 1089 some foreigners (pirates and others) landed here in great numbers, and first plundered and then burnt the place. Thus it appears to have been once a city of good account, and to have had a castle and walls, which, though both long since destroyed, and the place so reduced as to have no market, *yet it still continues the see of a Bishop, whose palace is said to be much out of repair*, and the town quite decayed, and almost deserted, by reason of its barren and unhealthy situation; in a land, says Giraldus, neither clad with trees nor watered with rivers, nor adorned with meadows, but continually exposed to winds and storms. Therefore it has little worthy of notice besides its cathedral, built in the reign of King John, and dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David, which is a venerable old building, and the west end in good repair; but the east end has suffered much from time and neglect, the roof being fallen in; it was very high, the height of the middle aisle to the vaulting being 54 feet, and the tower in the middle, wherein hang but three bells, (the four biggest having been stolen) 127 feet. The length of the whole fabrick from east to west, including the walls, is 300 feet, whereof it is 124 from the west door to the entrance of the choir. The length of the choir door to the altar is 80 feet; the breadth of the body of the side aisles is 72 feet, and of the west front 76 feet, and the length of the great cross aisle from north to south is 130. There were once good houses, enclosed with a strong and stately wall for the Chanter, (who is next to the Bishop, there being no Dean) the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and four Archdeacons, of St. David, Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Brecknock, who with the others make up twenty-one Canons, but they are now ruinous. This diocese contains the shires of Pembroke, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecknock, and Radnor, with some small parts of those of Monmouth, Hereford, Glamorgan, and Montgomery, in which are 308 parishes, whereof 120 are impropriations.



T. Sandby R. A. del

G. Kneller sc.

M A N N O R B E E K C A S T L E .

Int^d July 1770 by Rich^d Gledhill N^o 120 Leips. Act.



P. Gandy del.

MANDERBER CASTLE.

G. G. G. G.

Published Nov. 1778 by Rich^d Godfrey N^o 129 Long & Ave.

MANNORBEER CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

(PLATE I.)

THIS Castle was built, as is supposed, about the time of William Rufus, and continued in the crown from the time of King Henry the First to the reign of King James the First, when that King granted it to the family of the Bowens of Trelogne, which grant was afterwards confirmed by King Charles the First. From the Bowens it came by marriage to the family of Philips of Picton Castle, and Anno 1740 was the property of Sir Erasmus Philips, Baronet.

It is by Giraldus Cambrensis styled, "the Mansion of Pyrrhus;" he says it was in his time adorned with stately towers and bulwarks; having on the west side a spacious haven, and under the walls, to the north and north-west, an excellent fish-pond, remarkable as well for its neatness as the depth of its water.

Leland, in his Itinerary, describes this Castle, and its situation, in the following words: "A little beyond this, and more than half way betwixt " Penbroke and Tinbigh, apperd the Castel of Mainorpirrhe, a mile on " the right hande. It stondith as it were, betwixt two pointing hilletes, " betwene the which the Severn Se gulfith in almost the length of a " quarter of a mile."

MANNORBEER CASTLE.

(PLATE II.)

THIS Plate exhibits the west aspect of the inside of Mannorbeer Castle, and impresses the mind with a striking idea of this once extensive and magnificent structure, which, notwithstanding the ravages of time, still appears a venerable object, and claims the attention of the antiquary and traveller. The preservation of this Drawing, made by the hand of an artist whose works do honour to this country, will, we hope, be a sufficient apology for the inserting a place so little fertile in historical events.

Drawn and communicated by Paul Sandby, Esq. R.A.

MANNORBEER CASTLE.

(PLATE III.)

THIS View shews the opposite side of this Castle to that in Plate I. Having already described this place, we shall only observe, the View here represented gives a better idea of the extent of this Castle than Plate I. for which reason it has been placed in our Repertory.

The Drawing was made and communicated by Paul Sandby, Esq. R.A.

A VIEW

OF THE

CATHEDRAL AND TOWN OF BANGOR,

IN THE

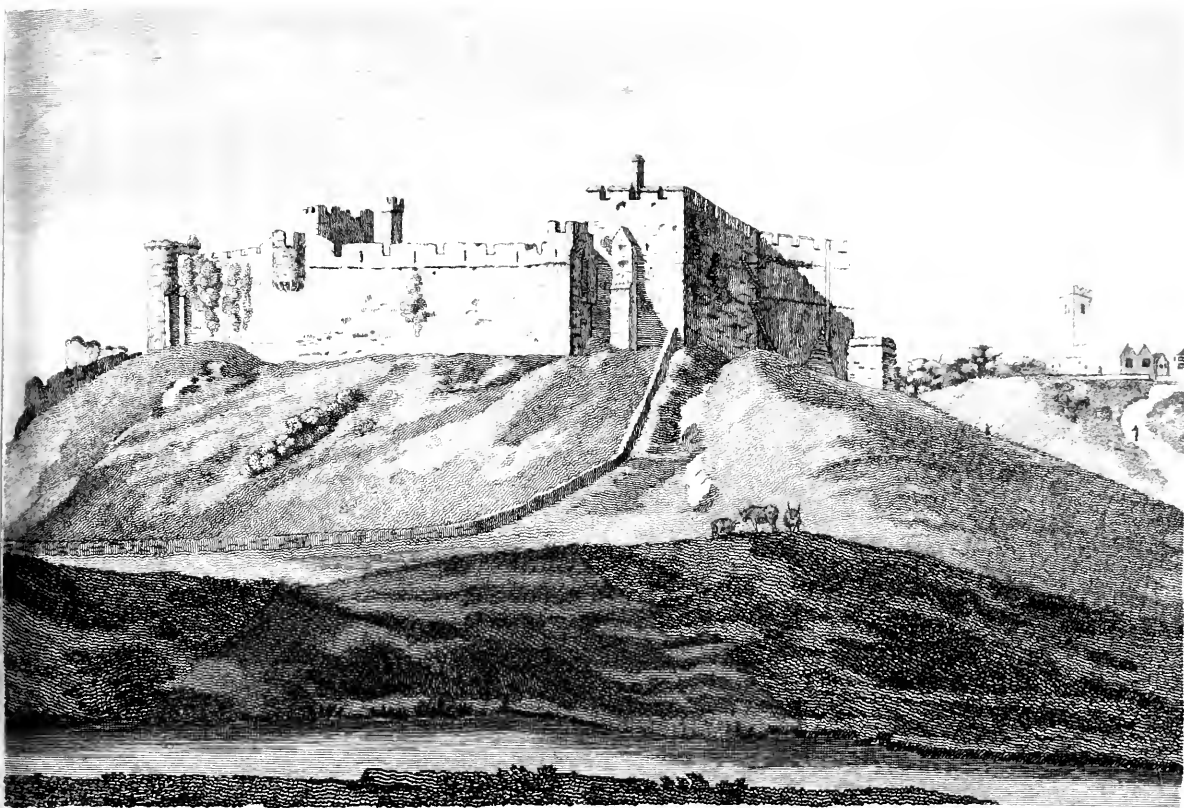
COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

THIS Cathedral is dedicated to St. Daniel, and is of great antiquity.

Although a very particular description is given by many writers of this Church, and the ancient town from which it takes its name, and therefore it may be thought unnecessary to describe it here, yet on reading the account of this place, as given by Browne Willis in his History of this Cathedral, we were immediately struck with the remarkable analogy of ideas that evidently appear to have occupied the minds of the Historian and Painter, although the Description and Drawing were made at some distance of time from each other; we have therefore inserted the following extract, as it very aptly illustrates the Print:

“ The Church of Bangor is situated in a valley, with pretty high hills about it to the south-east and north-west; the sea is open to about a league distance; and Beaumaris, which is the principal town of Anglesey, affords a pleasant prospect from the Church to the north-east, upon the river Menai, which is about two miles and a half distant from Bangor, or somewhat more. It stands in a church-yard, which is indifferently large, enclosed with a wall, and almost surrounded with a pleasant plantation of ash and sycamore trees about it.

“ The dimensions of the Church within side are as hereafter described: The steeple, which stands at the end of the body of the Church,



J. Sandby del. RA

R. Goussier sc.

M A N O R B I E R C A S T L E .

Printed April 1778 by E. Blyth Queen's Head Passage Water near Row



Church, is 19 feet east and west to the wainscot partition, which divides it from the Church; that partition is partly lattice, and is under an arch from side to side as far as the mouldings, and reaches almost to the top, 15 feet 10 inches broad; the breadth of the west door is 7 feet 3 inches.

“ From the inside of the wall of the Church at the west end to the great arch of the cross aisle is 110 feet; the wall of the great arch is 4 feet thick; the thickness of the wall of the arch of the steeple, by which we go into the body of the Church, is 3 feet. There is a void space between the belfry and the flagged part of the Church, where some ordinary folks are commonly buried: this is only an earthen floor of about 21 feet in length, and comprizes the whole breadth of the nave.

“ On the north side of the steeple is the Consistory Court, which has a handsome seat for the Judge, wainscotted behind and canopied over head, with a form before him, which is always covered with a decent cushion when he sits there: it is ascended by three steps on both sides, and hath proper seats for the Register, Proctors, &c. as is usual in other places of the like nature.

“ The dimensions of the Church on the outside are as follow: From the west end of the aisle 23 feet; thence to the next buttress 21 feet; in the distance between these buttresses is a door 10 feet high, which takes up the greatest part of that space: from the second buttress to the cross aisle is 82 feet 6 inches; the two buttresses on each side are not included in this mensuration, though the others are. The windows in the side aisles are in height 11 feet to the top, and their breadth is 5 feet 9 inches. The cross aisle is 32 feet 6 inches broad: from the cross aisle to the east end of the choir is 55 feet: the height of the nave from the top of the moulding to the leads of the side aisle is 10 feet 6 inches: from the top of the side or lower aisles to the ground is 22 feet 9 inches: from the top of the battlements at the corner of the cross aisle to the ground is 33 feet 6 inches; the height of the choir is the same. The steeple or tower, from the top of the battlements to the ground, including the pinnacles, is about double the height of the Church, that being 61 feet, and the pinnacles 7 feet 6 inches.

“ There is kept, every Friday, a small market at Bangor, and three fairs in the year, viz. June 14, St. Trillo's day; October 17, St. Luke's Eve; and Lady-day, viz. March 25. The Bishop has a right, by his patent, as 'tis said, to keep another market on Wednesday, which was the ancient market-day, and changed to Friday. The two first fairs are

of

of very long standing, but the last is known not to be of above 40 years. There are also, by the Bishop's charter, four fairs held at Borth, in this parish, about a mile distant from the town, viz. on August 15, September 15, October 13, and November 3. The town of Bangor, as it lies on the great road from London to Holyhead, is well accommodated with inns; and since the way over Penmenmaur is so much mended, one might expect it should grow populous, and be daily improving in trade and building; and as there reside in it several Clergymen, so if the Bishop also inhabited here, as formerly, it might make no mean figure."

PONT Y PRIDD BRIDGE.

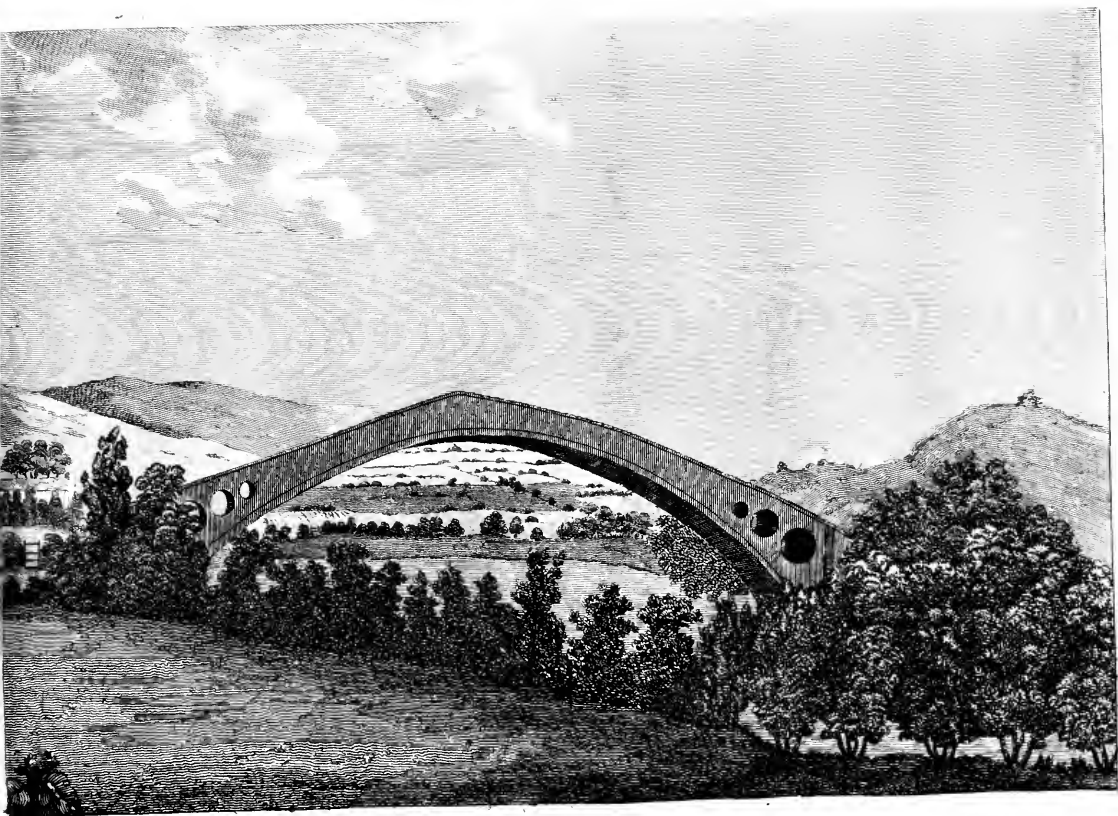
PONT Y PRIDD, or the New Bridge over the River Taafè in Glamorganshire, lies six miles from Cardiff, in a most romantic country; the river in summer is extremely low, scarce covering its pebbly bed, but after heavy rains swells to a deep, irresistible torrent.

This Bridge, for its extraordinary lightness and the width of its span, stands unrivalled not only by any Bridge in England, but even in Europe, and perhaps the whole world, exceeding the arch of the Rialto at Venice by 50 feet, and that of the centre of Black-Friars by 40 feet.

It is in figure the segment of a circle; its chord measures 140 feet, and the height of the key-stone, reckoned from the spring of the arch, is 34 feet.

This Bridge is a proof that extraordinary genius will rise superior to every impediment or disadvantage. Both the Mason who designed and executed it, and the Workman who formed the centre, were common country artificers, unpatronized by the Great, and neither graduated in any University, nor fellows of any Academy; and so far were they from having visited Italy, in order to avail themselves of the knowledge of the Ancients, or to view the works of the Moderns, that they probably were hardly ever out of their native country; were perhaps strangers to the names of Vitruvius and Palladio, and never heard of the Rialto. However, in compensation for these deficiencies, they possessed good sense, which, as Mr. Pope observes, "although no science, is fairly worth the seven."

The name of the mason is William Edward; he contracted with the county for a certain sum of money to build them a Bridge which should stand



PONT Y PRIDD.

Engraved from an Original Drawing.

Published Decr 1807 by L. George, LL.D. & M.A.

“Swansea makes a handsome appearance from the approach to it, being built on the mouth of the Tavey, on a semicircular rising bank above it. The town is populous, and the streets are wide: it carries on a considerable trade in coals, pottery, and copper. A large copper work is perpetually smoking within view of the town, and another, still larger, employs many hands, a few miles higher up the river.

“The plenty of coals in this neighbourhood, and the convenience of exportation, have induced the copper companies to fix on this spot.

“Such indeed is the profusion of lime-stones and coals in Glamorganshire, that lime is the general manure of the whole country; there are few estates, either here or in Monmouthshire, without the advantage of lime-pits for that advantageous purpose. The houses, walls, and out-buildings are commonly white washed, and there is scarcely a cottage to be seen which is not regularly brushed over every month.

“The remaining walls of Swansea Castle are finished with an open Gothic parapet, through the arches of which the water ran from the tiles: this was an excellent security to the roofs, as they could be in no danger of being damaged by the snow or rain, pent up or confined, while at the same time it added a singular lightness to the building.”*

This Drawing was made Anno 1774.

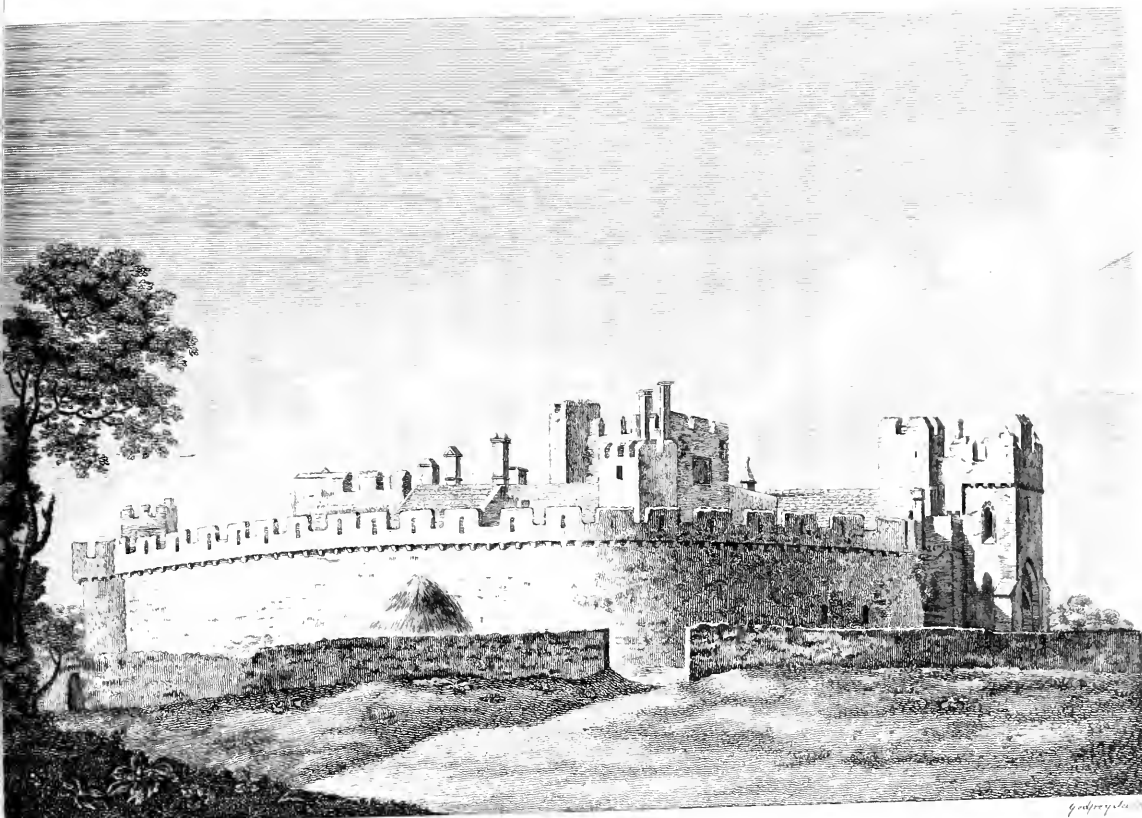
ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS Castle stands on an eminence near Nash Point, five miles west of Cowbridge.

The exact time of its erection is not known, but it occurs in history as early as the fourth year of the reign of William Rufus, when in the division of the lands in Glamorganshire by Robert Fitzhamon, among the Norman Knights who assisted him in the Conquest, Caradoc, in his History of Wales, says, “Item, to Sir William le Esterling, alias Stradling, he gave the Castle and Manor of St. Donat's, or St. Denwit's, “being one Knight's fee, now parcel of the possessions of Sir Edward “Stradling, Kn'.” It continued in the family of the Stradlings for 684 years.

It is not to be understood that the present edifice, as it now stands,

* Vide Tour through Monmouthshire and Wales, &c. by Henry Penruddock Windham, Esq. M.P.

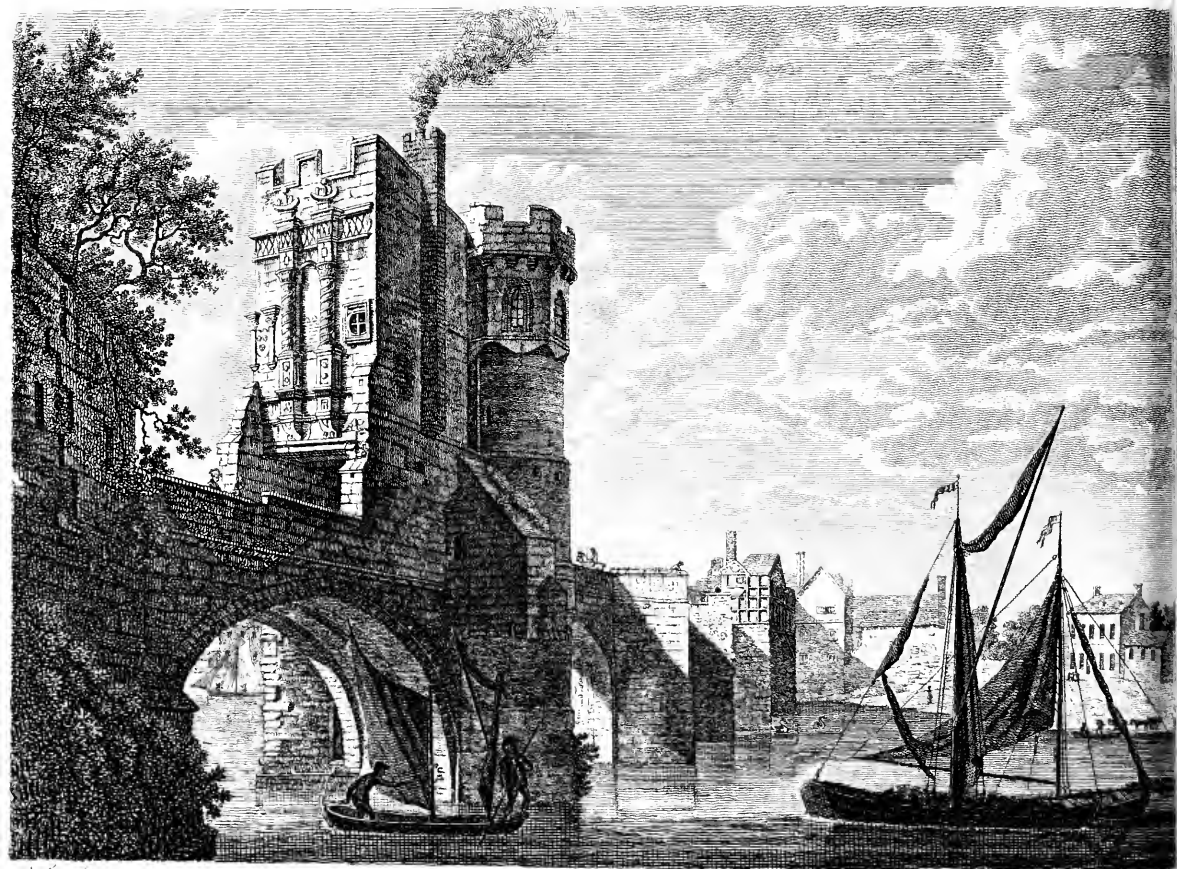


J. Sandely. R.A. del.

G. Jefferys sculp.

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE.

Publ'd Oct. 1st 1877 by F. Blyth



THE BRIDGE AT STREWSBURY.

W. Gifford sculp.

was the building here mentioned ; it is more than probable, that a new Castle was built by Sir William on acceding to it, which might be repaired, altered, and enlarged by his successors during their long possession.

As a capital mansion it was very pleasantly situated ; but, considered as a fortress, the choice of its situation reflects little judgment on its constructor, it being commanded from the park much within the distance to which the ancient battering machines would carry. It was nevertheless used as a place of strength, as its guard room, still shewn, sufficiently testifies. Part of the buildings are now inhabited. The park which stands on its west side is finely wooded ; in it is a watch tower of ancient fashion, deemed coeval with the Castle.

This view shews nearly the south side of the building fronting towards the Severn. This Castle and Manor is the property of the representatives of the late Mrs. Tyrwhitt, who died possessed thereof.

THE WELCH BRIDGE AT SHREWSBURY.

THE Writers who have described the town of Shrewsbury, say nothing respecting the age or builder of this Bridge ; its appearance, however, bespeaks it of respectable antiquity : as a picturesque object it is equalled by few, and surpassed by none.

Leland, in his Itinerary, just mentions this Bridge in the following words : “ Ther be 2 greate maine Bridges of Stone on the wholl River “ of Severne at Shrewsbury, the greatest, fayrest and highest upon the “ Streame is the Walch Bridge, having 6 greate Arches of Stone, soe “ called because it is the way out of the Towne into Walles. This “ Bridge standeth on the west syde of the Towne, and hath at the one “ End of it a great Gate to enter by into the Towne, and at the “ other end towards Wales a mighty strong Towre to prohibit Enimies “ to enter into the Bridge.”

Over one of the arches of the gate is the statue of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. He was slain in the reign of King Edward I.

From this figure it seems probable that the gate was built or repaired in the life-time of that prince, as it is not likely King Edward the First would have permitted it to have been set up after his death, as he was then deemed a rebel, and his head had been set up on the tower as such. Shrewsbury was once the residence of the Welch Princes.

THE

THE BRIDGE OF BRIDGENORTH, SHROPSHIRE.

NEITHER the Builder of this Bridge, nor the time when it was built, occur in any of the accounts published of this town. The view here given, shews it was a handsome structure, adorned and defended by a Gate-house, to stop the passage in case of any riot or sudden insurrection; though such stoppage could avail but little, the river just near it being fordable. Great part of this Bridge was demolished by a flood in the summer of the year 1774. It either has, or is to be (as it is said) repaired or rebuilt with cast iron.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

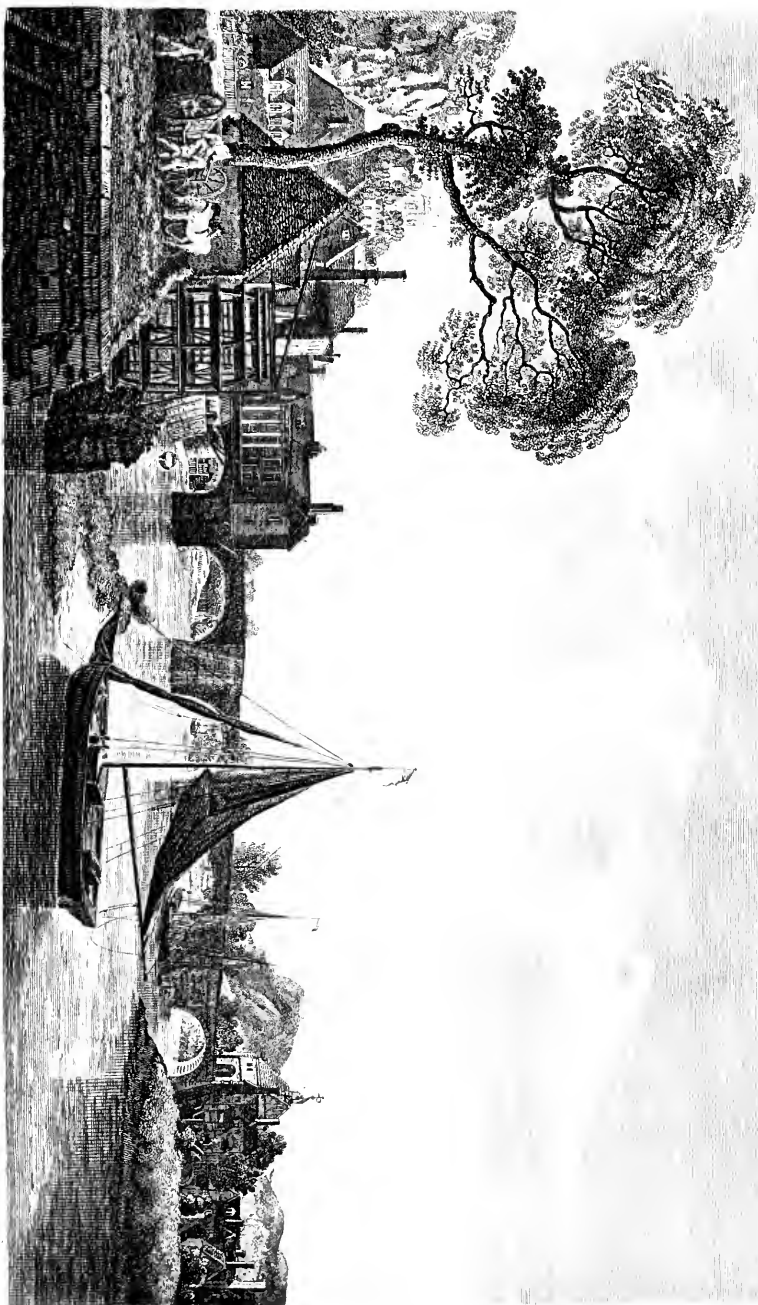
May 29, 1779.

TO the instances of longevity with which you have favoured your Readers, in the former Numbers, I beg leave to add the following authentic account of the incumbents of a Vicarage near Bridgenorth in Shropshire; premising that its annual revenue, till the death of the last incumbent here mentioned, was not more than about seventy pounds per annum, although it is a very large and populous parish, containing at least 20 hamlets or townships, and is scarce any where less than four or five miles in diameter. By a peculiar idiom in that country, the inhabitants of this large district are said to live "in Worfield-Home;" and the following adjacent, or not far distant, parishes (which each of them contain in like manner, many townships or hamlets) are called Claverly, or Clarely-Home, Tatnall-Home, Womburn-Home, or (as the terminating word is every where pronounced in that neighbourhood) Whome.*

I am, Sir, &c.

D. C.

* It has been suggested, that these called HOMES were part of the King's own demesne: as a proof, several townships or hamlets in Clarely parish are not reckoned in Clarely Home, because they were foreign, and not King's towns. It is also doubted whether the last Popish Vicar was not named BENEDICT: however, it may be seen on his tomb, which, we are informed, is still preserved.



THE BRIDGE AT BRIDGEPORT IN SHROPSHIRE.

Published April 1776 by T. Smith & Co. London.

A List of the Vicars of Worfield in the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and in the County of Salop, from 1564 to 1763.

DEMERICK, Vicar, last Popish priest, conformed during the six first years of Elizabeth. He died 1564.

BARNEY, Vicar.... 44 years; died 1608.

BARNEY, Vicar.... 56 years; died 1664.

HANCOCKS, Vicar.. 43 years; died 1707.

ADAMSON, Vicar.. 56 years; died 1763.

Only 4 Vicars in..... 199 years.

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

From Dr. Hutton's M.S. Collections in the Harleian Library, Vol. 6965, p. 243.

Ex Registro Radulphi de Salopia, Ep. Bath & Wellensis, circa Ann. 25. E. 3. 1351.

COMPERTA in Visitatione Priorissæ et Monialium de Kanyngton quædam Monialis de incontinentia sua increpita per Priorissam, ut verbis suis utamur dixit, pro tantis excessibus se nolle semel dicere, *mea culpa*, sed eadem Virago effecta contra Priorissam & alias Sorores premissa detestantes quando eam increpant, se velle cum Cultello & aliis Armis Seviciam Virilem in easdem exercere graviter comminatur & alia Monialis concubitus assueta habet in utero—Postmodum edidit suam Partum—*Ordinamus* quod dicta (Johanna Trimelet) per Annum continuum in una Domo honesta infra Scitam Clausuram Monasterij vestri—Maneat interclusa secunda Tertia et sexta seria jejunet in pane et Aqua suos Calores macerans Juveniles & in aliis Diebus quibuscunque & dictum Tempus Panem, Potagium, et Cerviciam pro suo victu tantummodo precipimus

precipimus ministrari; extitit etiam, in deâ Visitatione detectam dictam Priorissam Quatuor Mulieres pro Quarum qualibet pro 20 Libr. in Sororem dictam Domus recepisse incidens ma^{te} in Symoniacam pravitatem ad quam cetera Crimina nihil extimantur.—Rigorem Auris, sub mansuetudine temperante tibi (Priorissæ) duas de Sororibus tuis disceret, et in Temporalibus circumspicias decernimus in Administrationem Temporalium dictam Domus adjudicandum sine quarum Consilio et Assensu earum nihil feceras.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

LATELY looking over that ancient code of Welch laws published by the Rev. Mr. Wotton, I found, among a number of curious particulars, some regulations concerning Cats, which seem to make those animals of greater consequence and value than might be supposed from their great fecundity, since they are there estimated at the same price as a young calf, or a pig weaned from the sow. The particulars I allude to are to be found in page 247 of that Collection, and in English are in substance as follow:

A Cat is valued at four pence.

A Kitten, from the night of its birth till it begins to see, is valued at one penny; from that time till it begins to mouse, at two pence; and after it has killed mice, its value is four pence, all lawful money. Farther, its price shall not be increased.

The qualities of a Cat are, that she shall have her ears, eyes, teeth, claws, and tail entire, and that no marks of fire shall appear on her skin:* that she shall hunt mice; that she shall nourish and not devour her Kittens, nor catterwaul or seek the male every month. A Cat being sold, and found deficient or faulty in any of these points, a third of her price shall be refunded to the purchaser.

If any one shall steal or kill the Cat belonging to the royal barn, the animal shall be suspended by the end of the tail, with her head reaching to some plain and clean spot on the floor, when wheat shall be poured out upon her until the tip of her tail is covered with that grain, and if the party offending has no wheat, then compensation to be made by

* Probably because Cats used to lie near the fire are generally lazy and bad mousers.

the payment of a milch ewe having her fleece, and a lamb; that is, if the Cat guarded the royal barn, otherwise the price not to exceed four pence of lawful money.

Any one who considers the difference of the value of money between the time when this law was made and the present period, must infer, that Cats were at that time very scarce, or mice more than ordinarily numerous. Jokers might be tempted to have attributed it to the great quantities of cheese to be found in that country; and had Mr. Holdsworth known these laws, he would not have failed to have introduced them into his pleasing Poem, styled *Muscipula*. There is however a tradition I have somewhere met with, that Cats were brought from Cyprus by some foreign merchants who came hither for tin. Perhaps it might be about this time these laws were made, and that at first they might not be so far naturalized to the climate, as to ensure a continuation of the breed. I wish some one of your correspondents versed in this antiquarian part of natural history, would favour you with some elucidations respecting these animals, and the spirit of the above cited law.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

THE following elegant Epitaph on Evan Rice, Huntsman to Sir Thomas Mansel, is said to have been written by Bishop Atterbury. As I do not recollect to have seen it in print, I think it well worthy a place in your Work, and am, Sir, yours, &c.

A. B.

VOS qui colitis Hubertum
Inter Divos jam repertum
Cornu, quod concedens fatis
Reliquit vobis, insonatis
Lætos solvite canores
In singultus et dolores
Nam quis non tristi sonet ore
Conclamato Venatore
Aut ubi dolor justus, nisi
Ad tumultum Evani Risi

Hic

Hic per abrupta & per plana
 Nec pede tardo, nec spe vanâ
 Canibus et Telis egit
 Omne quod in Sylvis deget
 Hic evolavit mane puro
 Cervis Ocyor ac Euro
 Venaticis intentus Rebus
 Tum cum medius Ardet Phæbus
 Indefessus adhuc quando
 Idem Occidit venando
 At vos venatum, illo duce
 Non surgetis alia Luce
 Nam Mors, mortalium Venator
 Qui ferinæ nunquam Satur
 Cursum prævertit ah! humanum
 Proh dolor rapuit Evanum
 Nec meridies nec Aurora
 Vobis reddent ejus ora
 Restat illi nobis flenda
 Nox perpetuo dormienda
 Finivit multa laude motum
 In ejus vitâ large notum
 Reliquit Equos, cornu, canes
 Tandem quiescant ejus manes
 Evan Risi
 Thomas Mansel servo fideli Dominus
 Benevolens posuit.

Translation.

YE votaries of Hubert come
 (Saint Hubert he is styled at Rome)
 Ye who delight the Horn to wind
 Which he to leave you was so Kind
 Change all your Jolly hunting Cries
 To Lamentations, Sobs, and Sighs,
 For who the loss will not bemoan
 Of a Keen Sportsman, dead and Gone
 Or who the Tribute of our Eyes
 May better Claim than Evan Rice

Over

CHEPSTOW CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE, CALLED KASWENT, OR CASTELK GWENT.

THE Castle of Chepstow stands on a high rock, washed by the river Wye, near its influx into the Severn, over which there is a wooden bridge seventy feet high, the tide here rising sometimes sixty feet. This bridge is repaired at the joint expence of the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth. The Castle seems to have been built at the same time with the town, to which it was a kind of citadel, but by whom, or when, neither Leland, Camden, nor any of the topographical writers, mention. Stowe, indeed, in his Annals, attributes the building of the Castle to Julius Cæsar; more probably it was built by some of the Earls of Pembroke. Camden thinks it of no great antiquity; "for several affirm," says he, "and not without reason, that it had its rise not many ages past from the ancient Venta, which flourished about four miles from hence in the time of Antoninus, who calls it Venta Silurum, as if it was their chief city, which neither arms nor time have been able to consume; for, at this day it is called Kaer-went, or the City of Venta; but the city itself is so much destroyed by the one or the other, that it only appears to have once been, from the ruinous walls, the chequered pavements, and the Roman coins." Another writer, Leland, in his Itinerary, gives a very particular description of the Castle; his words are, "The towne of Chepstowe hath bene very strongely waulled, as yet dothe appere. The waulles began at the ende of the great bridge over Wy, and so came to the Castel, the whiche stondesth fayr and strong not far from the ruin of the bridge. In the Castel ys on tower, as I herd say, be the name of Longine. The town now hath but on parochie church. The cells of a blake monke or too of Bermundsey, by London, was lately there suppressed. A great part of cumpace withyn the waulles is now converted to little meadowes and gardens." This place formerly belonged to the Clares, Earls of Pembroke, who likewise were called Earls of Strighul, from a neighbouring Castle of that name, wherein they dwelt. The last of these Richard, surnamed Strongbowe, on account of his skill in archery, was the first who gained a footing in Ireland: by his daughter it devolved to the Bigots, and is now by descent the property of the Duke of Beaufort. In the rebellion against Charles I. this Town and Castle was garrisoned for the King; and, according



STANLEY, S. F. & H. F. H.

1891-1892

according to Rushworth, "October 6th, 1645, Colonel Morgan, Governor of Gloucester, at the head of 300 horse and 400 foot, assisted by the Monmouthshire men, with little difficulty made himself master of the town, and then sent the following summons to Colonel Fitzmorris, an Irishman, Governor of the Castle.

" SIR,

" I am commanded by his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, to demand this Castle for the use of the King and Parliament, which I require of you, and to lay down your arms, and accept of reasonable propositions, which will be granted both to you and your soldiers, if you observe this summons; and further, you are to consider of what nation and religion you are, for if you refuse this summons, you exclude yourself from mercy, and are to expect for yourself and soldiers no better than Stinchcombe* quarter. I expect your sudden answer, and according thereunto shall rest your Friend,

" THOMAS MORGAN."

Chepstow, Oct. 6, 1645.

To which Colonel Fitzmorris sent this Answer.

" SIR,

" I have the same reason to keep this Castle for my master the King, as you to demand it for General Fairfax; and until my reason be convinced, and my provisions decreased, I shall (notwithstanding my religion, and menaces of extirpation,) continue my fidelity and loyalty to the King. As for Stinchcombe quarter, I know not what you mean by it, nor do depend on your intelligence for relief, which in any indigence I assure myself of, and in that assurance I rest

" Your servant,

" ROBERT FITZMORRIS."

" What quarter you give me and my soldiers, I refer to the consideration of all soldiers when I am constrained to seek any."

" Notwithstanding this resolute answer, four days after he surrendered upon articles, himself and garrison becoming prisoners of war." From the same authority it likewise appears, that, anno 1648, about the

* Stinchcombe was a place where the parliament complained of Prince Rupert, for putting the men to the sword.

beginning

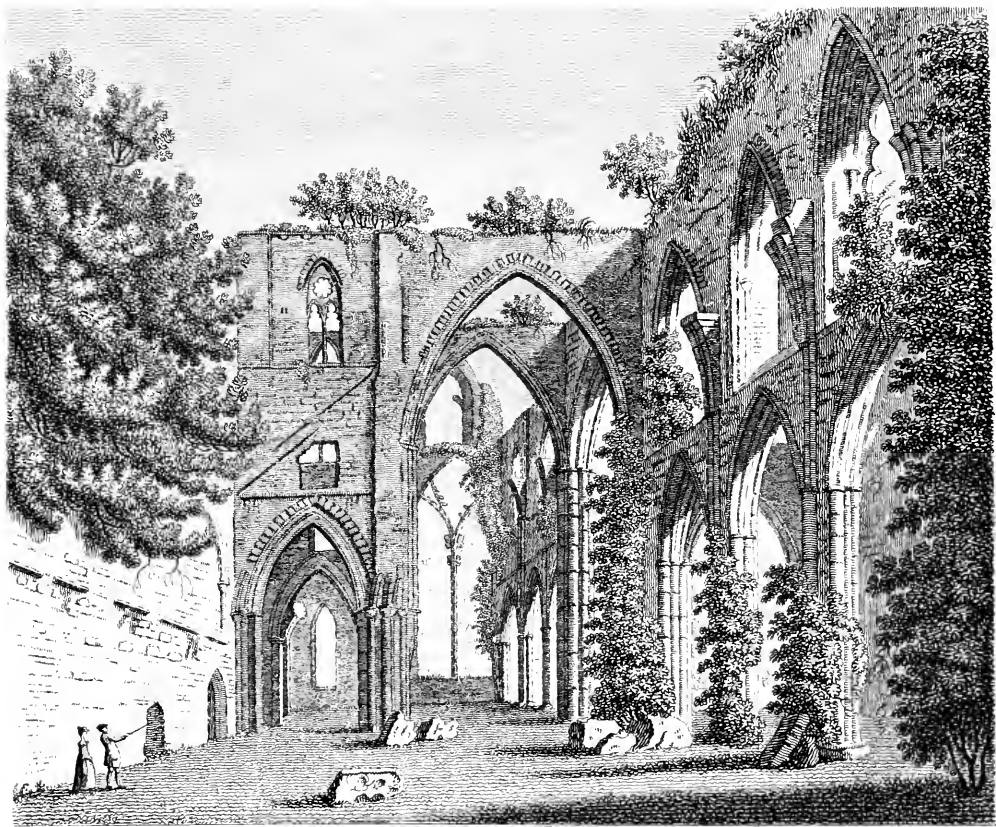
beginning of May, this Castle was surprized by Sir Nicholas Kemish, Mr. Thomas Lewes, and other active royalists, who, in the absence of the Governor, Colonel Hewes, by means of a correspondence with some in the Castle, in the night obtained possession of a post, when notwithstanding one Cautrell, an officer of the garrison, with some soldiers, retreated to a tower, where they for awhile attempted a defence: it was taken, and Captain Herbert, with the garrison, made prisoners. Colonel Herbert having intelligence thereof, presently assembled some forces in order to recover it, and Cromwell marched against it in person, thinking to have taken it by storm: he soon got possession of the town, but unsuccessfully assaulted the Castle, whereupon he left Colonel Ewer, with a train of artillery, seven companies of foot, and four troops of horse, to prosecute the siege; when, though the garrison consisted of only 160 men, they gallantly defended themselves till their provisions were exhausted, and even then refused to surrender on assurance of quarter, hoping to escape by means of a boat; but in this they were prevented by the intrepidity of a soldier in the parliamentary army, who, swimming cross the river with a knife in his teeth, cut loose and brought away the boat. At length, on the 25th of May the Castle was taken, Sir Nicholas Kemish, and about 40 men were slain in the siege. This was considered by the parliament of such importance, that the Captain who brought the news was rewarded with fifty pounds, and the parliament directed that a letter of thanks should be drawn up, and sent from that house to Colonel Ewer, and the officers and soldiers employed on that service.

Communicated by Paul Sandby, Esq. R. A.

TINTERN ABBEY, MONMOUTHSHIRE,

WHETHER considered as a pleasing object, or a venerable piece of Antiquity, is well deserving the observation of the curious. Indeed such is its reputation, as always to make a visit to it part of the excursion from Bath, to Chepstow, Pearcefield, and its environs.

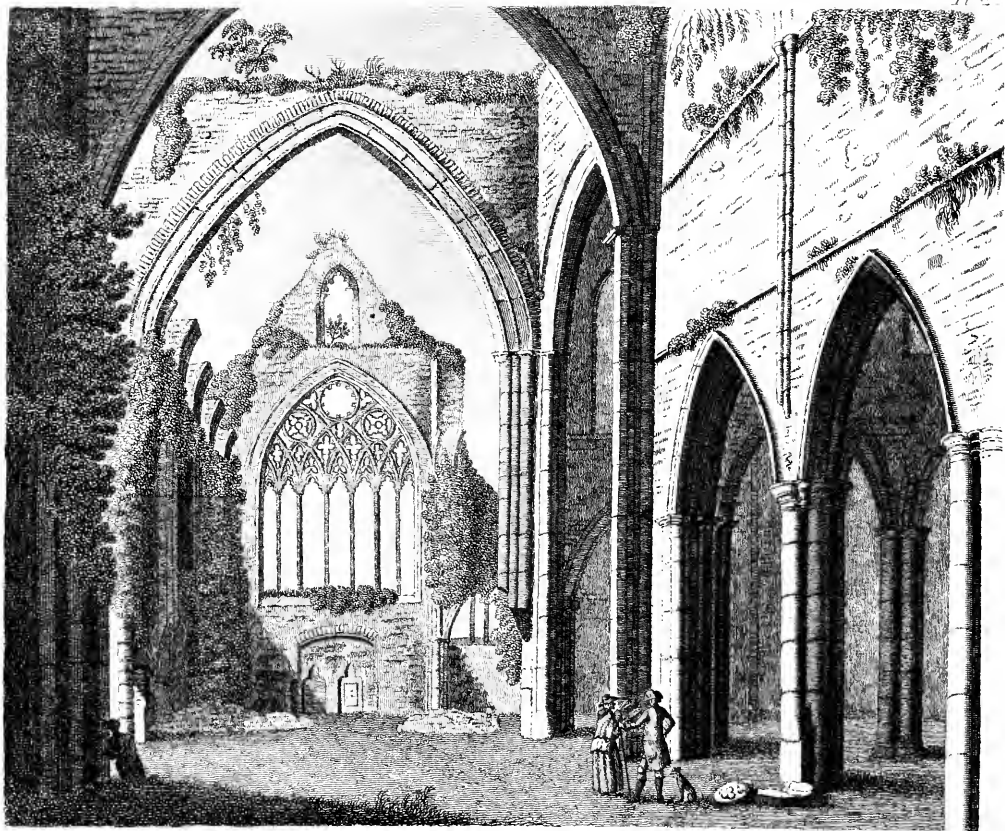
It stands on the banks of the Wye, about five miles from Chepstow; nothing can exceed the beauty of its situation, which seems by nature formed for monastic retirement. To the south, east, and west, it is environed by woody hills, which, rising in different directions, hang over it, and seem to form a barrier excluding the rest of the world. On the
north



TINTERN ABBEY.

Supraved from an original 21 rupees

[illegible]



TINTERN ABBEY.

A. Kneller Dean sculp.

Engraved from an Original Drawing

Published by F. B. 1775 at N° 87 Cornhill.

north it is bounded by the Wye, and fenced from the cold blasts by a high mountain, which, as if for that purpose, towers up almost perpendicularly on the Gloucestershire side of the river:

As a work of art, it exhibits a most elegant specimen of Gothic architecture, and its carvings shew that at the time of its erection the arts were not at that low ebb it is usually imagined. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, to whom it belongs, merits the public thanks for the care with which he causes it to be kept, as well as several other monuments of antiquity, which are his property, and which may be considered as national ornaments. This Abbey is moreover still applied to a sort of religious use, the keeping of it being intrusted to a poor widow, who by shewing it, gains a comfortable livelihood.

Tintern Abbey was founded, anno 1131, by Walter de Clare, brother to Gilbert Stronghowe, Earl of Pembroke. Several of the Stronghowes are said to be buried here. A broken figure of a Knight in a coat of mail, is shewn as part of one of their monuments. At the dissolution the estates of this Abbey were valued at 192*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* as Dugdale has it. Speed says, 256*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The site was granted, the 28th of Henry the Eighth, to Henry Earl of Worcester. About that time here were only thirteen monks.

Plate I. shews the inside of the building, as viewed from a station a little to the northward of the entrance. Plate II. exhibits the fine Window in the west of the Church.

TINTERN ABBEY.

(PLATE II.)

THE grand West Window of the Church is here delineated, as it appears from a station almost diametrically opposite to that from whence the former View of this Building was drawn.

Nothing could have been more magnificent than this Window, when entire and filled with painted glass; the design of its tracery is elegant, and well conceived, but its proportions, according to some critics in architecture, are defective, it being, as they say, too broad for its height. That objection, however, if just, lies against the Window only, the remainder of the Building affording as elegant a specimen of Gothic proportions as is to be found in any edifice of that style; and when it was covered over with a roof, and the glare of light mitigated by passing through the coloured glass, it might not perhaps be deficient in solemnity, the want of which has been objected to it.

In a word, with all its faults about it, Tintern Abbey is an object well worthy the observation of all curious travellers, who are either fond of Antiquities, or delight in seeing picturesque and romantic prospects; these venerable ruins yielding an ample treat of the one, and the river Wye, and the adjacent country, an almost inexhaustible variety of the other.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

MISCELLANEOUS PLATE.

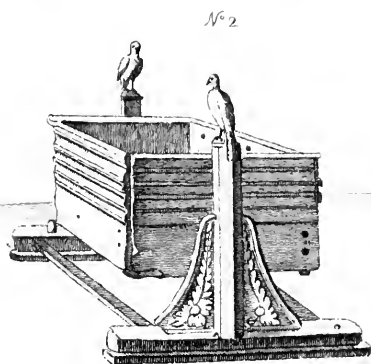
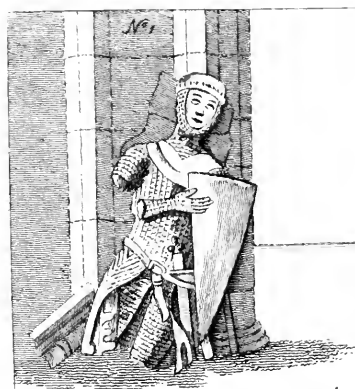
NO. I. A Fragment of the Monument of Strongbowe, Earl of Pembroke, preserved in Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire.

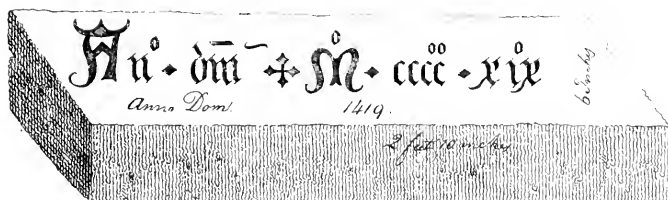
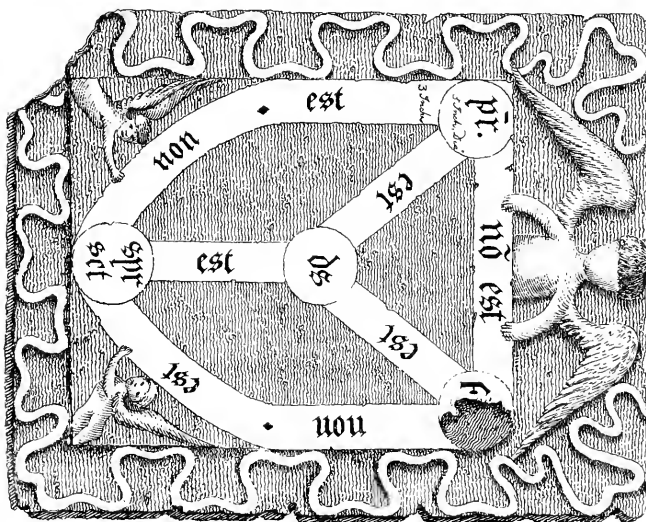
No. II. The Cradle in which Henry V. was nursed at Monmouth Castle.

No. III. The Buck Stone, near Newland, Gloucestershire. This Stone has some appearance of a piece of Druidical Remains, though at the same time it must be confessed, its extraordinary position may have been caused by some great shower of rain, or rather by the repeated efforts of many showers, which, by washing away the earth from about the rock, left it then standing on its point.

It stands on the western side of a steep woody hill, about two miles west of Newland; a large piece of naked rock, of which there are many sticking out of the sides of the hill, serves for a kind of pedestal; the figure of which is an irregular square, whose dimensions are as follow: south-east side twelve feet, north side fourteen feet nine inches, west side twenty-one feet five inches, south side fourteen feet.

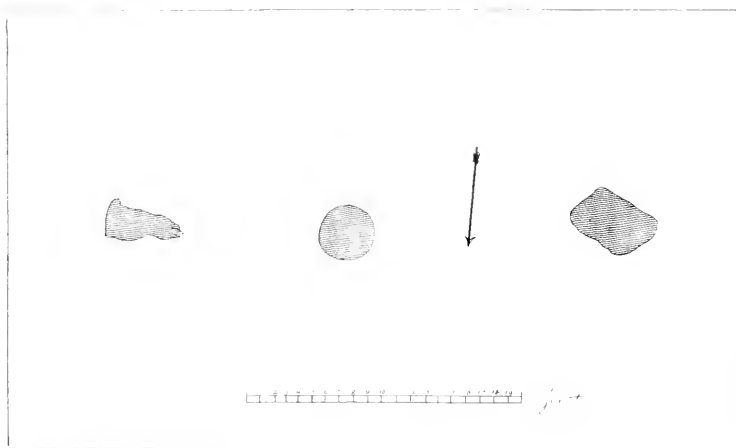
The Stone itself appears entirely separated from the rock on which it stands, and is of that sort of which mill-stones are made, being gritt interspersed with small pebbles. It is nearly in figure an irregular square pyramid, poised on its point, which, where it touches the pedestal, is not above two feet square, and is said to be moveable. Its height is about ten feet, its south-east side measures nineteen feet five inches, north side seventeen feet, south-west eight feet, and south side twelve feet. A small distance east of it is a rock, scooped into a kind of basin, with a channel seemingly intended to let out the water after it is filled to a certain height. Whether this is the work of Art or Nature seems doubtful.







8 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ high 11 feet high 14 feet



The stones at Trillick

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

BEING willing to contribute my mite to your valuable collection, I send you Drawings of three Stones now preserved in the palace of Llandaff, which, till within these few years, were placed over a gateway at the entrance of the Bishop of Llandaff's Palace at Matherin in the county of Monmouth. Also two inscriptions engraved very deep on stones, which were placed near the other in the same gate-way; it is now pulled down. The square stone is in tolerable preservation, and the inscription, it is apprehended, must be read thus, from the Ds in the centre, Deus est pater, Deus est filius, Deus est sanctus spiritus; and then to begin on the left hand at Pr, Pater non est filius, filius non est spiritus sanctus, spiritus sanctus non est pater. This piece of antiquity seems hitherto to have been unnoticed.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Nov. 26, 1776.

P. F.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

I HAVE sent you a Drawing of Triligh Stones (Monmouthshire) which are supposed to be the remains of a Druidical Temple; they stand in a field of about two acres, close by the road that goes from Monmouth to Chepstow; the field is not more than one hundred yards from the village of Triligh, and five miles from Monmouth: there are no traces of any other stones near these, which may possibly be owing to their having been taken up by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, as all the ground about the village is enclosed and well cultivated.

Woodhouse, Sept. 21, 1779.

This Drawing was made anno 1776, and communicated by Major Hayman Rooke.

THE

THE MONUMENT
OF
RICHARD CORBET, KNIGHT TEMPLAR,
IN
MALVERN PRIORY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THIS Tomb was most probably erected before the fourteenth century, and is a very plain Table Monument, without any ornaments whatever. The sides and the ends of the Tomb are covered with tiles five inches and an half square, and one inch and a quarter thick; they seem to have been of a red and yellow colour (probably the same kind of tile the inside of the church is paved with) on these are the arms blazoned in yellow. No date appears.

This Drawing was taken Sept. 1778, and communicated by Major
Hayman Rooke.

An Old Song in Praise of Malvern.

AS I did walk along,
Late in an evening;
I heard the voice of one,
Most sweetly singing,
Which did delight me much,
Because the song was such,
And ended with a touch—
O praise the Lord.

The God of sea and land,
That rules above us,
Stays his avenging hand,
'Cause he doth love us;
And doth his blessings send,
Although we do offend,
Then let us all amend—
O praise the Lord.

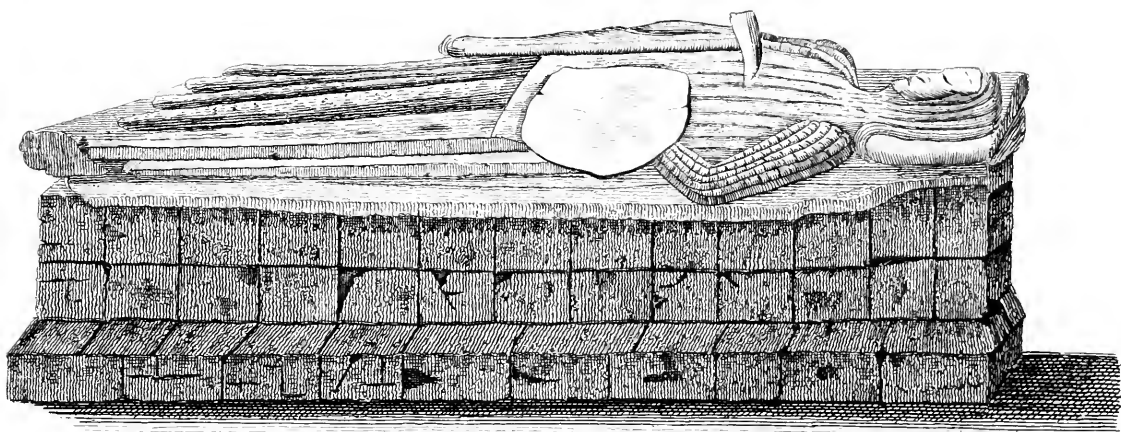
Great Malvern on a rock
Thou standest surely,
Do not thyself forget
Living securely;
Thou hast of blessings store,
No country town hath more,
Do not forget therefore
To praise the Lord.

Thou hast a famous church,
And rarely builded;
No country town hath such,
Most men have yielded;
For pillars stout and strong,
And windows large and long—
Remember in thy song
To praise the Lord.

There is God's service read,
With reverence duly;
There is his word preached,
Learned and truly,
And every Sabbath-day,
Singing of psalms they say,
It's sure the only way
To praise the Lord.

The sun in glory great,
When first it riseth,
Doth bless thy happy state,
And thee adviseth,
That then it's time to pray,
That God may bless thy way,
And keep thee all the day,
To praise the Lord.

Thy



Thy prospect it is good,
 None can deny thee;
 Thou hast great store of wood,
 Growing hard by thee,
 Which is a blessing great,
 To roast and boil thy meat,
 And thee in cold to heat—
 O praise the Lord.

Preserve it, I advise,
 Whilst that thou hast it;
 Spare not in any wise,
 But do not waste it,
 Lest thou repent too late,
 Remember Henley's fate,
 In time shut up thy gate,
 And praise the Lord.

A chase of royal deer,
 Round doth beset thee;
 Too many I do fear,
 For ought do get thee;
 Yet though they eat away,
 Thy corn, thy grass, and hay,
 Do not forget, I say,
 To praise the Lord.

That noble chase doth give
 Thy beasts their feeding;
 Where they in summer live,
 With little feeding;
 Thy sheep and swine there go,
 So doth thy horse also,
 Till winter brings in snow—
 Then praise the Lord.

Turn up thine eyes on high,
 There nigh thee standing,
 See Malvern's highest hill,
 All hills commanding;
 They all confess at will,
 Their sovereign Malvern hill;
 Let it be mighty still,
 And praise the Lord.

When western winds do rock
 Both town and country;
 Thy hill doth break the shock,
 They cannot hurt thee;
 When waters great abound,
 And many a country's drown'd,
 Thou standest safe and sound—
 O praise the Lord.

Out of that famous hill
 There daily springeth
 A water passing still,
 Which always bringeth
 Great comfort to all them
 That are diseased men,
 And makes them well again,
 To praise the Lord.

Hast thou a wound to heal,
 The which doth grieve thee?
 Come then unto this well,
 It will relieve thee;
 Noli me tangere,
 And other maladies,
 Have here their remedies—
 Praised be the Lord.

To drink thy waters there,
 Lie in their bushes
 Many with ulcers sore,
 Many with bruises,
 Who succour find from ill,
 By money given still,
 Thanks to the christian will,
 Praise to the Lord.

A thousand bottles there
 Were filled weekly;
 And many costirls rare,
 For stomachs sickly;
 Some of them into Kent,
 Some were to London sent,
 Others to Brunswick went,
 Praised be the Lord. Amen.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

BEING desirous of contributing to your valuable Work, I have therefore sent you a Drawing of the N. E. aspect of Malvern-Abbey, which was in the times of the Saxons an hermitage of Urso de Abitot, and made a priory in the eighteenth year of William the Conqueror by the hermit Aldwin. The windows have been all of painted glass, representing the history of our Saviour, and other parts of the sacred writings. The original account of Malvern Priory (of which you have a copy, with the drawing) is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Phillips, the Vicar; it was given him by Mr. Lutwich, the late Clerk of the parish, whose ancestors for many generations enjoyed that employment. He died about four years since of old age. Part of the Priory is now standing, particularly that part where the painted glass remains, which, considering the long time it hath been up, is pretty perfect.

I am, Sir, your's sincerely,

Woodhouse, Dec. 28, 1778.

H. R.

The Drawing was made September 20, Anno 1778.

MALVERN MONASTERY, IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

ONE Aldwin, an anchorite, with his brethren, began to build the house at Malvern, in the eighteenth year of King William the Conqueror, and dedicated the church to the blessed Virgin Mary, Anno Dom. 1083. That King and his son Henry endowed it with possessions. Henry the Second, Henry the Seventh, and his great favourite Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford; Osborn Bridges and Richard Bridges, and divers other noble personages were also benefactors to it. Avicot, in the county of Warwick, where were four monks, and Brockbury, in the parish of Colwall, in the county of Hereford, where were two monks, were cells to it. The aforesaid Aldwin had been made a monk by Wol tan, the holy Bishop of Worcester, who dissuaded him from going a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, as he intended, with an assurance that the place



MALVERN ABBEY.

By J. G.

place of Malvern, which he had chosen for his habitation, would be wonderfully favoured by God, which Aldwin in some measure saw fulfilled, living to have thirty monks of the order of St. Benedict under him, who were all plentifully supplied by the neighbouring people, who thought themselves happy in assisting them. The grant of King Henry the First gives to Malvern one rood of land at Balduxhall, and the land of Achisey, for which the former paid two shillings rent, two hides of land, the one in Worcestershire and the other in Staffordshire, with the lands of Wordesfield and Limbery; also the churches of Tantaraboton, Leeton, and many other particulars to be seen there. The charter of King Henry the Second confirms all former grants made to this church, and also of his own, the town of Langen in Gloucestershire, and that of Tuleford in Staffordshire, &c. This is dated Anno Domini 1127.

Avicot Monastery in Warwickshire, a cell of Great Malvern, William Burdett, Anno 1159, gave to God, and St. Mary of Malvern, and to the Monks serving God there, all the land he had at Avicot, with the Mill and Schetinton, with all its appertenance. There were to be two monks the first year to serve the church, the next year two more monks were to be added, and when the place was finished, more monks were to be added by the Abbot of Westminster. The Prior of Malvern was to appoint the Prior of this place, with the advice of the Abbot of Westminster, but neither of them to diminish the substance of the place.

The Priory of Great Malvern was, some time before the conquest, an Hermitage founded by one Urso de Abytot; and afterwards a certain Abbot of Westminster, with the consent of the said Urso, placed there an Abbot and Monks, bestowing on them the manors of Newland, Whitefield, and Poiwyke; as did one Osbert, the son of Pontius, the manor of Longaney; Guido, the son of Holdgod, two hides of land; and Robert Chaindos, the town of Hatfield.

There is some reason to believe that the noble prince King Henry the Seventh was a benefactor to this church, though Sir William Dugdale, in his *Monasticon Anglicanum*, makes no mention of it, and the Bodleian and Cottonian libraries are silent. It is reported that the windows of this church were beautified by this prince; his effigy is yet remaining in the third lower pane in the north aisle, called Jesus Chapel: he is kneeling under a canopy of state, a book lying before him, being all armed, except his face, with the arms of England on his coat of mail. In the pane behind, his great favourite, Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, kneeling, with his hands held up in the same devout manner as the King. In the third north window
and

and second pane is Aldwin, the monk and founder of this church, Anno Dom. 1085, upon his knees to Pope Gregory the Seventh, presenting him letters to obtain a grant to build this church. In the third pane Aldwin in the same posture, presenting his letters patent, to have them signed by the Norman Conqueror. The abovesaid Gregory, alias Hildebrand, three times excommunicated Henry the Fourth from his imperial crown and dignity, absolving his subjects from their allegiance. He married Maud, the Conqueror's granddaughter, and regretting the imprisonment of his own father, the pope and cardinals, in his troublesome reign, after he had been reconciled to and released them, retired to Chester, to spend the remainder of his life in privacy as a penitent. His body is said to be buried in St. Werberg, the stately cathedral at Chester.

The upper north windows, containing the popes, cardinals, bishops, together with the princes, nobility, and gentry of ancient times, are to me unknown. As to those discovered, they are as follow, viz. In the fourth window, pane the first, the Centurion turning to his Soldiers, with a label going out of his mouth.*

Mark xv. v. 39.

The second pane, the five wounds of our Saviour. The third pane, St. John the Evangelist, the beloved Disciple, looking upon the five wounds, and the blessed Virgin Mary weeping. The fifth window, in the three first panes, a Seraphin, a Cherubin, and an Archangel: in the fourth pane, St. Lawrence holding a Gridiron. He was Archdeacon of Rome, under Pope Sextus, and was broiled upon a gridiron at the command of Valerianus, the Roman Emperor, for obeying the Pope's command, in disposing of the treasures of the church to the poor christians, who hid themselves in subterraneous caves to avoid persecution. He received the crown of martyrdom the tenth day of August, Anno Dom. 261. The centurion, before-mentioned, with his family, was converted, threw up his commission, and died a martyr in the nineteenth year of the Roman Emperor Tiberius. In the fifth pane, St. George of Cappadocia, standing upon a dragon, all armed except his face, menacing his lance: his being thus represented, either on foot or on horseback, is an emblematical figure of christian faith and fortitude, in overcoming the dragon mentioned in the Revelations. He strenuously withstood the pagan religion, and threw up his commission,† admonishing Dioclesian, the Roman Emperor, in the presence of the

* The words of the label are not in the original.

† Tribune, or Colonel.

senate, to forbear persecuting the Christians, at the same time remonstrating against the idolatry of the Romans. The emperor and the senate offered him honours and rewards to change his opinion, and embrace their religion, which he refused. He received the crown of martyrdom the 23d day of April, Anno Dom. 292. In the eighth window, pane the first, St. John Baptist holding a lamb under his arm: pane the second, St. John the Evangelist: pane the third, St. Paul. In the ninth window, pane the first, St. Peter: pane the second, St. James Minor: pane the third, St. Andrew: pane the fourth, Margaret: pane the fifth, Mary Magdalen: pane the sixth, St. Anne. In the west window is the Resurrection of the Dead and the Appearance of Judgment, &c. &c.

The altar-piece, painted by Poutie of Harley-Castle in Com. Worc. The Glory, an Angel holding a crown of stars over a dove, surrounded with Angels breaking through the clouds: an Angel standing on the right hand, and Moses with the Book of the Law held open on the left, supporting the Decalogue; the Creed on the right hand, and the Lord's Prayer on the left, in gilded letters. In the east window, at the high altar, are the twelve apostles; first, St. Peter; second, St. Andrew; third, St. James Minor; fourth, St. John; fifth, St. Philip; sixth, St. Bartholomew; seventh, St. Matthew; eighth, St. Thomas; ninth, ———; tenth, St. Simon; eleventh, St. Barnabas; twelfth, St. Matthias: and underneath them is the History of our blessed Lord and Saviour's Passion in types and figures, as followeth: Pane the first, Christ riding to Jerusalem upon an Ass, Matt. xxi. v. 7. second pane, Christ eating his last Supper with his Disciples, chap. xxvi. v. 26, 27. third pane, Christ washing his Disciples' feet, John xiii. v. 5, 6, 7. fourth pane, Christ in Agonies in the Garden, Matt. xxvi. v. 38, 39. fifth pane, Judas betraying him with a kiss, chap. xxvi. v. 47, 48. sixth pane, Christ arraigned before Pontius Pilate, the Roman Governor, chap. xxvii. v. 2. seventh pane, Christ arraigned before Herod, Luke xxiii. v. 78. eighth pane, Christ sent back again to Pilate, v. 14.

Under the Transom.

Ninth pane, Christ crowned with thorns, and clothed with a purple robe, Mark xv. v. 17, 18. tenth pane, Christ scourged by the lictors or officers of the synagogue, John xix. v. 1. eleventh pane, Christ's Cross borne by Simon the Cyrenian, Mark xv. v. 21. twelfth pane, Christ nailed upon the Cross, and borne to the place of execution, v. 22. thirteenth pane, The Cross standing fixed in the place, &c. Mark xv. v.

25, 26. fourteenth pane, Joseph of Arimathea taking down the holy body, v. 43, 44, 45. fifteenth pane, Mary Magdalen stooping and looking into the sepulchre, &c. &c. chap. xxvi. v. 8. sixteenth pane, Extinct; seventeenth pane, Christ ascending from the sepulchre, Matt. xxviii. v. 2. eighteenth pane, Mary Magdalen and Mary the sister of Lazarus, &c. come to the sepulchre with a box of spices and perfumes to embalm the holy body, Matt. xxviii. v. 5. nineteenth pane, Jesus making himself known to Mary Magdalen, Mark xvi. v. 9, 10, 11. twentieth pane, The soldiers returned to the gates of the city to give an account of the resurrection of our Saviour Jesus Christ, Matt. xxviii. v. 11. twenty-first pane, The high priests assembling the Sanhedrim, and offering the soldiers large money, v. 12, 13. There were among the Jews the lesser and greater Sanhedrim or Consistory: the former consisting of twenty-three judges in every city; the latter, of seventy-two in Jerusalem. The greater Sanhedrim was made up of the chief priests and elders of the presbyters of the people, called often the elders of Israel and the scribes of the people, Judges v. ver. 11. They of the lesser Consistory were called rulers of the synagogue, as in Mark v. ver. 22. This window consists of thirty-two lofty panes, but these are all that remain whole and entire. Three wise men of the east are the three first panes in the first south window in the chancel, most of the other panes being either broken or extinct in the three first windows. Each window contains fifteen lofty panes, the three lower of each are the benefactors, most of them in a kneeling posture. The fourth south window, first pane, God Almighty compassing out the globe of the earth from the chaos of ruinous and confused atoms, Gen. i. v. 1 to 10. second pane, God created the sun, the moon, and the stars, Gen. i. v. 14, 15, 16. third pane, God makes the plants, v. 11, 12. fourth pane, God makes the fowls of the air, v. 21. fifth pane, God makes the trees and beasts of the field, v. 24, 25. sixth pane, God makes man in his own image, v. 26. seventh pane, God casts Adam into a deep sleep, and takes a rib from his left side, of which he formed woman, Gen. ii. v. 21, 22. eighth pane, God leads Adam and Eve into the terrestrial paradise, v. 15. ninth pane, Adam and Eve eating the forbidden fruit. tenth pane, Adam and Eve hiding themselves among the trees in the terrestrial paradise; eleventh pane, The Angel driving Adam and Eve out of paradise, Gen. iii. 24. twelfth pane, Adam tilling the ground, and Eve sitting and spinning, with her first-born son, Cain, in her lap. The fifth south window, first pane, God appearing to Noah, Gen. vi. v. 13. second pane, Noah building an ark, v. 14. third pane, Noah taking the birds

birds and beasts into the ark ; fourth pane, Noah taking his family into the ark, Gen. vii. v. 1 to 7. fifth pane, Noah's ark floating on the water, v. 17. sixth pane, Noah sending out a dove, Gen. viii. v. 8. seventh pane, Noah building an altar, v. 8 to 20. eighth pane, Noah offering a goat for a sacrifice, v. 20, 21. ninth pane, Noah planting a vineyard, Gen. ix. 20. tenth pane, Noah drunken with wine, lying on the ground naked, Gen. ix. v. 21. eleventh pane, Shem and Japheth going backwards with a garment to cover their father's nakedness, v. 23. twelfth pane, Noah giving his blessing to his two sons, Shem and Japheth, v. 26.

In the sixth Window.

First pane, God appearing to Abraham, Gen. xii. v. 7. second pane, Abraham taking Sarah to wife, Gen. xi. v. 29. third pane, Abraham putting away the bondwoman and her son Ishmael, Gen. xxi. v. 14. fourth pane, Abraham and his two servants going to Mount Moriah, Gen. 22. v. 3. fifth pane, Abraham viewing an altar, v. 9. sixth pane, Abraham offering up his only son Isaac, v. 10. seventh pane, Abraham making a covenant with Abimelek and his son Phicol, his general and chief captain, v. 21, 22. eighth pane, Sarah lying upon her death-bed, aged 127 years, Gen. xxiii. v. 1, 2. ninth pane, Isaac sending Esau to fetch him some venison, ch. xxvii. v. 3. tenth pane, Rebecca putting the skins of the kids upon the hands of Jacob her younger son, ch. xxvii. v. 15, 16. eleventh pane, Jacob steals his father Isaac's blessing, v. 19 to 30. twelfth pane, Esau bringing a hare, v. 30 to 40.

The seventh Window.

First pane, Joseph lying in a bed and dreaming that the sun, moon, and stars make obeisance to him, Gen. xxxvii. v. 9. second pane, Joseph repeating his dreams to his father and his brethren, v. 10. third pane, Joseph's brethren bind him and cast him into the pit, v. 24. fourth pane, Joseph's brethren selling him to the Midianitish merchantmen, v. 28. fifth pane, the Ishmaelitish merchantmen selling Joseph to Potiphar, captain of King Pharaoh's guard, v. 36. sixth pane, Joseph tempted to lie with Saphira his mistress, ch. xxxix. v. 7. seventh pane, Joseph in prison and sitting in the stocks between the chief butler and the chief baker of king Pharaoh, chap. xxxix. v. 20. eighth pane, King Pharaoh in a bed dreaming, &c. chap. xli. v. 1, &c. ninth pane, Joseph interpreting the dreams of Pharaoh, King of Egypt, v. 25. tenth pane, Joseph
advanced

advanced to honour in the Egyptian court, v. 39. eleventh pane, Joseph's brethren come down from the land of Canaan to buy food, ch. xliii. v. 4. twelfth pane, Joseph making himself known to his eleven brethren, ch. xlv. v. 3.

The eighth Window.

First pane, The Israelites borrowing jewels, &c. and the Egyptians bewailing the death of their first-born, Exod. xii. v. 29. second pane, Moses and Aaron standing before King Pharaoh, v. 30, 31. third pane, Moses putting off his shoes at the burning bush, ch. iii. v. 5. fourth pane, Pharaoh and his host drowned, ch. xiv. v. 28. fifth pane, Aaron and his sister Miriam chiding Moses for having married Zipporah the Midianite, whom they in spite and ridicule called Ethiopian woman, ch. ii. v. 21. Numb. xii. sixth pane, Miriam smitten with leprosy, and put out of the camp for seven days, Numb. xii. v. 10. seventh pane, It rains manna in the Israelites' camp, Exod. xvi. v. 14, 15. eighth pane, the Israelites worshipping the golden calf, ch. xxxii. v. 4 to 19. ninth pane, Moses smiting the rock at Meribah, and the waters flowing, Numb. xx. v. 11. tenth pane, Moses receiving the two tables of the decalogue in the mount, and breaking them against a rock at the sight of the golden calf, Exod. xxxviii. v. 15. eleventh pane, The brazen serpent hanging upon a pole to heal the people who were bitten by fiery serpents, Numb. xxi. v. 9. twelfth pane, Miriam healed of her leprosy and kneeling to Moses, chap. xii. v. 15. chap. xvi. v. 50.

The following Anecdote concerning the discovery of the Grave-stone of Dr. Walcher, is written at the end of the above MS. and in the same hand writing.

The twenty-second Day of May, Anno Dom. 1711.

In Mrs. Savage's garden was taken up, by her servants, an old-fashioned grave-stone, being about two feet under ground, and about three feet from the church-wall on the south side of the body of the church (where we suppose the cloisters formerly were) and about twelve feet from the south aisle or chapel of St. Ursula, now down and gone. The epitaph of this stone (equivalent to the Roman antiquities, as on the other side is recited) informs us to the following effect, viz. "In this coffin lies Doctor Walcher, a native of Lorrain, a worthy philosopher and a good astrologer; a geometrician and arithmetician; a pious man and an humble monk. A prior of this sheepfold. The common people weep,
the

the clergy every where grieve. The first day of October was given to this old man to die. That he may live in heaven, let every faithful christian earnestly pray. 1135. Which was fifty-two years after the foundation of this Monastery.

PHILOSOPHUS DIGNUS BONUS ASTROLOGUS
LOTHERIGNUS.

VIR PIVS AC HUMILIS MONACUS PRIOR
HVIVS OVILIS

HAC IACET IN CISTA GEOMETRICVS AC
ABACISTA

DOCTOR WALCHER FLET PLEBS
DOLET UNDIQ. CLERUS

HUIC LUX PRIMA MORI DEDIT OCTOBRIS
SENIORI

VIVAT VT IN CELIS EXORET QVISQ.

FIDELIS
MCXXXV.

For the Antiquarian Repertory.

From a M.S. in Corpus Christi College Library, Oxon,
entituled, Fulman, No. 20.

BE it had in remembrance, that the viii day of the moneth of Dec'. that is to Wete. In the fest of the Conception of our Lady Seynt Mary being Sonday in the yere of the Incarnacion of our Lord thee Criste mccccclxxvi. In this wise was ye Translacion and the Installacion of our Rev^d Father in God John Alkok by Godds Sufferance late Bushoppe of Rochestre and now Bushop of this his Cee of Worcestre. Imprimis, the said Rev^d Fadir the Saturday nyght next after the said feste, he was loged within his own Maner called Northwyke a lytell
Myle

Myle Fro his said Cite: the said day of his Transaction and Installacion at ye hour of viii of the Clock in ye Morning this was his Comyng and Receiuing Furst diuers Lords Temporals with honourable Congregation of Knyghts Esquires and Gentilmen the Bayliffis and Aldermen with . . . Sargeants with Mace after them, the Bayliffis Comper xxiii . . . Richeley Beseyn in Gownes of Scarlet the xlviii of the Councel of the said Cite with all the hoole Comynalte reverently they received without the Northgate of the Cite coming from his said Maners: at which Gate there abyding a Suffrygan Pontifically habited the Deane of Cite - - - Wool Clergye Richely besegn in - - - with Cross Encense and holy Water thus recevyd procedyng with Solempne Song afore Wym furst the Religiouse took prech and four - - - the said Clerge through the high Street synging solelymply these Songs Omne Trinitati, Te Deum, Ave Regina continewing the space from the said Gate unto the Eenteryg of the Church hye and next before my Lorde goyng ye Lord Temporals aforesaid and on eche side of them goyng on a Rowe xxx poor men that is to say xv on the onn side of the Strete and xv on the othin Clothed in White Gowns with hoods abon their nekks and yis signe make of black Cloth in set on each side of their Breast, S.M, furthermore at the Eenteryg of the Church Porche ther were - - - - the Priour of the said Cathedral Church with dyvers Prelacy that is to Wete Abbots of the Diocess vii of them with Cros and Myteur and of dyvers Priours with all ye Religious of the place and so with Cross in Cense and holy Water Recevyd and Conveyd to high Awoter and Enstallyd and th^r Awtorite afor them then Redde: then was he Conveyed by the Sexten and the Chanter of the place into the Vestiarie and then making his Chaurge and himself redy thereto come to him one Dan John Jodbury, beseching first to consecrate a new Chalice which he let make of pure and fine Gold: and so my Lord was the furst that song Mas with that Chalice which was gevyng into the said place by the said Dan John for an Eternal Memory to be a Special Jewel—this done my Lord with all our Prelates and the Covent goyng then about ye Cloysters in Procession with Solempne Ryte and synging Salve Festa to the Station accustomed where my Lord preched a solempne Sermon unto the Peple full grete of Audience his Theme Ego Sum Pastor bonus and in the Sermon hymself praying the peple to take such parte as God has sent and he had ordygned for the Day the Sermon fynyshed procedyng forth to Masse after this Mas fynyshed my said Lorde with all Lords Spiritual and Temporal with all the Religious per-sons Curates and Prestes Gentilmens Yomen and Citizens they war convey'd into the Fraytoure wher

wher the feste was holdyn ---- the high borde Rever'd and Estate made for my Lords own person in ye myddel sitting on his right Hand ye Priour of the place with ix other Abbots ---- and on ye left side my Lord Richard my Lord Stanley S^r Thomas Lyttilton Knyt and Guige with others—the side on the right hand sitting other Prelates that is to Wete Abbots Priours Doctors and Religious etyng Fyshe and so down to ye end dyvers Gentilmen and yomen on the other side of the Hall Knyghts Esquires and so along the Hall yomen and Gentilmen, in the Middel of that Hall were ii Tabuls all the length forsaide at the upper End of yat borde Ther sate my Lordes Chancelar at that tyme Master Will Bance with other Officers Spiritual of my Lords Doctors Graduates Parsons and Curates and Prests with other that Fylled yat home—at the overmost end of the Borde next ther Sate the Bayliffs of the Cite—the Aldermen with ye Worshipfull called the xxiiii and so the Cityzens and Commynalte of the same with divers othen then in ye End of the said Fraytors lowest, there was a Tabull sett of the said xxx Men whom my Lorde servyd with his own hand or he and the Lords set to Meate, when the Lorde and the Hall were served of the first Cowvre Immediately there came in oon like a Doctour clothyd in Scarlet standing afor the Tabel seying a Colacyon made by Metre in Rhetorical Terms the Theme Triplicat first of John ye Baptist 2^d of John Evangelist 3^d of John the Bushop present ---- *Cetera Desunt.*

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

IN skimming over the fourth Volume of the *Archæologia*, I fell upon “*Observations on a Coin of Robert Earl of Gloucester;*” this, it seems, has been by some attributed to Robert Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I. but the writer of this article is of opinion it belongs to the Earl of Gloucester, bastard son of Henry I. without producing even the shadow of an argument in favour of this hypothesis. For what has the interpretation of the Saxon *Eorl* to do here; and his supposition that Robert of Normandy would have assumed the title of *Rex*, instead of *Dux*, may be easily shewn to be of no weight. As to the blunders of the Minters, it inclines not the scale to one side more than to the other. But I am afraid the blunders are rather in the Antiquary than the

the Minters. The kings and nobles could neither write nor read; therefore the Minters did not know one letter from another, nay could not spell their own, or the most common names; particularly *Robert*. "*In this of Rodbertus had the D been put in its proper place, and the T left out, it would have been Roberdus Dux.*" But with the learned modern Antiquarians leave, will the Minter say, both the D and T are in their proper places; as every one, the least acquainted with the grounds of our own language, will allow, the name being compounded of two very common words, viz. *Red, Ræd, Rad, or Rod*, counsel; and *Beorht, Berht, Briht or Bryht*, bright or famous; these joined form *Bodbertus* as on the coin. In like manner we have *Ralph* from *Radulph*, more anciently *Rodolph*; *Roger*, *Rotgarius*, *Rodgarus*; *Rowland*, *Rolland*, *Rodland*.

DUNELMENSIS.

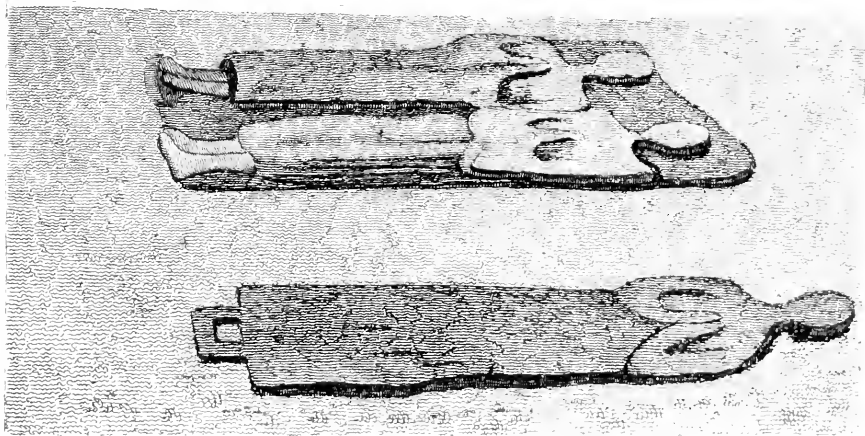
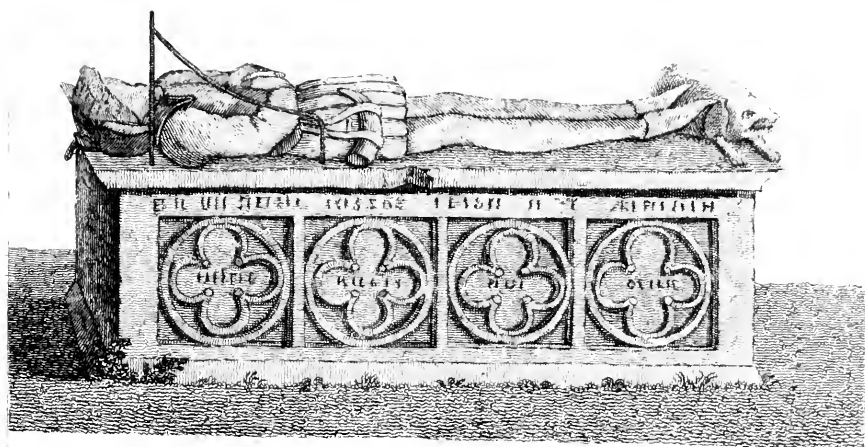
In Cirencester Church, in Gloucestershire, on a flat Stone engraved in Brass are the Effigies of a Man and a Woman; on Labels proceeding from their Mouths these Lines:

MERCY God of my Misdeede
Lady help at my most Neede

On a brass plate under their feet:

Reye Gracious Jhu to Endless lyfe at thy Grete
dome where all Schall Aperce, Hughe Norys Groc &
Johan hys Wyf now dede in Grave and Beryed here
Yo P'yers desyryng there Soules for Chere the X
Day of July the yere our Lord God M° CCCC
XXIX.

THE Tomb of Jenkyn Wyrrall stands in the church-yard of Newland, in Gloucestershire, a small distance north-east of the Church. He is represented lying on his back, on a square or table monument; his hands joined, as in the act of praying. He has on his head a sort of cap tied at the top; on his right side is his horn fixed in a belt, and on his left a short crooked sword. The toes of his shoes are remarkably long



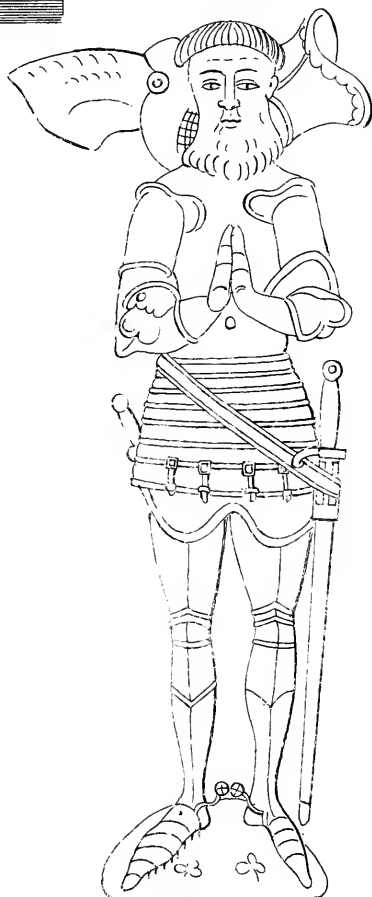
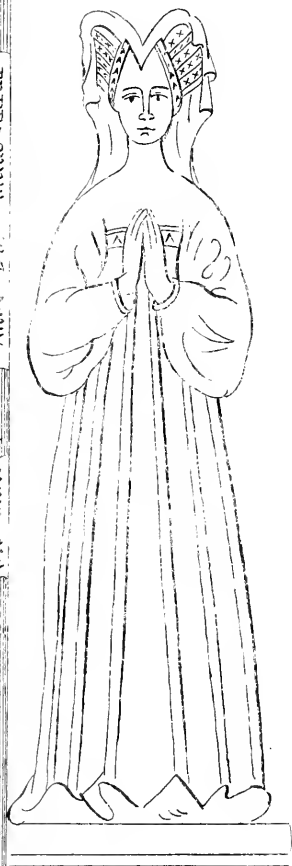
These are the

ERRE

ANNO D.

MDCCC

1888



long and pointed; at his feet lies a hound with his mouth open, as if just giving his tongue.

Round about the Tomb, and on the south side, is the following inscription, which is still tolerably legible:

Here lyeth Jen. Wyrrall Forster of Fee the whyche dyssesyd on the viii daye of September in the yeaere of oure Lorde MCCCCLVII On hys Soule God have mereie. Amen.

Sir Robert Atkyns, in his History of Gloucestershire, gives another inscription, which, if it ever existed, is now totally obliterated. As at present there are not the least traces of it, probably Sir Robert took it upon trust from some vulgar tradition. His inscription runs thus:

Here lieth Jenkin Wyrral, Chief Forrester in Fee

A Braver Fellow never was, nor never will be.

He died 1457.

North of this Tomb are two others, of very rude and ancient appearance, one said to contain two daughters, and the other the wife of Jenkyn Wyrrall; two female figures, with their hands in a praying posture, being carved on the first, and a single one, in the same attitude, on the second or northernmost. They are coarsely cut out of thick gravestones, very little elevated above the ground, and much defaced by time and weather. These are represented under Wyrrall's Tomb, of which a south view is given; the Tombs of the women were drawn from the north.

ANCIENT BRASS PLATE

IN NEWLAND CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THIS Plate is given as a specimen of the style of the Monuments in the fifteenth century; it is deposited in the chancel belonging to Thomas Windham, Esq. of Clear Well: who were the persons there interred is not known, the inscription which encompassed the stone being destroyed, all but part of the date. The crest on a separate square plate, now lost, was a Miner, properly habited, having his candle in his mouth, his bag to receive the ore at his back, and his pick-ax in his hand.

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.

ON the Coteswolds in Gloucestershire is a customary annual meeting at Whitsuntide, vulgarly called an Ale or Whitsun-ale. It is supposed that the true word is Yule, for in the time of Druidism the Feasts of

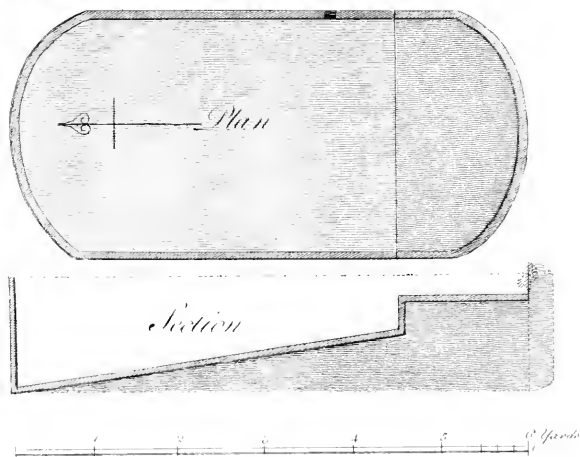
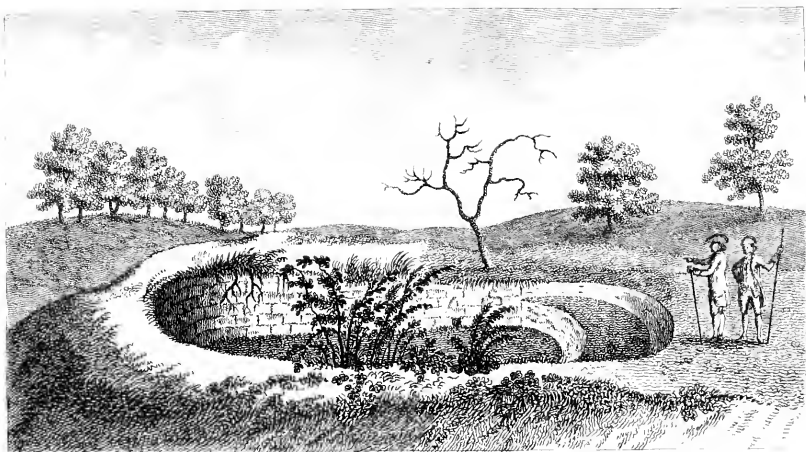
Yule or the Grove were celebrated in the months of May or December; and in the north of England Christmas is called Christmas Yule and Christmas Gambols. Yule Games and Yule is the proper Scotch word for this festival. These sports are resorted to by great numbers of young people of both sexes, and are conducted in the following manner: Two persons are chosen previous to the meeting to be Lord and Lady of the Yule, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the Lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and to regale in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford. Each young fellow treats his girl with a ribbon or favour; the Lord and Lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a page or train-bearer, and a jester drest in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of the company. The Lord's music, consisting generally of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance. Some people think this is a commemoration of the ancient drinking, being a day of festivity formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the Lord of the Fee within his manor, the memory of which, on account of the jollity of those meetings, the people have thus preserved ever since. It may notwithstanding have its rise in Druidism, as on these occasions they always erect a may-pole, which is an eminent sign of it. The mace is made of silk, finely plaited with ribbons on the top, and filled with spices and perfume for such of the company to smell to as desire it. Does not this afford some light towards discovering the original use, and account for the name of mace, now carried in ostentation before the steward of the Court on court days, and before the chief magistrate in corporations, as the presenting of spices by great men at their entertainments was a very ancient practice?

CLUER WALL, OR CLEAR WELL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

THE seat of Thomas Windham, Esq. takes its name from the village wherein it stands, which is about two miles south of Newland.—It was built by the father of the present proprietor, about forty years ago. It is founded on a solid limestone rock, and stands chiefly on arches. Its walls nearly equal in thickness those of the ancient Gothic Castles. It

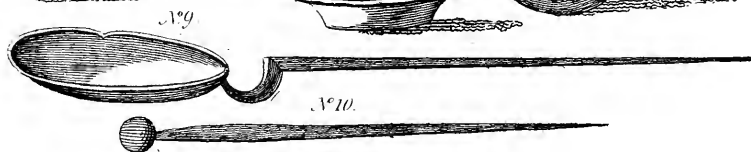
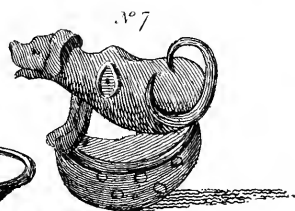
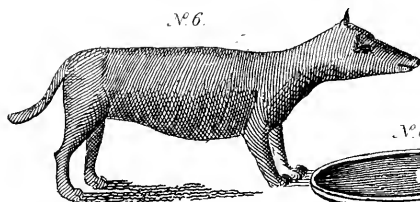
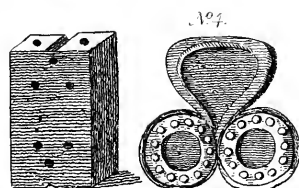
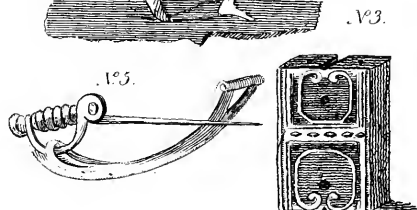


CHURCH WATTS OF THE GREAT
*Engraved from an original drawing
 taken at the time of the late war*



A View, Plan & Section, of the
ROMAN BATH,
at Wilbury Park Gloucestershire.
Engraved by J. G. Smith, 1811.

R. G. Smith del.



Engraved from an original Drawing

London Published Decr 1807 by E. Jefferys 11 Pall Mall.

It contains many convenient and spacious apartments, has a noble hall and library. Its offices are well contrived, and though the style of architecture gives it a sort of gloomy solemnity, it is on the whole a very desirable mansion. The park and grounds about it are beautifully situated, they are also kept in very good order, and well laid out.

A. D. 1779.

MISCELLANEOUS PLATE.

THIS Plate contains a View, Ground Plan and Section, of a Roman Bath in Lidney Park, Gloucestershire.

It is situated on the westernmost edge of an almost perpendicular precipice, amidst the remains of tessellated pavements, and other vestiges of a Roman fortress.

Although its shape and dimensions are sufficiently explained by the Plan and Section, to save the reader the trouble of measuring them they are here given in words.

The whole length of the Bath measures six yards, one yard and a half of which, at the south end, is taken off for a kind of dressing place, and is elevated a foot and a half above the bottom of the Bath, which gradually sloping towards the north, terminates at the depth of about four feet. Its breadth is three yards.

The whole is lined with a stone wall, which appears to have been plastered over with a strong cement, seemingly made with brick rubbish; at the ends it still remains pretty perfect, but towards the sides has been peeled off. About a yard from the south end, and in the bottom of the easternmost side, is a hole about three inches square, formed for the passage of water, either into or from the Bath.

MISCELLANEOUS PLATE.

THIS Plate shews some of the Roman Utensils found at Lidney Park in Gloucestershire, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, a spot as remarkable for its beauty as respectable for the many Roman Antiquities with which it abounds, and which would afford an ample harvest to the researches of an able Antiquarian. The above Utensils, with many curious coins found there, are in the possession of Mr. Bathurst.

Nos. 1 and 2. Roman Soldiers, chased on pieces of thin iron plate; by some pitchy matter at the back they seem to have been stuck upon some other surface; they are nearly of the size here represented.

No

No. 3. An ornament of the Necklace or Bracelet kind; several of them seem intended to be strung together, the holes seen at the top running quite through them. The front and back side are here shewn; it is made of a dark brownish wood, and is of the same size as here delineated.

No. 4. A Brass Ornament, probably a kind of Broch.

No. 5. A Fibula of Brass.

No. 6. An Animal in Brass, supposed to be a Wolf.

No. 7. A small Lamp. N.B. Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, are all of the same size as here depicted, as are all the following, No. 8 excepted.

No. 8. A Roman Vessel of baked earth, used in sacrifices. Its diameter is three inches, and depth two.

No. 9. An Iron Spoon.

No. 10. An Ivory Pin.

No. 11. A Piece of ornamented Brass, supposed to have been a handle to some utensil.

THE SCOWLS,

In the Woods of the Right Hon. CHARLES BRAGGE BATHURST, near his Seat at Lidney Park, Gloucestershire.

THE Scowls are excavations of the earth, in some places to the depth of 25 or 30 feet, forming a kind of irregular trench, interspersed with solid rocks, some of which are standing, and other huge fragments thrown down, or disjointed in such a manner, as could only be effected by gunpowder, or some violent convulsion of nature. A kind of rude passage runs through the whole, which occupies near an acre of ground, though this is frequently interrupted by great pieces of fallen rock, over which passengers must climb. The grotesque figure of the rock, covered with moss, and entwined with roots of shrubs and trees, the solemn gloominess of the whole, owing to the exclusion of light from a great quantity of wood with which it is surrounded and overshadowed, join in affording a most romantic scene.

Various are the conjectures relative to this place, some supposing it the effects of an earthquake, others deeming it a place of pagan worship; but the most probable opinion is, that it was an ancient mine, made in search of iron ore, of which there is great plenty hereabouts. If this is true, it must be many ages since it was worked, there not being the least tradition of it in the neighbourhood; besides, the moss with which the rocks are overgrown, and the large old trees shooting out of many parts of the rock, give their testimony of its antiquity.

As

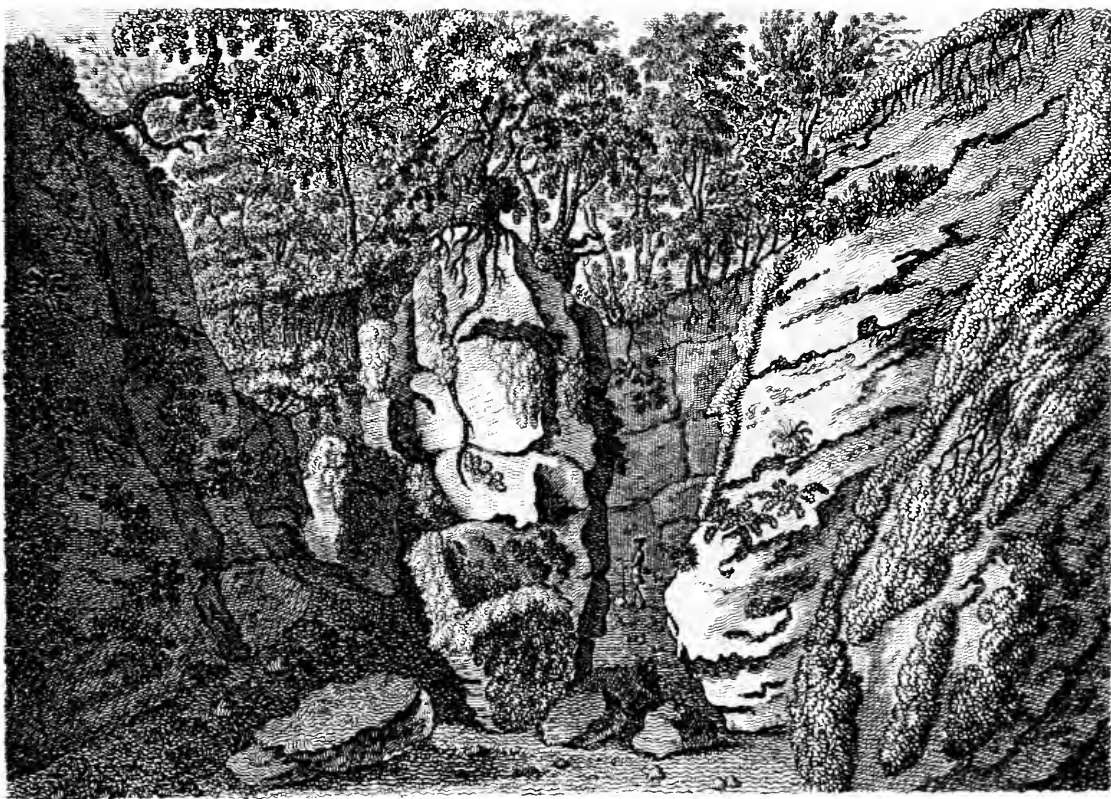


FIG. 10. 11.
Canadian Journal of Geology
 Vol. 1, p. 11.

As in the adjoining Park of Lidney there was a Roman fort, as is evident from a bath now remaining, divers Roman utensils, coins, tessellated pavements, and the foundations of many buildings, with several entrenchments, possibly this mine might have been opened by that people, and ever since neglected. For what reason it is called the Scowls does not appear, or from what the word is derived; that appellation is however given to another exhausted mine in Gloucestershire.

The neighbouring rustics have given names to divers rocks from their appearances, such as the Pillar, the Chapel Window, &c. On the whole, whatever may be its antiquity, as a picturesque object it well deserves the observation of the curious, and may rank with Mother Ludlam's Cave in Surrey, Poole's Hole, and the other Derbyshire Caverns.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

THE following I have transcribed from some manuscript Tracts lately in the possession of Anstis, Garter King at Arms; if it comes within the plan of your undertaking, give it a place, and you'll oblige,

Yours, T. N.

"THE simple rustic, who serves his sovereign in the time of need to the utmost extent of his ability, is as deserving of our commendation as the victorious leader of thousands," was a saying of King Charles to Richard Pendrell, at the time he was introduced to his Majesty after the restoration. "Friend Richard," rejoined the King, "I am glad to see thee, thou wert my preserver and conductor, the bright star that shewed me to my Bethlehem, for which kindness I will engrave thy memory on the tablet of a grateful heart." Then turning to the Lords about him, the King said, "My Lords, I pray you respect this good man for my sake." After this kind treatment, becoming his Majesty's greatness, he very merrily said, "Master Richard, be bold, and tell these Lords what passed amongst us, when I had quitted the Oak at Boscobel to reach the Pit-Leasow."—"Your Majesty must well remember," replied Richard, "that night when brother Humphry brought his old mill-horse from White-Ladies,* not accountred with

* White-Ladies, so called from its having been a monastery of Cistercian nuns, whose habit was of that colour. This house is twenty-six miles from Worcester, and half a mile from Boscobel; and for many years a seat of the Giffards, of the ancient and loyal family of Chillington. To this Giffard the King was much indebted for his safety, when sought after by the regicides.

"kingly

“ kingly gear, but with a pitiful old saddle and a worse bridle; not
 “ attended with royal guards,* but with half a dozen raw and undis-
 “ ciplined rustics, who had little else but good will to defend your
 “ Majesty with; ’twas then your Majesty mounted, and as we journied
 “ towards Mosely you did most heartily complain of the jade you rode
 “ on, and said it was the dullest creature you ever met with: to which
 “ my brother Humphry replied, ‘ My Liege, can you blame the horse
 ‘ to go heavily, when he has the weight of three kingdoms on his back?’
 “ at which your Majesty grew somewhat lighter, and commended
 “ brother Humphry’s wit.” In like manner did this poor peasant
 entertain Charles and his courtiers, until his Majesty thought proper to
 dismiss him, but not without settling a sufficient pension on him for life,
 on which he lived within the vicinity of the court until the eighth of
 February, 1671, (twenty years after the fatal battle of Worcester) when
 he died, much lamented by his Majesty and other great personages,
 whom he had protected from savage barbarity and fanatical persecution.
 His royal master, to perpetuate the memory of this faithful man, out of
 his princely munificence, caused a fair monument to be raised over him
 in the church-yard of St. Giles’s in the Fields, near about the east end of
 the church, on which stone is engraven as follow :

Here lies Rich^d Pendrell, Preserver and Conductor to his Majesty King
 Charles the Second, after his Escape from Worcester Fight, in the
 Year 1651, Died feb. 8th 1671.

Hold Passenger here’s Shrouded in this Hearse,
 Unparallell’d Pendrell, thro’ the Universe
 Like when the Eastern Star from Heav’n gave light
 To Three lost Kings, so he in such Dark Night,
 To Britain’s Monarch, toss’d by Adverse War
 On Earth Appear’d a second Eastern Star,
 A Pole, a Stern, in her Rebellious Main,
 A Pilot to her Royal Sovereign.
 Now to Triumph in Heaven’s Eternal Sphere
 He’s hence Advanc’d for his just Steerage here
 Whilst Albion’s Chronicles with Matchless Fame
 Embalm the Story of Great Pendrells Name.

* The King’s attendants were, William, John, Richard, Humphry, and George Pendrell ;
 and Francis Yates, a servant to Mr. Giffard.

To the Editor of the Antiquarian Repertory.

SIR,

THE Article of Sir Francis Walsingham, in the *Biographia Britannica*, as well as all the other more ancient histories and accounts of this great minister, are defective in a material point. None of them inform us of the date of the year of his birth, or his age at the time of his death. Dr. Johnstone, an eminent physician in Kidderminster, is possessed of an ancient portrait of Sir Francis Walsingham, which supplies that defect in his history, and ascertains that point. The following dates are printed on the portrait:

Ætatis suæ 42. Anno Dom. 1578.

The portrait is highly finished, and in excellent preservation, and is believed to be one of the capital performances of Zuachero, who painted for the court of Queen Elizabeth. The inserting these dates belongs to your plan, and I should be glad to see a good engraving of the portrait given in your work, being your constant reader,

HISTORICUS.

Sir Francis died in 1590, only 54 years old.

TO THE WRITERS ON ANTIQUITIES.

The humble Petition of the Words PERHAPS and PROBABLY.

Shewing,

THAT your petitioners have for a long time been most unmercifully made use of on every occasion, by writers on subjects of Antiquity, to support divers contradictory systems and opinions, insomuch that they have been more used and employed than any other words in the English language, oftentimes to their great discredit and impeachment, both as to veracity and consistency.

Your petitioners therefore most respectfully solicit, that like veteran soldiers, who have performed their duty, they may be suffered at length to enjoy *that repose* to which their many labours so amply entitle them. And this their prayer may be easily complied with, if the *Students in Antiquity* will please to deal more in matter of fact, and less in conjecture, a measure which will greatly tend to increase their own honour and credibility, as well as the repose of your petitioners.

Your

Your petitioners are well aware that by withdrawing themselves, the Antiquarian will be deprived of two of his most essential servants; but they beg leave in their stead to suggest the ancient words, *Il sembleth*, and *Peradventure*; words, which have enjoyed a *rest* of many years, and may therefore now, in their turn, well supply the place of your petitioners.

But if this indulgence cannot be obtained, your petitioners beg that whenever they are used, they may appear in capitals, whereby their great importance and indispensable utility may be rendered conspicuous.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

ANECDOTE, proving the Longevity of the Tortoise.

IN the Library at Lambeth Palace is the Shell of a Land Tortoise, brought to that place by Archbishop Laud, about the year 1633, which lived till the year 1753, when it was killed by the inclemency of the weather; a labourer in the gardens having for a trifling wager dug it up from its winter's retreat, and neglecting to replace it, a frosty night, as is supposed, killed it.

Another Tortoise was placed in the gardens of the Episcopal House at Fulham, by Bishop Laud, when Bishop of that see, anno 1628; this died a natural death, anno 1753-4. What were the ages of these Tortoises at the time they were placed in the above gardens is not known.

Extract of a Letter from Sir FRANCIS KNOLLYS to Secretary CECIL, relative to the Queen of Scots, soon after her Arrival at Carlisle.

(From the Original in the Cotton Library, Calig. C. 1.)

—SO that nowe here are Six wayting Women, althoe none of reputacion but Mystres Marye Ceaton, who is praysed by this Q. to be the fynest busker, that is to say, the fynest dresser of a Woman's heade and heare that is to be seen in any Countrey, whereof we have seen divers experiences since her comyng hether, and amonge other pretie devyces, yesterday and this day she did set sotch a curled Heare upon the Queen that was said to be a *Perewyke*, that shoed very delycately, and every other Day hitherto she hathe a new Devyce of Heade dressyng withoute any Coste, and yett setteth forthe a Woman gaylye well.

Carlyll, 28th June, 1568, at Mydnight.

THAT

ON BUYING AND SELLING THE DEVIL.

THAT "every thing may be had for money," is, I am afraid, an observation no less ancient than true. We read of empires, kingdoms, and principalities, which have been publicly sold; the same has been whispered respecting popedom, bishopricks, and other spiritual dignities: and we have heard (but it is to be hoped, without foundation) of venal counties and corrupt boroughs.

Buying and selling the devil, has long been a proverbial expression, but that such a traffic was ever actually negotiated will scarcely be credited; nevertheless, *Blount's Law Dictionary*, under the article *Conventio*, gives an instance of such a sale: the story is extracted from the court rolls of the manor of Hatfield, near the isle of Axholme, in the county of York, where a curious gentleman not long ago searched for, and found it regularly entered. A copy of it here follows, together with an English translation, for the benefit of those who do not understand the language in which the original is written.

‘Curia tenta apud Hatfield die Mercurii

Prox post Festum — Anno xi^o: Edw. 3^o: 1337.

‘Robertus de Roderham qui optulit se versus Johannem de Ithon de eo quod non teneat Conventionem inter eos factam & unde queritur quod certo die & anno apud Thorne convenit inter prædictum Robertum & Johannem quod prædictus Johannes vendidit prædicto Roberto Diabolum ligatum in quodam ligamine pro iii^o. ob. & super prædictus Robertus tradidit prædicto Johanni quiddam obolum—earles (i. e. earnest money) per quod proprietas dicti diaboli commoratur in persona dicti Roberti ad habendum deliberationem dicti Diaboli, infra quartam diem prox. sequent. Ad quam diem idem Robertus venit ad præfatum Johannem & petit deliberationem dicti Diaboli, secundum Conventionem inter eos factam; idem Johannes prædictum Diabolum deliberare noluit, nec adhuc vult &c. ad grave dampnum ipsius Roberti IX sol. Et inde producit sectam &c. &c. prædictus Johannes venit &c. Et non dedicit Conventionem prædictam. Et quia videtur curiæ quod tale placitum non jacet inter Christianes, ideo partes prædicti adjournantur usque in infernum, ad audiendum Judicium suum, & utraque pars in Misericordia &c. per Willielmum de Scargel Senescallum.’

‘Robert de Roderham appeared against John de Ithon, for that he had not kept the agreement made between them, and therefore complains that on a certain day and year, at Thorne, there was an agreement between the aforesaid Robert and John, whereby the said John

sold to the said Robert, the Devil, bound in a certain bond, for three pence farthing, and thereupon the said Robert delivered to the said John, one farthing, as earnest money, by which the property of the said Devil rested in the person of the said Robert, to have livery of the said Devil, on the fourth day next following; at which day the said Robert came to the forenamed John, and asked delivery of the said Devil according to the agreement between them made. But the said John refused to deliver the said Devil, nor has he yet done it, &c. to the great damage of the said Robert to the amount of 60 shillings, and he has therefore brought his suit, &c. &c.

‘The said John came, &c. and did not deny the said agreement; and because it appeared to the court that such a suit ought not to subsist among Christians, the aforesaid parties are therefore adjourned to the infernal regions, there to hear their judgment, and both parties were amerced, &c. by William De Scargell Seneschal.’

ON THE DERIVATION OF CERTAIN POPULAR PHRASES.

NOTHING can be more foreign to the original meaning of many words, and proper names, than their present appellations, frequently owing to the history of those things being forgotten, or an ignorance of the language in which they were expressed. Who, for example, when the crier of a court bawls out, O yes, O yes, would dream that it was a proclamation commanding the talkers to become hearers, being the French word *Oyez, listen*, retained in our courts ever since the pleadings were held in Law French. Or would any person suppose that the Head Land on the French coast near Calais, called by our seamen *Black Ness*, could be so titled from its French name of *Blanc-Nez*, or *The White Headland*?

I have collected a few instances of these perversions, and as they contain a kind of Antiquarian Reading, I here send them for your Repertory; if you approve of these, you may perhaps hear further from

Your's, &c. C. D—y.

Henry VIII. having taken the town of Bullogne, in France, the gates of which he brought to Hardes, in Kent, where they are still remaining, the flatterers of that reign highly magnified this action, which, Porto-Bello-like, became a popular subject for Signs, and the Port or Harbour of Bullogne, called Bullogne Mouth, was accordingly set up at a noted Inn in Holborn;* the name of the Inn long out-living the Sign and

* This sign at present exists in a street of the same name near Aldersgate. 1807.

Fame of the Conquest, an *ignorant Painter*, employed by a no less *ignorant Landlord*, to paint a new one, represented it by a Bull and a large gaping human Mouth, answering to the vulgar pronunciation of *Bull and Mouth*. Perhaps the conceit of its allusion to the roarings and vociferations of a *Quaker's meeting* held there might not a little tend to make it maintain its usurped post. The same piece of history gave being to the *Bull and Gate*, originally meant for *Bullogne Gate*, and represented by an embattled gate, or entrance into a fortified town.

The Barber's Pole has been the subject of many conjectures, some conceiving it to have originated from the word Poll, or Head, with several other conceits, as far fetched and as unmeaning; but the true intention of that party-coloured Staff was to shew that the master of the shop practised Surgery, and could breathe a vein as well as mow a beard, such a Staff being to this day, by every village practitioner, put into the hand of a patient undergoing the operation of phlebotomy. The white Band which encompasses the Staff was meant to represent the *Fillet*, thus elegantly twined about it.

Nor were the Chequers (at this time a common sign of a public-house) less expressive, being the representation of a kind of *Draught-board*, called *Tables*, and shewed that *there* that game might be played. From their colour, which was red, and the similarity to a Lattice, it was corruptly called the Red Lettuce, which word is frequently used by ancient writers to signify an Alehouse.

The *Spectator* has explained the sign of the *Bell Savage Inn* plausibly enough, in supposing it to have been originally the figure of a beautiful female found in the woods, called in French *La belle Sauvage*. But another reason has since been assigned for that appellation, namely, that the Inn was once the property of Lady Arabella Savage, and familiarly called Bell Savage's Inn, probably represented, as at present, by a Bell and a Savage, or *wild Man*, which was a Rebus for her name, Rebuses being much in fashion in the 16th century, of which the *Bolt and Tun* is an instance.

The Three Blue Balls prefixed to the doors and windows of Pawnbrokers' shops, by the vulgar humorously enough said to indicate that it is two to one that the things pledged are never redeemed, was in reality the Arms of a set of merchants from Lombardy, who were the first that publicly lent money on pledges. They dwelt together in a street, from them named Lombard-street, in London; and also gave their name to another at Paris. The appellation of Lombard was formerly all over Europe considered as synonymous to that of usurer.

At the institution of the Yeomen of the Guard, they used to wait at table on all great solemnities, and were ranged near the buffets: this procured them the name of Buffetiers, not very unlike in sound to the jocular appellation of Beef-eaters, now given them; though probably it was rather the voluntary misnomer of some wicked wit, than an accidental corruption arising from ignorance of the French language.

The opprobrious title of Bum Bailiff, so constantly bestowed on the Sheriff's Officers, is, according to Judge Blackstone, only the corruption of Bound Bailiff, every Sheriff's Officer being obliged to enter into bonds, and to find security for his good behaviour, previous to his appointment.

A Cordwainer seems to have no relation to the occupation it is meant to express, which is that of a Shoe-maker. But Cordoniez, originally spelt *Corduaniez*, is the French word for that trade, the best leather used for shoes coming originally from Cordua in Spain—Spanish leather shoes were once famous in England.

The following curious Letter, from the Grand Seignior Amurath the Third to Queen Elizabeth, in consequence of her interference in behalf of her ally Sigismund the Third, King of Poland, is copied, by permission, from a MS. in the collection of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Essex, and is particularly interesting to an English reader, as it proves the great spirit with which that high-minded Princess conducted herself in her transactions with other states.

THE COPPIE OF A LETTER SENT FROM THE GREAT TURCK TO THE QUEENES MAESTIE IN AN° 1590.

(Subscribed on the backside.)

To the moste glorious and renowned virgin the moste happie of all women, Prince of the worthy Followers of Christ, most excellent Queene of the famous kingdome of England, Eliza: the most wise Gouvernour of all y^e affaires of the people and Family of y^e Nazarites & most sweete Fountaine of Honor, and glorie, a most comfortable Clowde of raigne !!

DERE Ladye and Heire of everlastinge happines and glorie of the famous kingdome of England vnto whome all Nations doe humbly resort, wee wishe the beginninge and endinge of all your highnes affaires and busines, to be most happie and offer vnto you our most Lovinge and faithful

faithful vowes, and euerlastinge praise, Hauinge ended your beginniges, and endinge with all renoume, wee Signifie vnto your most Loving Excellency, That for so much as certeine yeares passed wee made warr vppon Cassell Baso, Prince of Persia, by reason of which warres, we woulde not afflict any other parts, and so by meanes thereof the Theeues called Cassacks, and other like facinorouse persons haue risen vp, and not desisted to hinder and offend our Subjects. Nowe therefore hauinge overcome the Persians, and by gods helpe Confirmed a peace, wee determined to punish those wicked offendours, risen vp in Powland, and sent our Armye vnder the Conducte of Beglerby in Croatia, and the Prince of Tartars who the yeare last past at our commaundement did trouble and make wast some part of Powland, and punished y^e said Cassacks, and other offendours accordinge to their deserts, wth the said kinge of Powland perceauinge sent 2 of his Embassadors to our glorious and blessed Porte, promisinge y^e he would find out those offenders and greuously punish them, and Continue his goodwill to * our said blessed Porte, as heretofore he hath done, But wee recidinge the request of the said kinge, woulde not accept thereof, but did fully determine to Subuert, and by the helpe of god almightie, to Send a newe Supplie thether to the vtter ruine of y^e said Countrie, But your Highnes^s Ambassador reaccidinge in o^r said blessed Port, puttinge him selfe betweene, and alleadinge that your highnes^s had from the saide kinge of Powlande aswell Fruit, as Pouder, gome, Mastes, and other necessarie things for warr, required peace in the behalfe of the said kinge of Powland, and requested in your Behaulfe, that no man in our behaulfe should trouble or offend the said king, alleadinge that to be your will and speciall desire, which beinge signified vnto our highnes, was verie welcome and acceptable to vs, And for that wee owe vnto your highnes all Honor and favour whatsoener, Our Letters were sent forthwith vnto the said kinge of Powland, That in respect he should find out the saide offendinge Cassacks, and punish them generally, and make some restitution for y^e same offence, omitted, the same shoulde be pardoned, and blotted out for euer. So y^e if on your Highnes behalfe the League concluded Betweene the said kinge of Powland and your Highnes had not bene solicited, we had not by any meanes entered Peace wth him, But onely in favour of your Highnes^s wee perfourmed this Singular grace vnto the said kinge and his kingdome whereby it might appeare, vnto your Highnes as to y^e kinge of Powland yow might be fully perswaded y^e yow goodwill,

* Towards.

and familiaritie is verie great and of longe Continuance toward our said Porte. It behooueth that your Highnē's adioyned wth the said kinge of Powland doe not omitt to inflict y^e kinge of Spaine who hath continued warres, against yow these manye yeares, And vouchsafe to send your Letters vnto our Ports by your faithfull Seruaunts concerninge the same, And wee for our partes by the helpe of the Almightye, (our affaires somewhat quieted, will shortly prepare our Selues against the kinge of Spaine for y^e assistinge of your Highnes, whereof be yee fully assured, And so we wishe all health, and Happines vnto your Highnē's. Dated in the regall seate of Constantinople in the yere of Christe. 1590. the xijth of June, in the 998. yere of our Prophett Mahomett, and in the end of the Monthe called Sabān.)

ON THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

Portsmouth, Sept. 20th, 1775.

THE era of an *invention* so useful as the *Mariner's Compass*, would, one might imagine, be as positively ascertained as any fact in history, and its *inventor* handed down as an universal benefactor to mankind; but such is the absurdity in our distributions of honour, that whilst his name is forgotten who enabled us to direct our way over the face of the pathless ocean, with precision and safety, the most trifling actions of those scourges of humanity, an Alexander or Louis the Fourteenth, are recording with a minute exactness.

Divers countries, it is true, claim the honour of this invention, as several cities of Greece contend for being *the birth place of Homer*. But had either this discovery been considered as important, when first made, or Homer regarded whilst living, no such dispute could have arisen.

The loadstone, and its power of attracting iron, was well known to the ancients, and is mentioned by Plato, who calls it the *Herculean stone*; also by Plutarch, Lucretius, and divers others: but they seem to have been totally ignorant of its polarity, or constant inclination towards the North. It has indeed been said by Albertus Magnus, that this property is mentioned by Aristotle, in a *book treating of stones*; but the authenticity of this part is doubted by most of the critics. Two passages in Plautus are likewise pointed out, one in the Merchant, Act 5th, Scene 2d; the other in the Three Pieces of Money, Act 4th, Scene 3d; where *the Compass* is (as it is pretended) meant by the name of "*Vorsariam*;" but it is generally agreed the *Vorsoria* or *Versoria*, though now sometimes used for the *Compass*, and even Rudder, originally meant only a Cord fastened

fastened to the sail, serving to turn it to the windward side, and in that sense the words “Cape Versoriam” may be translated, Put about.

Some attribute this invention to the Chinese, who, it is said, pretend the Emperor Chiningus, a celebrated Astrologer, had the knowledge of it 1120 years before Christ. The Chinese only divide their Compass into 24 points; at first they used to float it in a vessel of water by means of a piece of cork; Du Halde, in his History of that people, says it is still a very clumsy machine; that they constantly burn perfumed pastils before it, and likewise offer up burnt sacrifices to it, but are so ignorant of its properties, that their magazine for nails is near it in the binnacle, which shews that if they were the discoverers, it must have been by some accident, and not by any series of experiments. Their needle has a *Fleur de Lis* at one end, and a trident at the other.

Marcus Paulus, a Venetian, is said to have brought it from China in the year 1260, when it was at first used in Europe, in the manner of the Chinese, swimming in a vessel of water.

Flavio de Amalsi, or Flavio Gioia, a Neapolitan, is likewise named as the *inventor* of this useful machine; and it is pretended that the arms of the territory of Principato, in that kingdom, which is a Compass, was assumed in memory of that invention.

The French too put in their claim to the honour of having the Compass many years before either of these last named periods. Fauchet, in support of it, quotes the following verses written by Guyor de Provence, who lived in France about the year 1200, which, if genuine, incontestibly prove the assertion. It is there called the *Marinette*.

Icelle estoile ne se muet
Un art font qui mentir ne puet
Par vertu de la *Marinette*
Une Pierre laide & Noirette
Ou li fer volontiers se joint.

The sense of which is,—This star is immoveable; a rule is formed which cannot deceive, by virtue of the Compass, an ugly black stone, to which iron voluntarily joins itself.

From these verses it appears, the Stone itself was first used instead of a Steel Needle touched with it.

The French endeavour farther to strengthen their title by observing, that the *Fleur de Lis*, the arms of France, is used by every nation to distinguish the North point.

Doctor

Doctor Wallis feebly puts in for the honour in behalf of the English, for which he brings no better reason, than that the word *Compass*, the name whereby it is universally called in every language, is of English origin, and in many parts of England signifies a *circle*.

Ludi Vertomanus, who was in the East Indies about the year 1500, says he saw a *Compass* like those commonly used. And Mr. Barlow, in his *Navigator's Supply*, anno 1597, says, that in a personal conference with two East Indians, they affirmed, that instead of our *Compass* they used a *Magnetical Needle* of six inches and longer, upon a pin in a dish of white China earth filled with water, in the bottom whereof they had two cross lines for the principal winds, the rest of their divisions being left to the skill of their pilots.

I have here thrown together every thing material I have met with in the course of my reading respecting this subject. If any of your correspondents can give a more satisfactory account, I wish they would favour the world with it through the channel of your *Repertory*.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

A SAILOR.

THE LYFE OF SAYNT WENEFREDE.

From the Golden Legend, published by Wynkyn de Worde, 1512.

AFTER that holy man Beuno hadde do make many chyrches, and had ordeyned the Seryyce of God devoutly to be sayd in them, he came to a place of a worshypfull man named Jenythe: the whiche was the son of a noble senatour called Elynde. And desyred y' he wolde gyve hym as moche grounde as he myght buylde a Chirche on in the honour of God. Than he granted hym his askynge with good wyll, and than dyde do buylde thereon a fayr chyrche to the whiche this worshypfull man, his wyfe, and his doughter Wenefryde resorted dayely for to here therin divine service. And than Wenefryde was sette to scole to this holy man Beuno, and he taught her full dilygently and enformed her parfyghtly in the fayth of Jhesu Cryst. And this holy mayde Wenefryde gavé credence to his wordes and was so enflambed with his holy doctryne, y' she purposed to forsake all worldly pleasaunces and to serve almyghty God in mekenes & in chastyte. And than it fortunéd upon a Sondaye she was diseased and she abode at home & kept her faders hous wyle they were at Chyrche. To who there came a younge man for to defoule her, who was named Cradoche
the

the son of a kynge named Alane, whiche yonge man brended in the concupyscence of her, by the entysynge of the fende whiche had envye at this holy virgyn Wenefryde. And she demanded the cause of his coming, and when she understood his corrupte entente she excused her and put him of all that she myght. And he alwaye abydyng in his foule purpose wolde in no wise be answered. Than she consyderynge his foule desyre, & ferynge lest he wolde oppresse her, fayned her as she wolde have consented and sayd she wolde goo into the chambre for to araye herself for to please hym the better. And when he had agreed to her, she closed faste the chamber dore, & fledde pryvely by another dore towarde the chyrche. And whan this yonge man had espyed her he folowed her wth his swerde drawn lyke a wood man: & whan he had overtaken her, he sayed to her these wordes. Sometyme I love the and desyred the to have the unto my wyfe. But one thyng tell now to me shortly, eyther consente to me to accomplyshe my pleasure, or else I shall flec the wth this swerde. Than this blessed Virgin Wenefryde thought formerly y^t she wold not forsake y^e son of y^e everlastynge kynge, for to please the sone of a temporall kynge, and sayd to him in this maner. I will in no wise consente to thy foule and corrupte desyre, for I am joyned to my spouse Jhesu Cryste, whiche preserveth & keepeth my virgynyte. And trust thou verely that I wyll not forsake him for all thy menaces and thretynge. And whan she had said thus this cursed tyraunt full of malycie smote of her heed. And in the same place where as the heed fell to the grounde, there sprange up a fayre well gyvyng out haboūdantly fayre clere water, where our Lord God yet dayly sheweth many myracles. And many seke people havyng dyverse dyseases have there ben cured and heled wyth the merytes of this blessed virgyne saynt Wenefryde, and in the said well appeareth yet stones besprynge and spereled as it were wth blood, which cannot be had away by no meane. And the mosse y^t groweth on the stones is of a marvyllous swete odour & that endureth unto this daye. And when the fader and moder knew of their daughter they made grete lamentacyon for her deth, bycause they had no mo chyldern, but her onely. And when this holy man Beuno undertode the dethe of Wenefryde and saw the hevynes of her fader and moder, he comforted them goodly and brought them to the place where as she laye deed. And there he made a sermon to the people declaryng her virgynyte. And howe she hadde avowed to be a relygyous woman. And after toke up the heed in his hondes, and sette it into the place where it was cutte off, and desyred to all tha people that there were

presente to knele downe, and pray devoutly unto Almighty God, that it might please him to reyse her agayne unto lyfe, and not only for the comfort of fader and moder, but for to accomplyshe the vowe of relygyon. And when they arose from prayer, this holy vyrgyne arose with them also made by myracle alive agayn by the power of Almighty God: wherefore all the people gave lawde and prasyng to hys holy name for this grete myracle. And ever as long as she lived after there appeyered about her necke a rednes round about lyke to a reed thread of silke in sygne and token of her martyrdome. And whan this yonge man that had thus slayne her, had wyped his swerde on the grass, and stode styll there beside, and had noo power to remove away, ne to repente hym of that cursed deed. And whan this holy man Bueno reproved him, not only of the homycyde, but also because he revered not the Sondaye, and dredde not the grete power of God there shewed upon this holy vyrgyne and sayd to him, Why hast thou not contricion for thy mysdede, but syth thou repenteth not, I beseche Almighty God to reward the after thy deservynge. And than he fell downe deed to the grounde, and his body was all blacke, and sodeynly borne away with fendes. Than after this holy made Wenefryde was veyled and consecrate into relygyon by the hondes of this holy man Bueno, and he commanded her the habyte in the same churche, that he had do make there, by the space of seven yere. And there to assemble to her vyrgynes of honest and holy conversacyon whom he sholde enforme in the lawes of God. And after the seven yere to go to some holy place of relygyon, and there to abyde the residue of her lyfe. And whan this holy man sholde departe from her and go into Irlonde, she folowed hym tyll she came to the foresayd well, where they stode talkyng alonge whyle of heavenly thynges and whane they sholde departe this holy man sayd. It is the wyll of our Lorde that they send to me every yere, some token whiche thou shalt put into the streme of the welle and fro thens it shall by the streme be brought into the see, and so by the purveyance of God it shall be brought over the see the space of fifty myle to the place where I shall dwelle, and after they were departed, she with her vyrgynes made a chesyle of sylke werke, and the nexte yere folowynge, she wrapped it in a whyte mantell, and layd it uppon the streme of the sayd welle, and frō thens it was brought unto this holy man Beuno thrugh the waves of the see, by the purveaunce of our Lorde Jhesu Cryste.

After this the blessed virgine Wenefryde encreased fro daye to daye in grete vertue and goodnes, and specyally in holy contemplacyons
with.

with her systers moeuynge them in grete deuocion and love of Almyghty God. And whan she had abyden there vii. yere she departed thence and went to the monasterye, called Wytherachus, in whiche were bothe men and women of vertuous and holy conversation, and whan she had confessed, and tolde her lyfe unto the holy Abbot Eleryus, he receyved her honourably and brought her to his moder Theodyne a blessed woman, whiche had the rule and charge of all the systers of that place, and whan Theodonye was decessed out of this worlde, this holy Abbot Eleryus delyvered to this holy virgine Wenefryde the charge of the sisters, but she refused it, as longe as she might. But by constreynte she toke the charge and lyved afterwarde a vertuous life and more straye and harder than she dyd before, in gyvyng good example to all systers, and whan she had contynued there in the ser-vyce of God eyght yere she yelded up her spiryte to her Maker. To whom let us praye to be a speciall intercessour for us. Amen.

ON THE GRAVE-STONES OF MARRIED PERSONS.

THE study of the Antiquities of this country has long been my favourite amusement, and I seldom pass a summer in the country without visiting every place of note in the neighbourhood, and particularly the Churches, in search of Inscriptions, ancient Monuments, and other curiosities.

In the course of these pursuits I have observed, that on most of the engraved brass plates laid over grave-stones, where they represent a man and his wife, among the ancient ones the lady takes the right hand of her husband, but in those of more modern date, the husband lies on the right of his wife.

I have some doubt whether this is universally the case; if it is, it may be accounted for, from the high honours paid to the fair sex in the days of chivalry; but when those romantic notions began to go out of fashion, the husbands seized the opportunity to assert their superiority, and their wives were removed from the place of honour, which the male sex for many years maintained. All public addresses to a mixed assembly of both sexes, till sixty years ago, commenced Gentlemen and Ladies; at present it is Ladies and Gentlemen.

As the field of my observations is extremely limited, I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents whose knowledge on this head is more extensive, if they would in your Repertory favour me with answers to the following questions.

First,

First, Whether they have observed any particular mode or position respecting the right or left hand in those grave places representing a married couple which have fallen under their inspection?

Secondly, At what particular periods were they used?

And lastly, Whether there can be any reason given for thus placing them?

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A LOVER OF ANTIQUITIES.

On the rude Sports of People of high Rank in former Times.

TO persons unacquainted with the unpolished manners of this country in ancient times, accounts of the rude sports and low buffoonery formerly relished, and even rewarded, by people in high rank, seem hardly credible; nevertheless, ancient records irrefragably prove, that lands were held, by royal charters, under such conditions, and by such feats, as would now be reckoned insufferably low even in St. Giles's, Billingsgate, Wapping, or Rag Fair.

A striking instance of these rude manners occurs in a very curious and authentic manuscript, a copy of which is in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. containing, among other things, the private expences of King Edward the Second, wherein it appears that cross and pile, or tossing up heads or tails (as it is now called) was a royal diversion; that the King travelled in a returned barge, which had conveyed faggots to his court, and was not only highly delighted with the coarse humours of a buffoon dancing on a table, and another falling several times from his horse, but also deemed them worthy of a reward.

All these facts are mentioned in the above cited Record, a transcript of which here follows; it is written in the French of that time, of which, as it may not be understood by many even conversant in that language as now spoken, a translation is annexed:

Item paie a Roi mesmes pur Jewer a Cros et pil par les meins Richard de Mereworth rescervant les Deniers xij.

Item paie illoq a Henri Barber le Roi pour Den^r qu il a presta au Roi pur Jewer a cros a Pil de Donn v s.

Item paie illoq a Peres Barnard Huissier de la Chambre le Roi, qui presta au Roi, Deniers quil perdist a Cros et pil od Mons. Robt. Wattewylle de Doon. viii. s.

Item

Item paie au Roi mesmes pour jewer a cros et pil od Peres Barnard ij'. Item paie a Sire Will de Kyngeston pour cheux qu'il achata pour foire ent Potage en la Bat.

Jeodi le xvij^{me} Jour d'Octobre a Walton, Paie a Shene a Jake de Hoggesworth. Henr. de Hustrete. Rob' Sca-lour Hen' May, Robyn Stronball, John Warwyn, Henry Smallsponne, pour les Gages de ses vij Shouters vadlets en la shoute. Thome atte Lese prenant che-eun iij^s. le Jour del Mardi le xv. Jour d'Oct'. tantque Vendredi le xviii Jour de mesme le mois pour iiij Jours accompez amenantz de Byflete tantque Shene XV^e xl. Fagot en un Baat pour mia Dame la Despenser sojournant au dit Shene, et amenant le Roi de dit Shene par Ewe en la dite Shout tantq. Cyppenham vij^s.

Le xi Jour de March. Item paie a Jak de Seint Albon Peynt'. le Roi qui daunsa devant le Roi sur une Table et lui fist très grantement rire de Donn par les meins propres le Roi, en eide de lui sa feme et ses Enfauntz. l. s.

Item paie a la logge de Wolmer quant le Roi chacea illoq au Cerf a Morris Ken de la Kensine parceqil chevauchast illoq devant le Roi et cheust souvent de son Chival de quex le Roi rya grantement de Don par Com. xx'.

In English.

Item paid to the King himself to play at Cross and Pile by the hands of Richard de Mereworth the receiver of the Treasury 12 pence.

Item paid there to Henry, the Kings Barber for Money which he lent to the King to play at Cross and Pile 5'.

Item paid there to Peres Barnard Usher of the Kings Chamber money which he lent to the King and which he lost at Cross and Pile to Monsieur Robert Wattewylle eight pence.

Item---paid to the King himself to play at Cross and Pile by Peres Barnard two Shillings, which the s^d Peres won of him. Item paid to Sir William de Kyngeston, for Cabbage which he bought to make Potage in the Boat.

Tuesday the 17th day of October at Walton, paid at Shene to James Hoggesworth, Henry de Austrate, Robert Sealour Henry May Robyn Stronball, John Warwyn and Henry Smallsponne for the Wages of the seven Bargemen working in the Barge or Boat, and Thomas Atte Lese. each taking 3^d per day from Tuesday the 15th day of October to Friday the 18th day of the same month, reckoning four days, and bringing from
Byflete

Byflete and Shene 15,40 Faggots in a boat for my Lady la Despensers residing at the said Shene, and bringing the King from the said Shene by Water in the said Skoot or Barge to Cyppenham vij^d.

The 11th day of March, Item paid to James de Saint Albans the Kings Painter who danced before the King upon a Table, and made him laugh heartily, being a Gift by the Kings own hands, in aide to him, his wife and Children 1 s.

Item paid at the Lodge at Wolmer when the King was Stag Hunting there, to Morris Ken of the Kitchen because he rode there before the King and often Fell from his Horse, at which the King laughed exceedingly. A Gift by command 20'.

OLIVER CROMWELL's *Appointment of THOMAS SYMON to the Office of Chief Engraver and Medal-Maker.*

From a MS. on Vellum, in the Library of THOMAS ASTLE, Esq. (p. 86) containing the Inrollments of Instruments of State, Grants of Offices, &c. from June 24, 1654, to the Death of Oliver Cromwell, and also during the Protectorate of Richard Cromwell, and likewise during the Time that the Persons styling themselves KEEPERS of the LIBERTIES of ENGLAND usurped the sovereign Authority in this Kingdom.

OLIVER LORD PROTECTOR of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging. *To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye,* that we of our especiall grace, certain knowledge, and meere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents for us and our successors, do give and grant unto our servant, Thomas Symon, the office of Sole-chiefe Engraver of the irons of and for the moneyes of us and our successors within our Tower of London, with all and singular profitts, commodities, emoluments, dyetts and advantages, to the said office belonging, or therewith had, used, and enjoyed, at any time heretofore, and him the said Thomas Symon, Sole-chiefe Engraver of the irons of and for the moneyes of us and our successors within our said Tower of London, we doe make, ordaine and constitute by theise presents, To have, hold, occupy, enjoy and exercise the said office unto him the said Thomas Symon, by himselfe, or by his sufficient deputy or deputies, or under-engraver, to be appointed by him for and during the tearme of his natural life, with the annuity,

annuity, sum or salary of thirty pounds of lawful money of England by the yeare, to be paid att the receipte of the Exchequer of us and our successors, or by the hands of the Warden of the Mint of us and our successors in our said Tower of London, to be allowed on his accompt by the commissioners of our treasury, treasurer, under treasurer and barons of our Exchequer for the tyme being, on the four-and-twentieth day of June, the nyne-and-twentieth day of September, the five-and-twentieth day of March, yearely, by even and equal portions, the first payment thereof to be made for one quarter of a yeare, to beginn from the five-and-twentieth day of March, which was in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-five, and we do by these presents for us and our successors, will, require, and authorise the commissioners of the treasury, treasurer, chancellor, under-treasurer and barons of the Exchequer of us and our successors for the tyme being, and all other officers and ministers of the receipte of the Exchequer of us and our successors for the tyme being, to whom it shall or may any waies apperteyne, that out of the treasure of us and our successors from tyme to tyme remayneninge in the said receipte of the Exchequer, they pay or cause to be paid unto the saide Thomas Symon, or his assignes, the said annuity, sum or salary of thirty pounds by the yeare quarterly, by even portions as aforesaid, in case the same be not paid by the Warden of the Mint in our said Tower of London for the tyme being, together with the arrears thereof already incurred from the said five-and-twentieth day of March, which was in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-five, and which shall hereafter happen to incurr, and for their soe doing theise our letters pattent, or the inrollment thereof, being produced, shall be to them and every of them respectively a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalfe. And if it shall happen that the said annuity, sum or salary of thirty pounds, or any parte thereof, or of the arrears thereof, be paid by the Warden of the Mint in our said Tower of London, we will and require the commissioners of the treasury, treasurer, under-treasurer and barons of the Exchequer of us and our successors for the tyme being, that they make allowance unto the said Warden of the Mint for the time being, upon his respective accompts, for soe much thereof as shall be paid by him to the said Thomas Symon as aforesaid. And these presents, or the inrollment thereof, being produced, shall be a sufficient warrant and discharge unto them in that behalfe, as alsoe unto the said Warden for the tyme being for payment thereof accordingly. And wee do likewise by theise presents for us and our successors, grant unto the said Thomas Symon, for the exercise and occupation

occupation of the office aforesaid, all and singular other profitts, commodities, emoluments, dyetts, and advantages to the said office belonging, or therewith, or by reason thereof heretofore had, held, or enjoyed, to have, perceive, receive and enjoy the said profitts, commodities, emoluments, dietts, and advantages to the said Thomas Symon, and his assignees, soe long as he shall continue in the office aforesaid. *And further know yee*, that wee of our especiall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, have given and granted, and by thiese presents for us and our successors, doe give and grant unto the said Thomas Symon the sole office, priviledge, right, interest, and full power and authority of makeing, cutting, and engraveing all and singular cognizances and badges of honor, seals, escutchions, stamper and armes, wherein the armes of us and our successors, or of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, at any tyme or tymes hereafter shall be cutt or engraven, by virtue of any writs, warrant, or commandement of us or our successors, or by command or warrant of the lords and other of the privie counsell of us and our successors, or of the justices of the courts of us and our successors, or of any other or others having authority in this behalfe, to have, hould, exercise and enjoy the sole office, priviledge, right, interest, power and authority last mentioned, unto him the said Thomas Symon, by himselfe or by his sufficient deputy or deputies, for and during the tearme of his naturall life, together with all and singular such and the like fees, rewards, allowances and profitts as Thomas Anthony, Charles Anthony, or Derricke Anthony, deceased; John Gilbert, Edward Greene, or any of them, or any other engraver or cutter belonging to any King or Queene of England, hath, had, or received, in and for the excersise of the office last mentioned, to bee hereby granted as aforesaid. And wee doe by theise presents for us and our successors, straightly charge and command all and singular goldsmiths and other makers, engravers and cutters of cognizances or badges, seales, escuchions, stamper, and armes, and all other people as well natives as others within this commonwealth, or the dominions thereto belonging, of what quality or degree soever he or they or any of them be (other than the saide Thomas Symon, his under-engraver, and such his sufficient deputy or deputies to bee appointed by him as aforesaid) that from henceforth, they and every of them doe forbear to make, engrave, and cutt any cognizances, badges, seales, escutchions, stamps and armes, wherein our owne armes, or the armes of our successors or of this commonwealth shall be cutt and engraven. And that they nor any of them doe in any wise hinder the said Thomas Symon, or such his sufficient deputy

deputy or deputies in the premisses, upon pain of our high displeasure and the forfeiture of all and singular such cognizances, badges, seals, escutchions, stamper and armes, which shall be so made or engraven or cutt by them, or any of them, and also the treble value thereof; the one moiety whereof to bee brought into the receipt of the Exchequer for the use of us and our successors; and the other moiety to bee to the use of the saide Thomas Symon or his deputies. And wee doe likewise by these presents for us and our successors command and require the commissioner, chancellor or keeper of the greates seal of England, the commissioners of the treasury, treasurer, under-treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, and all and singular judges and justices of our courts of records att Westminster, and in our city of London and elsewhere within our dominions for the tyme being. And all justices of peace, mayors, sherriffes, bayliffs, constables, wardens of citties, townes corporate and companies, and all other officers and ministers of us and our successors, to be ayding and assisting unto him the saide Thomas Symon and his sufficient deputy and deputies, in and about the due execution of the premisses. And further wee doe grant by these presents for us and our successors, unto the saide Thomas Symon, that it shall and may be lawfull to and for him the saide Thomas Symon (and noe other) from time to time dureing his naturall life, to present unto us and our successors able and sufficient persons to bee admitted by us and our successors into the offices of under-engraver and sinker of our saide stamps soe often as the saide places, or other of them, shall happen to be void. And further knowe yee, that wee of our mere ample grace, certeine knowledge and mere motion, have nominated constituted and appointed. And by these presents for us and our successors doe nominate, constitute and appointe him the saide Thomas Symon, to be our meddall-maker of the meddalls of and belonging to us and our successors, to have and exercise the sole making of all meddalls for us and our successors dureing the naturall life of him the saide Thomas Symon, and likewise the makeing of all and singular the chaines thereunto belonging. Giving, and by these presents for us and our successors, granting unto the saide Thomas Symon freedome and liberty to use all or any singular presses, rolls and cutters, or any other instruments necessary for that worke, as doe or may belong to us or our successors, whether the same shall bee remayning in our said Tower of London or elsewhere. And wee doe by these presents for us and our successors, grant unto the saide Thomas Symon one annuity or yearly salary of thirteene pounds six shillings and eight-pence lawfull money

of England by the yeare, for and during the time of his naturall life, if he shall soe long continue our Meddal-maker as aforesaid, to bee paid at the receipte of the Exchequer of us and our successors on the fower-and-twentieth day of June, the nyne-and-twentieth day of September, the five-and-twentieth day of December, and the five-and-twentieth day of March yearely, by even and equall portions; the first payment thereof to be made for one quarter of a year, to begin from the five-and-twentieth of March aforesaide, which was in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty-five. And theise our letters pattents, or the inrollment thereof, shall be a sufficient warrant and discharge to the commissioner of the treasury, treasurer, chancellor, under-treasurer, and the barons of the Exchequer of us and our successors for the tyme being, and to all others the officers and ministers of the receipts of the Exchequer of us and our successors, to whom it shall or may any waies apperteyne for payment of the said annuity or yearely salary of thirteene pounds six shillings and eight-pence, together with the arrears thereof already incurred from the saide five-and-twentieth day of March, which was in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty-five, or which shall hereafter happen to incurr unto them the said Thomas Symon, as aforesaid, out of the treasury of us and our successors from tyme to tyme remayning in the said receipte of our Exchequer. And further wee will, and by theise presents for us and our successors doe grant to the said Thomas Symon, That these our letters pattents, or the inrollment thereof, shall bee in and by all things, good, valid, sufficient and effectual in law against us and our successors, and soe shall be adjudged, construed and taken to bee for the best benefitt and advauntage, of the said Thomas Symon in all our courts and elsewhere, although expresse mention of the true yearely value, or of the certainty of the premisses, or any of them, or of any other guifts or grants to the said Thomas Symon heretofore made in these presents is not made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or restraunte to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding. *In Witness* whereof wee have caused theise our letters to be made Pattents. *Witness* our selfe at Westminster the nyneth day of July, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty six.

By Writt of Privy Seale,

B E A L E.

OF

OF THE INVENTION OF GUNPOWDER.

THE invention of gunpowder may be justly considered as one of the greatest events in the history of human discoveries, and notwithstanding the declamations of poets and orators, likewise one of the most beneficial; an invention so far from meriting the reproach of Milton and others who have represented it as deriving its origin from the devil, that if we may judge from its consequences, it might with greater propriety be supposed to have been pointed out to us by God in his infinite mercy.

Bold and novel as this assertion may at first sight appear, let any one compare the slaughter in battles, and the length and consequent miseries of sieges, experienced both by the assailants and besieged, before and since the invention of gunpowder, where equal armies were engaged, or the same or similar places attacked, and I flatter myself its truth will be apparent.

War is now carried on at a distance, and in large and distinct bodies, so that any advantage becomes instantly obvious; whereas formerly troops engaged hand to hand, where they were so intermixed that the victor had no other certainty of his success, than the finding no more of the enemy to slaughter.

In sieges, a numerous train of artillery, or a few barrels of this wonderful powder, deposited in a mine, soon throw down the strongest walls; and we now seldom hear of those long sieges, where more of the garrison are destroyed by fatigue and famine, than by the sword.

Indeed, the greatest effect towards a victory, or a capitulation, is by gunpowder brought about without any mischief or slaughter, few men having sufficient firmness to stand its dreadful thunder; and it is undoubtedly a fact, that a battle or a town is won, more by the flight of those who are terrified at the noise of the cannon, than by the loss of those killed or wounded by them. If then on the whole it shall be found, that the devastation and miseries of war have been lessened by the introduction of gunpowder, it must follow that the epithet of beneficial is not in this case misapplied.

When it is considered how wonderful the effects of gunpowder must have at first appeared, one is naturally led to suppose its discovery would have been recorded by every historian of the age in which it made its appearance, and its inventor chronicled with every minute circumstance respecting the discovery, so as to establish his claim incontrovertibly; whereas in this case, as well as in another equally important (the mariner's compass) we have no decisive evidence either of the time of its invention, the country where, or the person by whom it was discovered.

Indeed

Indeed some modern writers have not been wanting in conjectures and assertions respecting its antiquity, and have carried back not only the invention of gunpowder, but also its application to artillery, to the most remote ages, supporting their opinions by quotations from different authors, and passages in history; whilst others have endeavoured to limit its age to the fourteenth century, the candidate for the honour of the invention being, according to them, a monk.

The uncertainty as to the date of its invention, and the frequent relations of some combustibles very like it, in various authors, shew at least that there is a possibility it may be of greater antiquity than is generally supposed, perhaps in an inferior degree of force, and that gunpowder in its present form is a gradual improvement of a composition long known, and at first of no considerable utility.

All the relations likewise point out the east as the place whence it originated, and as there are many secrets in the hands of the Indian Bramins and learned men of China, it does not seem at all unlikely that the composition of powder might be discovered among them, especially considering the quantity of nitre produced almost spontaneously in those countries. The introduction into Europe might naturally be through some pilgrims or travelling monks, pilgrimages to the east being, about the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, much in fashion; and vanity, inseparable from man, of what profession soever, might induce them to claim the honour of the invention; or perhaps they might make some improvements thereon, by discovering more efficacious proportions of the same materials.

The Naphtha, mentioned by Quintus Curtius, and the Greek Fire so famous in the Crusades, seem, allowing the exaggerations so natural to ignorance and terror, to have no properties but what may be found in the composition of which gunpowder is made, except some viscous substance, which caused it to stick on the bodies against which it was thrown. Monsieur Beneton de Perrin, a French Antiquary, is of this opinion. A translation of his words are given in the following note.*

But

* Dissertation sur les Tentés ou Pavillons de Guerre. a Paris. 1735. P. 47.

The terrible effect of that flying fire with which the Mamelucs burned our moveable castles, and which was without doubt the same as the Greeks had before made use of to burn the fleets at a great distance and the machines of an enemy that besieged them, gives me reason to believe that this fire was the same with what we now call Gunpowder. To be persuaded of it, one need only reflect on the words of the Sieur de Jonville, who says, that a kind of mortar, called a Perriere, being charged with it, it was driven out with force and impetuosity, which caused its inflammation in the air; it must be then a composition of sulphur, salt-

But that the reader may fairly judge of the matter in question, I shall cite all the passages in history supposed to allude to the invention of gunpowder, and that in the chronological order in which they occur, or are stated.

The first is in the code of Gentoo laws, which I shall give in the words of the translator :

salt-petre, and some other fat or unctuous matter proper to nourish the flame, and to keep it sticking to the place to which one would have it applied; all the difference between that and our present black powder is, that, in the first, there being no powdered charcoal, its effect was without noise, though not the less dreadful, for our good knights recommended themselves to God with all their hearts when they saw the devouring fire approaching them; and it is from the remembrance of that fear which it excited in an army, that, since the use of our black powder, a belief has arisen of a white powder, with which a ball might be discharged without noise. If this was a proper place to introduce other physical reasons to prove what I advance, I believe I am possessed of a sufficiency to cause a conclusion, that what is now called Gunpowder has been known by all antiquity, but that they reckoned only on its effect without considering it as a power acting by compression on other bodies. It was long before it was known, that a weight being placed on it, was carried by it to a great distance, taking a part of the force with which it was projected. It was only used for its most apparent property, its inextinguishable inflammability. It was reserved for the chymists of the fifteenth century to discover, that by compression it had an infinite force, and that by mixing with it a matter, such as burnt wood, the better to engage its subtile and sulphureous parts, those parts could not disengage themselves without that great noise which happens in producing their proper effect. The action of the ancient Greek fire was so violent, that the engineers of those days, in order to have their warlike machines resist it more effectually than when they were only covered with the skins of beasts newly skinned, made them of Larix wood, which, it is pretended, resists fire; or if they needed other wood, they were constrained to give it a kind of incombustibility by coating it with alum, a matter which will, as it is said, retard the impression of fire upon things penetrated with it.

Aulus Gellius (l. 15, c. 1) relates, that in a siege of the town of Athens, formed by Sylla, that Roman general could never succeed in burning a wooden tower which had been covered with alum. *Omnem materiam obleverat alumine.* And Ammianus Marcellinus, in the last chapter of his twentieth book, expresses himself much in the same manner, respecting the machines made to serve at the siege of Damida, which were so well saturated with alum, that the Greek fire slid over them without sticking.

Since the wars of Alexander the Great, it is seen that in the Asiatic armies they made use of chariots, which might truly pass for thunderbolts of war, since in rolling they cut and burned every thing they met in their passage, their train being all stuck full with pointed and cutting blades, and their drivers well furnished with Greek fire to throw where they judged it proper.

This Greek fire had a degree of consistence or solidity, since it might be put in a hollow cane, to be blown by the mouth, which striking the air, enflamed itself, for the same reason that the igneous matter, found between two clouds, charges into thunder by the beating it suffers, and for that sort of this Greek fire with which they charge the Perriers, it was pushed out by some machine like certain muskets formerly in use, whose ball was driven out only by the force of a spiral spring; and with respect to the lasting fire without noise, our powder moistened with spirit of wine will have the same effect. The Greek fire must, nevertheless, have had some unctuous mixture in its composition.

" It will, no doubt, strike the reader with wonder, to find a prohibition of fire arms in records of such unfathomable antiquity, and he will probably from hence renew the suspicion, which has long been deemed absurd, that Alexander the Great did absolutely meet with some weapons of that kind in India, as a passage in Quintus Curtius seems to ascertain; gunpowder has been known in China as well as in Hindostan, far beyond all periods of investigation. The word fire-arms is literally shanscrit, *agnee aster*, a weapon of fire; they describe the first species of it to have been a kind of dart or arrow tipt in fire, and discharged upon the enemy from a bamboo. Among several very extraordinary properties of this weapon, one was, that after it had taken its flight it divided into several separate darts or streams of flame, each of which took effect, and which, when once kindled, could not be extinguished;* but this kind of *agnee aster* is now lost—cannon, in the shanscrit idiom, is called *Shâtn-Aghnee*, or the weapon that kills a hundred men at once (Shâte, a hundred; and Ghênêh, to kill); and the Pooran Shasters, or histories, ascribe the invention of these destructive engines to Beeshôôkermâ, the artist who is related to have forged all the weapons for the war which was maintained in the Sutte Jogue, between Dewtâ and Ossoor (or the good and bad spirits) for the space of an hundred years. Was it chance, or inspiration, that furnished our admirable Milton with exactly the same idea, which had never before occurred to any European imagination?

Page 53, in the above work; Qualities for a Magistrate:—

The magistrate shall not make war with any deceitful machine, or with poisoned weapons, or with cannon and guns, or any other kind of fire arms.

† In the life of Appolonius Tyanæus, written by Philostratus, about fifteen hundred years ago,† there is the following passage concerning a people of India, called Oxydracæ: " These truly wise men," says he, " dwell between the rivers Hyphasis and Ganges, their country Alexander the Great never entered; deterred not by fear of the inhabitants, but, as I suppose, by religious considerations, for had he passed the Hyphasis, he might doubtless have made himself master of the country all round them; but their cities he could never have taken, though he had led a thousand as brave as Achilles, or three thousand such as Ajax to the assault, for they come not out into the field to

* It seems exactly to agree with the Feu Gregois of the Crusades.

† Gray's Gummery, printed 1731.

‡ Lib. 2. c. xiv.

" fight

“fight those who attack them, but these holy men, beloved by the gods, overthrow their enemies with tempests and thunderbolts shot from their walls. It is said, that the Egyptian Hercules and Bacchus, when they over-ran India, invaded this people also, and having prepared warlike engines, attempted to conquer them; they in the mean time made no shew of resistance, appearing perfectly quiet and secure; but upon the enemy’s nearer approach, they were repulsed with storms of lightning and thunderbolts hurled upon them from above.”

In a work entitled, *Speculum Regale*, supposed to have been written in the thirteenth century, in treating of the different warlike machines then in use, there is the following passage, describing some kind of gun or artificial fire-work: “*Of all the arms and machines we have mentioned, the most excellent is the crooked giant of Shields, belching forth poisoned flames.”

In a black letter book in quarto, entitled, “*The Forest, or Collection of Histories*,” &c. printed by John Day, dwelling over Aldersgate, 1576, there is this account of the introduction of artillery:

“But all these were trifles of little weight and importance, far surpassed in crueltie by the invention of shot in diverse sorts of artillery: the first invention of which some attribute unto an Almain, whose name we find no where, as unworthy of memory; as report Blondus and R. Volateranus, the first that used shot to their behalf and profit were the Venetians, against the inhabitants of Genua, in the yeere of our Lord a thousand three hundred and four-score; how be it, in my judgement this invention was yet more antient, for that we read in the Chronicle of Alfonsus the xi King, by just account, of Castille, who, at the conquest of the citie of Algezcar, found, while he besieged the town in the yeere of our redemption a thousand three hundred and fortie and three, that the Moores from within threw out among the enemyes certain thunders through long mortars or troughs of iron, and this was almost forty yeeres before that Blondus recordeth.

“Again, before that it is reported by the said Alphonsus, which semibly conquered Toletam in Spain, that one Petrus, Bishop of Leon, writeth, that in a certain battail don on the sea, betwixt the King of Tunnye and Morus King of Sibilia, whose faction Alphonsus favoured, That the Tunnigeniens threw on their enemyes certain bombards or

* *Omnium autem quæ enumeravimus armorum et machinarum præstantissimus est Incurvus Clypeorum Gigas, flammam Venenatas eructans.*

tunnes of fire, which by all likelyhood might be deemed artillerye, although it was not in such perfection as now, and that was foure hundred yeeres before and more."

"Uffano (says another author*) reporteth, that the invention and use, as well of ordnance as of gunpowder, was in the 85th yeere of our Lord made known and practized in the great and ingenious kingdom of China; and that, in the maratyme provinces thereof, there yet remains certaine peaces of ordnance, both of iron and brasse, with the memory of their yeares of founding ingraven upon them, and the arms of King Vitey, who, he saith, was the inventor. And it well appeareth also in ancient and credible histories, that the said King Vitey was a great enchanter and nigromancer, who one time being vexed with cruel warres by the Tartarians, conjured an evil spirit that shewed him the use and making of gunnes and powder, the which he put in warlike practise in the realm of Pegu, and in the conquest of the East Indies, and thereby quieted the Tartars; the same being confirmed by certain Portingales that have travelled and navigated those quarters, and also affirmed by a letter sent from Captain Artred, written to the King of Spaine, wherein recounting very diligently all the particulars of Chyna, sayd, That they long since used there both ordnance and powder; and affirming further, that there he found ancient ill-shapen pieces, and that those of later founding are of farre better fashion and mettall than their ancient were. Some also imagine powder and ordnance were invented by the famous mathematician Archimedes, who made use of them at the siege of Syracuse in Cicilia, and they ground that supposition upon Vetruius, who reporteth that one of his engines with a terrible noise did shoote foorth great bullets of stone, which by reason of that report could neither be supposed the catapulta, balista, scorpion, nor any other of his known engines."

Our countryman, Friar Bacon, whose works were written at Oxford about the year 1270, has expressly named the ingredients of gunpowder as a well known composition, used for diversion;† "An artificial fire (says

* Robert Norton, in a folio book, entitled *The Gunner*, London, 1664. Norton there styles himself one of his late Majesty's Gunners and Engineers.

† Epist. Fratris Roger. Baconis de secretis operibus artis et naturæ & de nullitate magiæ.

In omnem distentiam quam volumus possumus artificialiter componere ignem comburentem ex sale petreæ & aliis—nam soni velut tonitrus & corruscationes possunt fieri in aere imo majori horrore, quam illa que fiunt per naturam nam modica materia adaptata sc. ad quantitatem unius pollicis, sonum facit horribilem & corruscationem ostendit violentam. Et hoc fit multis modis quibus civitas aut exercitus destruat—mira hæc sunt si quis sciret uti ad plenum debita quantitate & materia.

(says he) that shall burn at any distance, can be composed of salt-petre and other ingredients; and afterwards a noise like that of thunder, and flashes as of lightning may be produced in the air, more terrible than those caused by nature itself; for a small quantity of the composition, not exceeding a cubical inch in bulk, duly applied, makes a dreadful noise, with violent flushings: and this may be done several ways, whereby a city or an army may be destroyed." Further on he adds, "These are very wonderful things, if one knew how to use them with the just quantity of proper ingredients."

And again—"We learn this experiment from that puerile amusement prepared in many parts of the world, to wit, that an instrument being made of the size of a cubic inch, from the violence of that salt called salt-petre, such a horrible sound is produced in bursting so slender a thing, namely, a scroll of parchment, that it greatly exceeds thunder in sound, and the sun-beams in brightness of fire."

Bacon is said to have taken his knowledge of this composition from a Treatise on Artificial Fireworks, written by one Marcus Græcus,* wherein two sorts of fireworks are described, one for flying, or the rocket,† and another for making a report. The case (tunica) for the first he directs to be made long and slender, and the composition to be close rammed: the case for the second he orders to be thick and short, to be strongly tied at both ends, and to be but half filled. The composition he prescribes for both, is two pounds of charcoal, one pound of sulphur, and six pounds of salt-petre, well powdered and mixt together in a stone mortar. This is a better composition for powder than many now in use.

No mention of artillery is made by this author.

The common story respecting the invention of gunpowder is thus related: About the year 1320, one Bartholdus Schwartz, a German monk, a student in alchemy, then much in fashion, having in the course of his work mixed salt-petre, sulphur, and nitre in a mortar, and partly covered it with a stone, by some accident it took fire, and blew the stone

Et experimentum hujus rei, capimus ex hoc ludo puerili qui fit in multis mundi partibus, scil. ut instrumento facto ad quantitatem pollicis humani, ex violentia illius salis, qui sal petre vocatur, tam horribilis sonus nascitur, in raptura tam modicæ rei, scil. modici pergamini, quod fortis tonitruum excedat rugitum & corruscatione sui luminis maxime jubar excedat. Vide Dr. Jebb's Preface to his edition of Bacon's Opus Majus.

† This is only conjecture, it not being ascertained who Marcus Græcus was, nor the age wherein he lived. He was probably a very early writer, from his mentioning salt-petre as little known.

‡ Iron rockets have been used in war, time out of mind, in India, and are very destructive weapons.

with great violence to a considerable distance. Thus has one accident furnished the hint of gunpowder, its use, and a piece of ordnance proper for using it; and it is worthy of observation, that stones were thrown from mortars at a considerable elevation, long before point blank shooting was attempted.

Besides the inventors already mentioned, many more are named, such as Salmoneus, Albertus Magnus, but upon such slender grounds as to be not worth confuting.

With respect to Schwartz, it is possible the story may be true, but it does not at all follow from thence that gunpowder was not before known; it being more than probable that the same discovery may have been made by more than one person.

Many of the authorities above cited seem to prove, that gunpowder was known in the east long before the invention attributed to Schwartz, and some of them even add ordnance. In opposition to these, I shall bring the learned Bishop Warburton's opinion, as given in his *Julian*,* in which he has urged every thing that can be said on the side of the argument he has espoused.

"Chymical writers, (says he) indeed, in their ridiculous claims to antiquity, have boasted much of the profound knowledge of the old Egyptians in the Spagyric art, but this without the least proof or warrant from antiquity. The first authentic account we have of artificial fire, was an invention or discovery of the seventh century; one Callinicius, an Egyptian of Heliopolis, fled from the Saracens (who then possessed that country) to Constantinople;† and taught the Greeks a military fire, called by them a Liquid Fire, but by the Franks, *Feu Gregois*. It was composed, they tell us, of naphtha and bitumen, and was blown out of iron and brass tubes, or shot from a kind of cross-bow; wherever it fell it stuck and burnt obstinately, and was with great difficulty extinguished. Some indeed say, it was accompanied with a sound like thunder: but this is certain, the execution was by a fierce and continued burning. After this we hear of no artificial fires till the thirteenth century, when our famous countrypman Roger Bacon invented that composition we call Gunpowder. He specifies the very ingredients, and speaks of it as a discovery of his

* Page 254.

† See Nicetas, Theophanes, Cadrenus, Constantinus Porphyrogenitus. The latter tells us, in one place, that the Greeks had this composition from Callinicius, and in another that Constantine the Great received it by way of revelation from an angel. The monk who forged this fable appears not to have had so clean an invention as our Milton, who makes the devil the author of these destructive fires.

own ; it was not long before it was put in practice, for, in the next century, Froissart, the historian, mentions the use of cannon, but as of a perfectly new invention. It is true, that when the missionaries had opened themselves a way into China, and were enabled to give us a more perfect account of that great empire than we had received from the straggling adventurers who at several times had penetrated thither before them, we were told, amongst the wonders of these remote regions, of fire arms, both great and small, which had been in use for sixteen hundred years ; nay, these missionaries go so far as to say, that they themselves had seen cannon which had been cast six or eight centuries before ; but there are other and more early accounts, which shew these to be entirely fabulous. Mr. Renaudot has given the public a translation of two Mahometan voyagers, who visited the south part of China in the ninth century. These Arabians are curious in describing every thing rare and uncommon, or in the least differing from their own customs and manners ; and yet they give us no hint of meeting with this prodigious machine, and such must cannon needs be deemed by men unacquainted with gunpowder. Four centuries afterwards, Marco Polo, the Venetian, a curious and intelligent traveller, penetrated into China by the north, and he too is silent on this head. In the next century our famous countryman, Mandeville, rambled thither. His genius was towards natural knowledge, having studied and professed medicine ; he was skilled likewise in most of the languages of the east and west. This man sojourned a considerable time in China ; he served in their armies, and commanded in their strong places, yet he takes not the least notice of cannon, which he must have used had there been any ; and the use of a perfect novelty, he would hardly have omitted to describe ; for he set out on his travels in the year 1332. And Larrey says, that the first piece of cannon that had been seen in France was in 1346. Though Du Cange observes, that the Registers of the Chamber of Accounts at Paris makes mention of gunpowder so early as the year 1338. All this, when laid together, seems to furnish out a very strong proof that the Chinese had never seen cannon till after this visit of Sir John Mandeville, which agrees well with a known fact, that about two centuries ago, the Chinese, in their wars with the Tartars, were forced to take in the assistance of the Europeans to manage their artillery. But this fable of the ancient use of cannon in China, is not to be charged on the missionaries, but on the Chinese themselves, the proudest and vainest people upon earth, arrogating to

“ themselves

“ themselves the invention and improvement of every kind of art and science. They boasted in the same manner of the antiquity and perfection of their astronomy and mathematics, but here their performances soon betrayed the folly and impudence of their pretensions. It was not so easy to detect them in the subject in question. The missionaries on their arrival saw cannon, which doubtless had lain there for two or three ages, and of these the Chinese were at liberty to fable what they pleased; but it appears plain enough, they were indebted for them to their commerce with the Mahometans, some time between the voyage of Mandeville and the arrival of the missionaries; very likely soon after their invention in Europe; for Peter Mexia speaks of the Moors as having the use of cannon about the year 1343; a probability very much supported by the candid confession of the Chinese themselves (in a modester humour) that though they had cannon from the most early times of their empire, yet till the Tartar war, spoken of above, they were totally unacquainted with the management of artillery.”

Having thus stated the different opinions respecting this matter, after a candid examination, the following deductions seem to be established :

1. That the Asiatics appear to have been long possessed of a combustible composition much resembling gunpowder both in its properties and composition, which was also used in war.

2. That there is more than a probability that guns have been in use much longer than is generally supposed. The missionaries and the Gentoo law* both positively affirm it, nor does their testimony seem much invalidated by the arguments cited from the learned Bishop; for in the instance of the two Arabian travellers, they might possibly visit China in a time of profound peace, when all the artillery would be locked up in the arsenal, which, according to a common piece of state policy, is not shewn to strangers. They might also pass by a gun without remarking it; the guns of early times, not being mounted on carriages, are not much unlike a piece of mast or stem of a tree. The same may be said of the Venetian Marco Polo, and as for our countryman, Mandeville, his notorious want of veracity would justify a doubt

* Several officers who have served in India relate, that on the coast of Malabar they have met with several very large and ancient guns, constructed of iron bars laid side by side, and braced together by iron rings, and that at their first arrival in divers other parts of India where no Europeans had been before, they found the inhabitants in possession of fire-arms, mostly match-locks, and also of the knowledge of making gunpowder.

whether

whether he ever served in the Chinese armies, or was re-ident in any of their garrisons.

That the Chinese never made any great figure in the art of gunnery is credible, as my Lord Anson relates how terrible the discharge of the ships' guns appeared to them.

En passant, it may be proper to observe a mistake the learned Bishop has made respecting Friar Bacon, probably from quoting him by memory. In his letter he says, that monk mentioned gunpowder as his own invention, whereas in the second quotation he declares the direct contrary in the plainest words.

Concerning the Origin of Parishes, Parochial Churches, Chapels, Fonts, &c. with some Remarks upon the different Constructions of Churches in England.

Communicated by THOMAS ASTLE, Esq. F. S. A.

PARISHES were first distinguished in England under Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the year of Christ 636. *M. Park, p. 62. Camd. Brit. clxix. Ed. 1695.*

Ridley, in his *View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law*, tells us, p. 176, 177, that fonts, in the primitive times, were not in the churches; but the custom of those elder ages was to baptize in rivers and fountains; and that custom being discontinued through persecution, fonts were erected in private houses; and in more peaceable ages they made bold to build their fonts a little distance from the church; afterwards they obtained leave to set them in the church porch; at last they got them into the church: but they were not at first placed in every church immediately; for at the first they were found only in the cathedral church where the bishop resided; and though service might be said in the lesser minsters and rural churches, yet the right of sepulture and baptism belonged to the cathedral church, unless it were in case of necessity: and it was therefore called, *The Mother Church*, because as people in their mother's womb were born men, so in the fonts of baptism, as in the church's womb, they were born christians. In succeeding ages, when it was found that the mother church was too far distant from some villages, and so situated, that in the winter the people could not repair thither; consideration was had of this inconvenience, and the

the bishop took occasion hence to transfer the rite of baptism and sepulture to the rural churches; and this, together with the right of tithes, made it a parish church of that kind which we now have. But because also in many parishes some families lived so remote from the church, that they could not conveniently frequent the same, it was indulged to such, that they might build a private oratory in or near their mansion-places, reserving for the most part the rite of baptism and sepulture to the parish church, which, in respect of these lesser oratories, was to be accounted the baptismal or mother church. It was also provided that these families (notwithstanding their grant from the bishop for a private oratory) should, upon more solemn feast days, repair to their parish church, as it seems by the council held at *Agatha*.* These private oratories were afterwards called *Capellæ*, Chapels; and those that did exercise in them the ministerial function, were called *Capellani*, Chaplains. Thus *Ridley*.

Now the word *Capella*, *quasi Capsella*, is a diminutive from *Capsa*, which signifies a *chest* or *coffer*, because the reliqs of saints or holy persons were kept in such a chest; and the place where such chests were kept was so called also; *unde nomen Capella, Capellanus, &c.* So *Spelman* in his Glossary upon that word.

Beatus Rhenanus, with *Durand*, derive the word *Capella* from *Capa*, or *Cappa*, St. Martin's hood being so called barbarously, and carried about for good luck by *Lewis* the French King in all his wars. But others derive it a *Pellibus Caprarum*, wherewith such portable tents for God's service as were to be removed in their warlike expeditions were covered.

Dr. Pridcaux, in his Consecration Sermon of Excester College Chapel in Oxford, p. 26, says, None might of right build oratories without license from the Bishop, at least none might administer divine service there without the Bishop's special license.

Oratories erected in the houses of great persons for the use of a private family; I call such *Domestic Chapels*.†

* Si quis etiam extra parochias, in quibus legitimus est ordinariusque conventus, oratorium in agro habere voluerit; reliquis festivitibus, ut ibi missas teneat propter fatigationem familie, justa ordinationem permittimus: Pascha vero, natale domini, epiphaniam, ascensionem domini, pentecostem, & natalem S. Johannis Baptiste, vel si qui maximi dies in festivitibus habentur, non nisi in civitatibus aut in parochiis teneant. Clerici vero, si qui in festivitibus, quas supra diximus, in oratoriis, nisi jubente aut permittente episcopo, missas facere aut tenere voluerint, a communione pellantur. *Labbæi. Concil. Tom. 4. Col. 1386.*

N. B. Habitum est hoc concilium, A. C. 806.

† V. *Gibbs. Cod. Tit. ix. cap. 11, 12, 13.* *Stavely, p. 108.*

When built by one or several persons, in some convenient place for the use of several families, or of a township or townships, not having liberty of baptism or burial; I call such *Chapels of Ease*.

When built by a more numerous multitude of the neighbourhood, consisting of one or more villages, having got liberty for baptism and burial, with consecration thereof by the Bishop, and sometimes an allowance in money or tithes from the mother church; I call such *Parochial Chapels*; for these have all the rites and ceremonies as the mother church or parish church hath, except the tithes; so that indeed they are as lesser parishes created within the greater for the benefit of the neighbourhood.

As to the consecration of churches, we find the *Jews* had their *Encaenia*, or Feasts of Dedication of their Temple, *Joh. x. 22. Maccab. iv. 59.*

But there was no dedication of our *Christian* churches to saints, until praying to saints* was in use; and after churches began to be dedicated to saints, their dedication-feasts were usually kept on that day, which was the feast-day appointed in the Calendar for commemoration of that saint to whom such church was particularly dedicated. This time was called with us *The Wakes*, for waking, as the Latin word *Vigilie*, a *Vigilando*, because at such times the people prayed most of the night before such feast-day in the churches. And though the primitive custom herein was sacred, yet how it was abused in the reign of King Edgar, A. D. 967, aut circiter, appears by the canons of the church in his reign, Num. 28.---Docemus, ut in ecclesiarum encaeniis unusquisque se modestum exhibeat, & orationi incumbat diligenter, non poculis, non luxui deditus, *Spelm. Conc. par. 1. p. 451.* And at last it turned to feasting and merriment of neighbours.†

Now invocation of saints for 300 years after cannot be found among any of the Fathers; none did teach invocation of saints, till by rhetorical expressions, and poetical fancies, like invoking of the muses, Basil, Nyssen, and Nazianzen had led the way. *Dr. Prideaux, sect. 15. p. 243.*

Sir Pet. Leycester's Historical Antiquities, Lond. 1673. Fol. p. 198.

The saint's bell, as many permit, was not so called from the name of the saint that was inscribed on it, or of the church to which it belonged, but because it was always rung out when the priest came to that part of the service, *Sancte, Sancte, Domine Deus Sabaoth*, purposely that

* *Gibbs. Cod. Tit. ix. c. 1.* † *Spelm. Gloss. Feria Gibbs. Cod. Tit. ix. c. 2.*

they who could not come to church might understand what a solemn office the congregation were at that instant engaged in, and so, even in their absence, be once, at least, moved to lift up their hearts to Him that made them. For this reason the saint's bell was generally hung where it might be heard farthest; sometimes in a lantern at the top of the steeple, or in a turret at one corner of it, if a tower; and sometimes in an arch or gallow, on the outside of the roof between the church and chancel. This last sort were so placed, that the rope might come down into the choir, and so being near the altar, the bell might be more readily rung out as soon as ever the priest came to the sacred words.

Here also I beg leave to add a few remarks upon churches in general. The architecture of most of our old churches is Gothic; yet notwithstanding all the barbarousness of them to whom the order owes its name, and the many rudenesses it is itself charged with, this I think may be said for some Gothic buildings, that they abound with as much variety, and sometimes strike the eye as agreeably, as the finest pieces of the more regular orders. Thus, if we consider the best buildings we have of this kind in England, there is something vastly great and magnificent, and something also vastly beautiful in the composure. For instance, if we look upon an inside for a neat structure with pillars, where do we see any finer turned than those of the Temple Church, or Westminster Abbey, or the Cathedral of Lincoln? Some think their beautiful taper pillars far exceed the modern bulky supporters of St. Paul's, which, they say, have little else but the flutings and capitals of the Corinthian order to recommend them. For a structure without pillars, nothing hardly equals King's College Chapel, in Cambridge. If we look upon an outside, Peterborough Cathedral, as it now is, will scarce yield to any that I know of; but were it finished according to the model which we see in that part that is so, almost all, I think, must submit to it. This I speak of the west end, which, if it and the lantern were finished, would shew five steeples in front. From the east this church likewise presents us with a view surprisingly entertaining. I would mention what remains of Croyland front too, were it not abused with a false draught in the Monasticon; a particular wherein the late indefatigable collector of the Antiquities of Northamptonshire, John Bridges, Esq. (though it stood out of his immediate province) intended to have done it justice; and to that end long ago procured the prospect of it to be taken afresh by the curious hand of Mr. Peter Tillemans. Our old parish churches, indeed, do not often present us with any thing so vastly fine, but sometimes

times we meet with a steeple among them remarkably elegant. Thus, St. Maries at the Bridge, and All Saints in the Mercat for spires; St. John Baptist's, and St. Martin's for towers, all in Stamford, are very handsome. In like manner, if we go west from Stamford, there are Ketton, Exton, &c.—North, Great Ponton, Grantham, Newark, &c.—East, Kirkton, Boston, &c.—South, Castre, Fotheringhay, Lowick, &c. with a multitude of other churches, which, if we consider their steeples, are exceeded, some of them by none, and the rest by few, in the kingdom. From fine things, if we turn to what is odd, the little church of Tickencote is to be noted for its many arches in the north wall, all the mouldings and turnings being wrought into one another in a surprising manner; as also, for a large room over the body of the chancel, with a stone floor, and stone stairs up to it, which (if an anchoret, or some such sort of a religious person, did not formerly live in) is alike strange in the designment. Mr. Stavelay says [p. 151] “The Saxons generally made their churches with descents into them, and the Normans contrarily with ascents.” Whether this be true or no, I affirm not, but think it very probable. However, I believe with Dr. Plot, “That in setting their churches due east and west, all the direction which people had in former times (till the compass was invented) was from the sun itself, which rising in summer more or less northward, and in winter proportionably to the southward of the equinoctial east, in all likelihood might occasion so many churches not to respect the due east and west points, but to decline from them more or less, according to the early or late season of the year wherein they were founded.” An observation which seems to instruct us how to find the time of the year when any church was first laid out or erected. Again, churches in every age were often built *very like*, and always *something like* one another. Every age, as Mr. Stavelay says, “having had something peculiar in the way or mode of architecture.” Possibly then, by a nice examination of the different modes in the fabric of parish churches, the different ages when they were in use may be nearly ascertained. Now the several modes which I have observed in parish churches, as near as I can recollect, are these: the oldest, and we must therefore reckon them the first, are (such as that at Tickencote) churches of a small extent and low structure, with no tower or steeple, but instead of that a little arch at the west end to hang a couple of very small bells in, whose ropes are let down into the church, by holes bored through the roof of the middle isle; and churches built in this manner, in my opinion, seem to be most ancient, both as they resemble Joseph of Arimathea's church at Glastonbury (the icon of which we see in many

books) in the plainness of their structure, and for other reasons, too many to insist upon. As for other parish churches, I shall only mention the several sorts of them which I have seen in draughts, or by a personal view, without offering to say which ought to be reckoned first in point of antiquity; for I do not pretend to arrange them; I would only suggest a thought to better judges, and leave them to pursue the inquiry.

Some parish churches have their steeple's place cathedral-wise, in the midst.

The first of this sort was Edward the Confessor's abbey, of St. Peter, at Westminster.

Some have their steeples set betwixt the south aisle and south chancel; but the most common way is at the bottom of the nave or side aisles.

Some churches are built round like an oven, with large *dominicans*, or domes.

Some churches have towers, others towers and spires, all of wood.

Others have towers more like castles than steeples, built of flint and pebbles incrustated together.

Others have stone towers, and wooden shafts or spires, covered with lead.

Others have stone towers, with wooden shafts or spires, covered with shingles, or thin pieces of wood, cut out like slates or tiles.

Other churches have huge, clumsy spires, built all of stone.

Others have towers and spires, all built of stone, not so heavy as the last, and differing also from them, in that they have a saint's bell thrust out under a little prominent arch at the middle or top window of the spire.

Others have plain stone spires, without either battlements or crockets.

Helpstone, in Northamptonshire, is the only hexagonal tower and spire I ever saw.

Some churches have lofty stone spires, without battlements; others with battlements, but without crockets; others with battlements and crockets.

Others have octangular towers.

Others have octangular towers upon quadrangular.

Exton, in Rutland, has a fine quadrangular tower embattled, upon that an octangular tower embattled, upon that an hexagonal spire. The last sort of churches I have observed, is that multitude of curious new fabricks in and about London, which have of late been raised, with vast expence, and a most agreeable variety. This is a matter in a manner untouched.

From

*From the 26th Volume of Dodsworth's MS. in the Bodleian Library,
among Letters to Lord Cromwell.*

PLEASETH your Mastership to understand, that yesternight late we came from Glassenburie to Bristow to St. Austines, whereas we begun this morning, intending this day to dispatch both this house, here being but 14 chanons, and also the gauntes, whereas be 4 or 5. By this bringer, my servant, I send you reliques; Ist, two flowers wrapped in white and black sarcenet, that on Christmas Even, (*horâ ipsâ quâ Christus natus fuerat*) will spring and burgen and bear blossoms, quod expertum est, saith the Prior of Maden Bradeley. Ye shall also receive a bag of reliques, wherein ye shall see strange things, as shall appear by the Scripture, as God's coate, our Ladies smocke, part of God's supper, in *cœnâ dni. pars petre sup. quâ natus erat Jesus in Bethlehem.* Belike there is in Bethlehem plenty of stones. The scripture of every thing shall declare you all, and all these of Maden Bradeley, whereas is an holy Father Prior, and hath but six children, and but one daughter married yet of the goods of the Monastery, trusting shortly to marry the rest. His sons be tall men, waiting upon him, and he thanke God a never medelet with married women, but all with maidens, the fairest could be gotten, and always married them right well. The Pope considering his fragility, gave him licence to keep a whore, and hath good writings, sub plumbo, to discharge his conscience, and to chuse Mr. Underhill to be his ghostly father, and hee to give him *plenam remissionem*, &c. I send you alsoe our lady's girdell, of Bruton red silke, which is a solemn relique sent to women travelling, which shall not miscarry in partu. I send you also Marie Magdalen's girdell, and that is wrapped and covered with white, sent alsoe with great reverence to women travelling, which girdell Matilda, the Empress, founder of Farley, gave to them, as saith the Holy Father of Farley. I have crosses of silver and gold, Sir, which I send you not now, because I have moe that shall be delivered mee this night by the Prior of Maden Bradeley himself. To morrow early in the morning I shall bring you the rest when I have received all, and perchance I shall find something here. In case you depart this daie, that it may please you to send me word by this bringer, my servant, which waie I shall repair after you. Within the Charter-house hath professed and done all things, according as I shall declare you at large to-morrow early. At Bruton and Glassenbury there is nothing notable, the brethren be soe
straight

straight kept that they cannot offend, but faine they would, if they might, as they confesse, and such fault is not in them.

From St. Austynes without Bristowe, this St Bartholmew's daie, att nine of the clocke in the morning, by the speedy hande of your most assured poore prieste.

Transcribed from Mr. Godwin, of Balioi
Coll. his Copy, Aug. 21, 1748.

RICHARD HAYTON.*

Bryan Hygden, L. L. D. of Broadgates Hall, now Pembroke College, was succeeded in the deanery of York by Rich. Layton, or Leighton, L. L. D. on the 26th of July 1539, who, on the 30th of June going before, was admitted to the prebendship of Ulleskelf, purposely to capacitate him for the deanery. This Dr. Layton was chaplain and counsellor to King Henry VIII. and did aet much to please the unlimited desire of that King. In October 1541, he, under pretence of his Majesty's pleasure, converted the silver capsula gilt (in which were then the bones of the head of William, Archbishop of York reposed) with the jewels and ornaments of it, to the public use and benefit of the church of York. He died in 1544. *Wood's Fasti Ox. v. Weever, p. 104, 105.*

The first Cross and Altar within this realm was set up in the north parts of Hevenfield, upon the occasion of Oswald, King of Northumberland, fighting against Cadwalla, where he in the same place set up the sign of the Cross, kneeling and praying there for victory. *Polychron, l. 5. c. 12. Ann. 625. Fox's Martyrology, vol. 1, p. 147. c. 2.*

The following being an Extract made by another Person from the same MS. as the above Letter, and varying in some material points, it was therefore thought necessary to insert it.

PLEASETH it your Worship to understand that yesternight we came from Glassonbury to Bristow, I here send you for relicks two flowers wrapped up in black scarenet, that on Christmas even (*hora ipsa qua natus Christus fuerat*) will spring and burgen and bear flowers. Ye shall alsoe receive a bag of relicks, wherein ye shall see strange things; as God's coat, our Lady's smock, part of God's supper in *Cæna Domini, pars petrae super quam natus erat Jesus in Bethlehem*; belike Bethlehem affords plenty of stone. These are all of *Maiden Bradley*, whereof is a holy father prior, who hath six children, and but one daughter married yet of the goods of the monastery, but trusting

* I suspect a mistake here; *Layton* I believe it should be.

shortlie to marrie the rest. His sons be tall men, waiting upon him. He thanks God he never meddled with married women, but all with maidens, fairest that could be gotten, and always married them right well. The Pope considering his fragilitie, gave him a licence to keep a whore, and he has good writing *sub plumbo* to discharge his conscience, and to chuse Mr. Underhill to be his ghostly father, and he to give *plenam remissionem*. I send you also our Lady's girdle of Bruton red silke, a solemn relick sent to women in travail. Mary Magdalen's girdle, which Matilda the Empress, founder of Farley, gave with them, as sayth the holy father of Farley. I have crosses of silver and gold, Sir, which I send you not now, because I have more to be delivered this night by the priour of Maiden Bradley. There is nothing notable, the brethren be keepe so streight that they cannot offend, but fain they would if they might, as they confess, and such fault is not in them.

From St. Austins without Bristol, 24th August.

R. LAYTON.

THE following illuminated Manuscript may be deemed curious, being wrote before the suppression of the monasteries, and was discovered in the year 1776, by a farmer's servant in removing some straw at Burnham Abbey in the county of Bucks, a ruinous edifice, under one of the joists that support a floor; and by its position, together with a very curious lace with tags that surrounded the Manuscript, there remains no doubt but it has lain, without being disturbed, before the suppression till the above date. It has been much admired by many curious persons, as well as by the Society of Antiquaries, who once had a sight of it, and is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Trone, of Maidenhead, who has had it ever since the discovery.

Beati qui non viderunt et
crediderunt Johis XX.

Figure of
Our SAVIOUR.
Illuminated.

Hoc est corpus meum quod
pro vobis datur.

Therteeneth Vertues of the Masse.

First, Saynte Austen sayeth, that the Vertu of the Masse is more profytt to hym that heryth yt than yf he went all his lyffe dayes, and gaue all hys goodys in almes; also that day he seeth the blyssyd body of Cryst schall be guyn to hym necessary foode; and ydyll wordys & ydyll othes spoken or sworne ar forguyyn; and that day he schall nott dy of no soden deth, for yf a man sodenly dy hitt shall stonde for hys housell.

Saynt

Saynt Gregor sayth, the second Vertu ys that the sowles of them whom the herer of the Masse intendyth to pray for in tyme of the Masse by saynd from payn.

Saynt Bede sayth, the third Vertu is that whatsoever a man that day is more convenient for his nature after the heryng of the Masse than hyt is afore.

Saynt Crisostum sayth, the fourth Vertu is that a man in heryng of Masse agyth nor febylyth nott, butt as Adam and Eve dyd before the etyng of the apull of the tre of lyffe noder agyd nor synnyd. Also the chyllderyn of Ysrael agyd nott as longe as they etyn mainna in desert, nor that foode wente never to dygestion, and he schall nott be depriuyd of his foode.

Saynt Powle sayth, that the fyfte Vertu is that more awaylt the hedd or cheffe prayer than all oder prayers, y^t ys to say, the Masse is the prayer of Cryst who is our hedd, and we be hys membyrs, therefore the Masse more than all prayers awaylyth.

Saynt Bernard sayth, that the sixte Vertu is, that yf a woman be with chyld, and devoutly here the Masse, yf sche traunll that day schall have the lesse dyssease and payne in comparyson.

Saynt Mathew sayth, that the sevende Vertu is, that a man wyche is penitent of hys synnes and devoutly heryth the Masse, whatsoever he askyth ryghtfully hytt schall be graunted to hym.

Saynt Ancellme sayth, the eyghte Vertu is, the pacys going or comyng for to here Masse haue numbryd of God and schall be rewarded.

Saynt Bede sayth, the ixth Vertu is, that for every Masse devoutly harde, a synner is converted and a sowle deluyered owte of payne, and also a ryghtfull man nott fybylyd of his way of ryghtwysenes.

Saynt Bede sayth, the tendeth Vertu is, that a Masse awaylyth more in a man's life than a thousand after hys deth, and hytt awaylyd more for forgyffnes of synne than any other prayer.

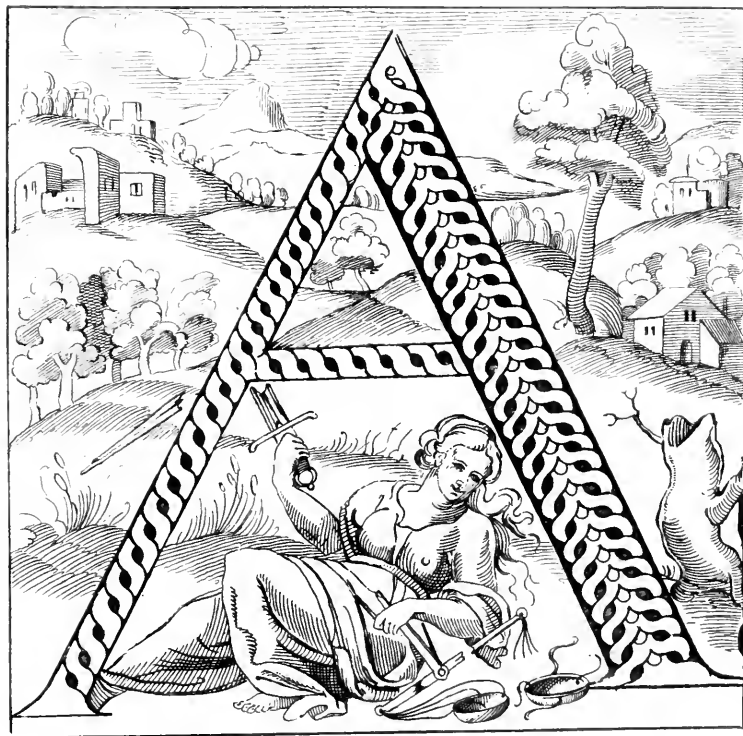
Saynt Bede sayth the xith Vertu is, that whyle the Masse in saying the synnes of them that lyue and that ben ded.

Saynt Bede sayth, that the xiith Vertu is, that the saying of a Masse is as moche in valor as the Then releasyd deth of Cryst on the crosse, for as the deth of Cryst hath redemyd us from owre synnes, so saying of a Masse losyth and deluyeryd sowles from these paynes therefore the Masse schulde be gladly sayd and deuoutly harde by the wyche a man may be helthfully sayd, and the sowles from their paynes to be deluyeryd.

Saynt Bede sayth, that a Prest beyng out of dedly synne and in good porpes, yf he say nott hys Masse when he is dysposed, he depuyth as moche as in hym the blessed Trinite from hys glory, the Angels of heven from their joy, and Man laboryng here in erth from the benefytys and gyftys of grace, the sowles that bene depayrted abyding of ther paynes for yefenes. And therefore the worschypful and reverent Prestes whose order passyth all oder orders, remember thys aforesayd to your laude and meryte.

A°. D°. A°. 1 ccccc xxxij.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.



and so there
is already
expended

